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High Add. Scotland
8⁰⁰
" 81.

Map catalogues

Ancient brazen axe found 9 feet deep
in a peat bog near Aberfoyle ten inches long



Given by one of the Earls to Marischal's College Aberdeen which, with his leave presented, it to Glasgow College in 1761.



Tombstone of Sir John Drumond of Bremmen in the Church of Inchnamhoue He was son in law of Walter Stewart Earl of Menteith, and Died in 1301.



HISTORY
OF
S T I R L I N G S H I R E,
BY
THE REV. WILLIAM NIMMO,
MINISTER OF BOTHKENNAR.

Second Edition;
CORRECTED, AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME,
BY THE
REV. WILLIAM MACGREGOR STIRLING,
MINISTER OF PORT.

Illustrated by a Map, and Various Engravings.

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J. MACIBACK, ALLOA.

~~~~~  
1817.





TO  
HIS GRACE  
**JAMES**  
**DUKE OF MONTROSE,**  
**MARQUIS OF MONTROSE, GRAHAME, AND BUCHANAN,**  
**EARL OF MONTROSE AND KINCARDIN, EARL GRAHAME,**  
**VISCOUNT DUNDAFF,**  
**LORD GRAHAM, ABERBUTHVEN, MUGDOCK, AND FINTRY,**  
**BARON GRAHAM OF BELFORD,**  
**K G, LL D;**  
**ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,**  
**MASTER OF THE HORSE TO HIS MAJESTY,**  
**LORD JUSTICE GENERAL OF SCOTLAND,**  
**CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,**  
AND  
**LORD LIEUTENANT AND HIGH SHERIFF**  
**OF THE COUNTIES OF**  
**STIRLING AND DUNBARTON,**  
**THIS EDITION OF**  
**NIMMO'S HISTORY OF STIRLINGSHIRE,**  
IS, MOST RESPECTFULLY, INSCRIBED BY  
HIS GRACE'S OBEDIENT AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,  
**THE EDITOR.**



## PREFACE

BY THE EDITOR.

---

THE first edition of NIMMO's HISTORY OF STIRLINGSHIRE was published, in octavo, by Messrs. William Creech, Edinburgh, and Thomas Cadell, London, 1777, in the Author's life-time. It was inscribed to His Grace William Duke of Montrose, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen having interest in the County.

With respect to the second edition,—although the want of time be generally an insufficient apology for the imperfections of a literary production, and, where this cause has existed, others may have been the chief; yet, the Editor may perhaps be indulged in stating, that, with little knowledge of Stirlingshire, he undertook the office so late as last December. This he was induced to do at the earnest request of the Publisher, who had pledged himself to a considerable number of Subscribers.

He had not intended to submit the volume in the form in which it partly appears. Until he had minutely examined the first edition, he was not aware of the numerous additions and alterations requisite, apart from more recent times. Such as, from his impressions of expediency, and of truth, he has introduced, are distinguished by appropriate marks; and where, from the conceived obscurity, he has retouched the text, he has confined himself to the province of Translator. As the printing, from a cause over which he had no control, was commenced with little delay, he found it impossible to revise the former part, as he has done the latter.

To several who have facilitated inquiry, or imparted information, he begs the acceptance of his best thanks.

Of the Reader he requests, that he will take the trouble of examining a list of *Errata*, the more numerous from the difficulty of the Editor's intercourse with the Press.

*Manse of Port, 16th October, 1817.*

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# HISTORY OF STIRLINGSHIRE.

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THE SHIRE of STIRLING, in consequence of its situation upon the isthmus between the friths of Forth and Clyde, and in the direct passage from the northern to the southern parts of the island, hath been the scene of many memorable transactions. There are few shires in Scotland where monuments of antiquity are so frequently to be met with; neither does it yield to any in point of modern improvements, especially those which tend to the advancement of commerce and manufactures.\* An account of the most re-

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\* (The learned Camden, who flourished about the union of the English and Scottish Crowns, says that "Stirlingshire is inferior to none in Scotland for fertility of soil and resort of nobility." *Britannia*, Gough's edition, Vol. III. p. 355. *Editor.*)

markable transactions, which have happened in that shire, from the Roman invasion of Scotland, to the present times, may not prove an unacceptable entertainment to the curious, and may tend to preserve the memory of the more ancient, when, by the devastations of time, and the improvements of agriculture, those monuments of them, which yet remain, can be seen no more.

## SECT. I.

### THE FORTS OF AGRICOLA.

A FEW of those simple structures which are generally considered as monuments of Druidical worship, are discernible in this shire. But a description of them would convey small entertainment, and still smaller instruction, as it could cast no new light upon that ancient and once extensive mode of heathen religion.

MR GORDON, author of the *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, observed some ruins at Eas-

ter-Bankier, in the neighbourhood of Castle-cary, and upon Cowden-hill near Bonnybridge, which he conjectured to have been the foundations of two ancient towns; but the traces of them are now become so faint, as not easily to be discerned.

THE first monuments, concerning the antiquity and original design of which we can attain to any degree of certainty, are the ruins of the *præsidia*, or forts, built, about eighty years after the birth of Jesus Christ, by Julius Agricola, who was the first that led a Roman army into these northern parts. Tacitus, in his life of that General, informs us, that, in his fourth campaign, he erected forts upon the narrow isthmus between the friths of Glota and Bodotria, that is, Clyde and Forth, with an intention to secure his conquests upon the south, and to confine the natives of the country as within another island. These forts appear to have been erected in the same tract where Lollius Urbicus afterwards raised the wall, which now goes by the name of Graham's Dyke. No vestiges of such works are to be seen in any other part of that isthmus; and, that those fabrics

we are going to mention, were built in a more early period than the wall, is highly probable from the following circumstance: that the wall does not always run in a straight course, but often fetches a compass, and leaves more advantageous ground, with no other apparent view than that of coming up to some of them.

THE ruins of these *præsidia* are still, for the most part, visible amongst the tract of the wall, and generally at the distance of two miles from each other. Little more, indeed, remains at present to distinguish the spots, where even the largest of them stood, than the vestiges of the outer ditches and ramparts, appearing amidst confused heaps of rubbish. We need not, however, be surprised at finding buildings which were reared up in haste, and only for a temporary use, crumbled into dust, when the rage of time hath often, in a shorter space, demolished the most stately fabrics, which were originally designed for a long duration, and, in the erection of which, all the art of architecture was employed. Lucan's prediction hath been literally fulfilled in capital cities, the ruins of

which are so far lost, that geographers are not able to determine exactly the spot where they once stood.

—Gabios, Veiosque, Coramque

Pulvere vix tectæ poterunt monstrare ruine,

Albanosque lares, Laurentinosque penates,

Rus vacuum, quod non habitet, nisi nocte coacta

Invitus —

*Marsalia, I. vii.*

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,  
 And one promiscuous ruin cover all;  
 Nor, after length of years, a stone betray  
 The place where once the very ruins lay:  
 High Alba's walls, and the Lavinian strand,  
 (A lonely desert and an empty land),  
 Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,  
 A single house to their benighted guest.

Two of those stations are in the shire of Stirling; one of which is called Castlecary, the other Roughcastle.

CASTLECARY,\* which is the largest and most

\* (The penult syllable of "Castle Cary" is probably of Celtic origin. *Caer* signifies "Hill Fort." "Castle" is a modern prefix, forming a mixed etymology. Thus, in common language, we say, improperly, "the River Avon;" which is a tautology, as *Avon* signifies "River." In like manner, "Cowden-hill" is tautological, as the last syllable of Cowden, properly *Choille-dùn*, is translated "Hill." *Choille-dùn* is "Wooded Hill." *Editor.*)

entire, is situated four miles westward from the town of Falkirk, and just upon the borders of Stirlingshire, where it joins to that of Dumbarton; it stands upon high ground, as those stations generally do, and commands an extensive prospect to the north and east; it comprehends several acres of ground, is of a square form, and surrounded with a wall of stone and mortar. The whole space within the walls has been occupied by buildings, the ruins of which, having raised the earth eight or ten feet above its natural surface, have given to the fort the resemblance of a hill-top, surrounded with a sunk fence; the rubbish above the stones hath often been plowed, and yields tolerable crops, except about the middle, where it is all overgrown with nut bushes and briars.

IN 1770, workmen were employed to search amongst the ruins for stones for the use of the great canal, which passes near it.\*

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\* (In Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Stirlingshire, printed in 1710, we find that he had obtained, from the Earl of Perth, "the draught of an altar found near Castle Cary, with the following inscription: MATRIBVS, MILITES, LEG. XXVI BRITTON. V. S. L. P. M." p. 33. Sir Robert does not give

Having removed the rubbish, they discovered sundry apartments built with stone and lime, and, in one of them, a number of stones standing erect, and about two feet in length, with plain marks of fire upon them. They appeared as having been designed to support some sort of vessel under which fire was put; but, whether the place had been once a Roman *balneum*, or what particular purpose it had served, we do not pretend to determine.\* In the middle of the station, where the *praetorium* stood, large ruins were also discovered; but the men, not finding stones for their purpose, soon gave over digging.

### THE outer wall of the fort hath been sur-

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the reading divested of contractions, which we may venture to do: *Matribus milites legionis vicesimæ Sextæ Brittonorum veteranorum sacrum lubenter posuerunt monumentum.* “To their mothers, the soldiers of the twenty sixth legion of the veteran Britons have heartily erected this sacred monument.” In 1769, two stones, one of them an altar, and both bearing inscriptions, were dug up here. Copies of them will be submitted under the following section. *Editor.*)

\* (A ground plan of this building has been published in Roy's Antiquities. It is above fifty feet long, and about twenty five wide. There are the remains of eight apartments. It seems to have been a bath. *Editor.*)

rounded with a double ditch, or *vallum*, which is still filled with water upon the south side, where the entry hath been by a large causeway intersecting the ditch. Upon the west is a steep descent into a glen, through which a rivulet runs; and on the north, lies a low and barren muir, where is a free-stone quarry, out of which the stones of the fort have been digged, as appears from their being of the same grain. In August 1771, as workmen were quarrying stones in that muir for the use of the canal, they came upon a large hollow in the rock, in which they found a considerable quantity of wheat, as also some iron wedges and hammers, supposed to be Roman. Whether the wheat had been laid up there for the use of the Roman garrison, or had been hid, during some war in later times, cannot now be known. Much of the grain was tolerably firm, and the whole of it perfectly black; but, whether it had been parched, or had contracted that colour by being so long shut up from the air, in a damp place, is also uncertain.\*

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\* (THE grain, of which there were, when discovered, about a hundred quarters, is to be seen at the place alluded to, at this

AT Bankier,\* opposite to Castlecary, upon the north, Mr Gordon discovered the ruins of a circular fortification; no vestiges of which are now discernible, the spot upon which it stood being planted with trees. In the same neighbourhood, he also discovered sundry other ruins; some of them so extensive, as to induce him to think that a town had once stood in these parts; but, to inquire whether these had been appendages of the Roman works, or the habitations of the natives of the country, would be stepping aside

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day. It is, as the Author describes it, entire and black; but, as it is discoloured at the very core, this effect must have been produced by fire. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to account for this fact upon any other principle. We may suppose, that the Romans, when pressed by an enemy, had set fire to such of their grain as they could not remove, that they might render it useless. The charred wheat of Castlecary is an interesting relic, for which we are indebted to that element which is the most powerful agent of destruction. *Editor.*)

\* (The etymology of "Bankier" is obviously Celtic; *Bān-Cær*, "Fair Fort." Thus, "Bannockburn," of which the last syllable seems a modern addition, and which is properly *Bān-Craoc*, signifies "Fair Hill," a name applied to the stream issuing from it. We may also see what was the ancient name of the "Burn of West-quarter," as it is now called, from a place situated upon it, not far from its source, "Bantaskin," the Celtic form of which is *Bān-Uiskin*, denoting "Fair Streams." "Banton" may, without any variation, except the elongation of the first vowel, be rendered "Fair Eminence." *Editor.*)

into the dark and barren regions of conjecture, the borders of which we intend to approach as seldom as possible.

ROUGHCASTLE stands two miles eastward of Castlecary, in the midst of a high and barren muir. Though all overgrown with heath, from whence it probably derives the present name;\* yet the form of it, which is square, is quite distinct. Nothing remarkable is to be seen amongst the ruins of this station. It has been surrounded with a double ditch and a wall of earth. Mr Gordon observed the foundations of a free-stone wall; but there is not at present any appearance of stone-work about it, except in the middle where the *prætorium* stood, the stones having been carried off to build houses in the

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\* (*Riach Castail* is the Celtic, literally translated “Brindled Castle;” but, by Saxon pronunciation, which has retained the original language, changed into “Roughcastle.” An Irish title of nobility, associated with great public transactions, Castle-reagh, is similarly derived. The castle whence it is taken, was built, as we are informed, on the sands of Ballyreagh, in the reign, and in virtue of a charter, of James I. It will be recollect'd, that, even at this late epoch, the Irish was the only language spoken by the nobility and gentry of the sister island. *Editor.*)

neighbourhood. The ramparts of this station appear never to have been equal to those at Castlecary in height and strength; and its dimensions are not above a fourth part of the other.\* In a low and marshy piece of ground, adjoining to the fort upon the west, are two or three ditches running parallel to one another, the design of which we cannot understand, unless it was to hold water, which might have been conveyed into them by a small rivulet that runs within a few yards of the place.

To the eastward of Roughcastle no vestiges of any stations are at present discernible, except some obscure traces at Inneraven,§ near Kinniel † in the shire of Linlithgow or Mid-Lothian; though it is not improbable, that one is buried in the town of Falkirk;

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\* (OUR Author much underrates the dimensions of Roughcastle, which is equal in length to Castlecary, though narrower by one fourth. See Roy's *Antiquities*. *Editor.*)

§ (A corruption of *Inver-avon*, denoting the conflux of the Avon and the Forth. *Editor.*)

† Kinniel, anciently spelt Kynell, and Celtically *Ceann-aill*, signifies, as indeed its character indicates, "Head of the Steep Bank." *Editor.*)

at least the ordinary distances lead us to suppose that one might have been there, and another not far from Polmont. About half way, however, between Roughcastle and Falkirk, and a quarter of a mile off the line of the wall, are very plain ruins of a strong fortification or camp, which go by the name of Camelon. Buchanan says, that, in his time, this place resembled the ruins of a moderate city, and that the ditches, walls, and streets, were visible, though most of the stones had been carried off to build houses in the neighbourhood. Some remains of the ramparts, which have been exceeding strong, are still to be seen, as also the causeway or military road, which passes through it, and which Buchanan probably took for a street. It is, at this distance of time, impossible to know what the original dimensions of this station have been; for all the ground around it, and even within the ramparts, hath been long in constant tillage; but, from the stones and rubbish dug up in different places, there is reason to conclude, that the Roman works here have been of considerable extent. At a good distance from the present remains of the ramparts, stones of Roman workmanship

have been found, and many of them with characters, which appeared to be the initials of names. A few years ago, two, nicely cut and carved, were discovered, which are now built up in the front of a dwelling-house in the village of New Camelon, which has lately been reared up a little eastward of the old station.\*

### THIS place has been mistaken by Hector

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\* (THE Roman station at Camelon lies about half-a-mile north-west of the modern village of this name. A plan of that ancient town is given in General Roy's "Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain;" a work published, posthumously, by the London Society of Antiquaries, in 1795. See plate xxix. To Camelon, as is generally agreed, the tide once flowed, and ships resorted. Anchors have been discovered under ground in its vicinity; about twenty five years ago, a complete boat was found near Falkirk, five fathoms deep in clay; and the aspect of the country favours the idea of its having been a sea-port. See Beauties of Scotland, Vol. III. p. 419. Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. I. pp. 122 and 170. The etymology of Camelon, allowing for contraction, we may conceive to be *Camus-Long*, meaning, in the Celtic, " Bay of Ships." Camuslang in Clydesdale sounds almost the same as this etymon. The distance, however, of the village of Camuslang from the Clyde, not to mention the shallowness of that river, forbids the adoption of the same derivation here. It is conjectured that the old name was *Camus-Lon*, signifying " Crook of the Plain," and descriptive of a remarkable turn taken by a minor stream, while passing Camuslang, in its way to the Clyde. *Editor.*)

Boetius, and others, for the Camelodunum of Tacitus, which is now universally agreed to have been St Malden in Essex.\* As the first named author delights in the marvellous, he makes it a place of great strength, and the capital of the British Empire. The many wonderful stories still current among the vulgar concerning this place, have probably taken their rise from his account. Abernethy is, with much greater probability, supposed to have been the capital of the Scots† than Camelon, which lay only upon the skirts of their kingdom. There appears no satisfying evidence of there ever having been any considerable town in this post, except a Roman station, with its appendages; though it is not improbable that, after the departure of that people, it was inhabited by the natives of the country, and modelled by them for their own accommodation, so as to give it the form of a village. As

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\* (See, at the end of the volume, Note A, by the Editor.)

† (We take the liberty of differing from the Author; and will state our reasons in Note B. *Editor.*)

the old Britons usually distinguished the places where Roman camps had been, by the name of *Caer*,\* that word signifying in their language a fortified place or castle; so a

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\* THOSE places which have *Car* or *Caer* affixed to their names, are generally situated in the neighbourhood of Roman camps, or some other work of that people. Few of them are found northward of the wall of Antoninus, which was the boundary of the Roman dominion; whereas, upon the south of it, they are very frequent; as Carlisle in Cumberland, Caerlaverock in Dumfries-shire, Caerchapel, Carnwath, Caermichael, Carstairs, Carluke in Clydesdale; Carmendean, Carruber, Carriden in Linlithgowshire. All these are either situated near the Roman walls or causeways, or have vestiges of camps, or other works of that people, at no great distance from them. Parish churches are often erected near them, and take their names from them. It cannot be determined whether this might be owing to any thing particularly commodious in their situation, or if, in superstitious ages, it might be looked upon as a sort of triumph over heathen idolatry, to erect places of Christian worship in the same spots where its rites had been celebrated.

(IT may be permitted to add, that Keir, a princely residence, conspicuous from Stirling, is of the same etymon. Thus, also, Cardross, "Fort on the Promontory," a well known place in Monteith, and the name of Robert Bruce's residence in Dunbartonshire, similarly characterized. Its modern application to a parish is not so appropriate. Garden', too, in Stirlingshire, has unhappily departed from its not ancient spelling of "Carden," which, indeed, would have been more complete, had it been Cardun, the original characteristic name. There is what at this day is called "the Keir-bræ of Gardenn." Hence, we cannot help thinking.

village and farm-houses in this neighbourhood, still go by the name of Caer-muires. According to tradition, the stones of the church, and of other old buildings in the town of Falkirk, were brought from Cameleon, the ruins of which are now so far disfigured, as to consist only of rubbish, with a few yards of the earthen aggers that formed the northern and southern ramparts.

### THE stones dug up amongst the ruins of

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that the present Gaelic *Gart-tein*, "Field of Fire," is a corruption. Carden is the spelling in the printed Acts of the Scottish Parliament. See them in many places. Our Author mentions, though without attempting to account for it, a fact for which, as we apprehend, Mr Chalmers has accounted satisfactorily, that the Caers are generally near Roman works. The reason seems to be, that the Romans often set down their camps for the purpose of attacking the Caledonian strengths. Generally, indeed, they appear to have met with no resistance. The writer of the article "Caledonia" in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia remarks, that "the Greek and Roman writers make no mention whatever of sieges in the campaigns of Agricola and Severus in this country;" and argues that its circular fortifications "must be accounted the work of a later period." That the Romans, however, under Orosius, had, about thirty years before Agricola's campaigns, met with resistance from the Britons thus fortified under Caractacus, appears from Tacitus's Annals, L. XII. Sect. 33. It further appears, from L. XII. Sect. 31. that, in the same year, the Icenian army had been routed by the same general, in ground enclosed with a rampart thrown up with sod. *Editor.*)

Castle Cary and Camelon, are generally of a much smaller size than those which compose the Gothic, or more modern buildings; and many of them are of a triangular form; but they have been strongly cemented with mortar, in which the strength of the Roman structures seems chiefly to have consisted.

CAMELON was probably one of the forts erected by Agricola; and, though not upon a direct line with the rest, yet its situation in a large and pleasant plain, and upon the banks of the Carron, and in a place too where that river takes a compass, so as to surround it upon all sides, except the south, was certainly very advantageous. It is plain, too, from the track of the old channel, which is still visible, that the river, upon the north-east, ran a good deal nearer to the station than it does at present.

WHETHER those stations ended at Camelon, or were continued farther eastward, is uncertain. As the situation of the place commands a prospect to the frith, and the low grounds on both sides of the Carron, which are now so fertile, were probably at that time

in an undrained state, and not easily passable, there appears to have been less occasion for a *praesidium* in that quarter. There is likewise reason to believe, that the frith of Forth flowed considerably farther west, in former ages, than it does at present.

IT is not improbable that Agricola set out from the camp at Camelon, when he marched to the passage of the Forth, and the invasion of Caledonia, in his sixth campaign;\* and we may suppose it to have been also occupied by the Roman armies in the subsequent expeditions of Severus and Caracalla; for it appears to have been the largest and most commodious of the *castra stativa*, which they possessed upon the south side of that river, as that of Ardoch was upon the north; and, after their fleet had found the way into the frith, provisions could be brought up the river Carron by small craft, and landed within a little of this station; to which tradition

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\* (We must do our Author the justice, to observe, that, with a few exceptions, he seems to have sketched, in his mind, that admirable panorama of the Roman period in North Britain, which, thirty years after, was presented, in consistent detail, by Mr George Chalmers. See *Caledonia*, Vol. I. pp. 103—114. *Editor.*)

gives its countenance, when it speaks of anchors having been found in the neighbourhood, and some of them within the memory of people yet alive.

Not many years ago, a small tumulus, resembling a Roman *speculatorium* or watch-tower, and much of the same form and dimensions with those upon the wall of Antoninus, stood upon a rising ground at the east end of the village of Larbert,\* but is now demolished by the great road from Stirling, which stretches that way. That mount, if it was of so high antiquity, might, though it stood upon the other side of the river, be an advanced post, or a sentinel's turret, while the camp lay at Camelon,

These *præsidia* must have been very little occupied by the Romans; for, after the departure of Agricola, they abandoned all their conquests in Scotland, and seem, for some time, to have had very little footing in the

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\* (This place possesses, in its name, a symptom of ancient warfare. *Lär-Beairt*, in Celtic, is "Field of Action." *Editor.*)

island of Britain. It does not appear that there were any Roman forces in Scotland from that time, except in the southern parts of it, in the reign of Adrian, until the arrival of Lollius Urbicus, in the reign of Antoninus, which was a period of fifty years. Agricola usually led his army into England for winter quarters; and we can hardly suppose that he left garrisons in his *præsidia*, during the two winters he continued in the island after their erection. Except in three or four of them, there is scarce, throughout the whole tract, any appearance of stone buildings, nor of any conveniences for accommodating soldiers in winter, and some of them could not have been very commodious stations even in summer. We find no inscriptions upon any of them, except what belong to the reign of Antoninus; and, if they were planted with garrisons after the wall was built in his reign, it must have been only for a short time; for, soon after, the Romans again lost all this part of the island, till the time of Severus, who, after an unsuccessful expedition into Caledonia, found it necessary to relinquish the wall of Antoninus, and fix

the boundary of the empire by a new wall in the north of England.

IN fine, we are tempted to think, that those works we have been surveying were never intended for any great or lasting use. Notwithstanding all the parade which Tacitus makes, when he speaks of his father-in-law's transactions, we cannot see how such feeble barriers could secure the Roman conquests, so that it could be said, with any sort of propriety, that the isthmus *praesidiis firmabatur*; this is the expression that historian useth. What effect could a few fortifications of earth, as most of those were, and placed at the distance of two miles from each other, have to repel so brave a people as the ancient Caledonians appear to have been? We cannot help being of opinion, that, in the erection of them, Agricola exhibited a stronger instance of Roman vanity, than of military policy, unless his chief design was to find exercise for his legions, as Tacitus mentions no other work in which they were employed all that summer.\*

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\* (SEE note C, by Editor.)

## SECT. II.

## ROMAN CAUSEWAY, OR MILITARY ROAD.

THOSE high-ways which the Romans made throughout every part of their great empire, may be ranked amongst the most stupendous of their works. If they were not the first who thought on these public conveniences, they were more attentive to them than any nation before or after them ever was. When their state was yet in its infancy, and their territories reached no farther than Capua, the censor Appius Claudius rendered himself famous by forming that public road, which is to be seen in Italy to this day, and from him is still called the Appian way. As their empire enlarged, they never neglected to continue this branch of improvement; but, extending their roads with their conquests, they connected the most distant provinces with the metropolis. When we cast our eye on Antonine's Itinerary, or Peutinger's table, and take a view of the public ways, and bye-ways striking off from them to the several towns and stations, in every province, the

face of the globe appears as manufactured anew; and, we may safely affirm, that more labour hath been bestowed upon those roads, than would have been sufficient twice to build and embellish the city of Rome, even in the time of its greatest extent and grandeur. We must also observe, that, besides the conveniences and advantages derived from those roads, another reason contributed not a little to increase their number beyond what was absolutely necessary. By employing their armies in such works in the time of peace, the Romans prevented, in a great degree, the bad consequences of military inactivity; a piece of policy to which that people were always attentive, as they dreaded idleness in their own troops more than they did an enemy.

IN England, the remains of those works are every where to be met with, there being few ancient towns in that part of the island, which have not a Roman road in their neighbourhood; and, though we cannot expect them so frequently in Scotland, which lay without the bounds of the provinces, yet there also they are still to be seen in many places, and

are the grandest monuments which remain of that people, in the northern parts of the island.

A Roman high-way, nothing inferior to those within Provincial Britain, runs a great way into Scotland; it can be traced with certainty as far as the Grampian mountains; and even beyond them, we are told, something like vestiges of it are to be observed.\* Leaving England at Solway-frith, it passes through Annandale and Clydesdale to the neighbourhood of Glasgow; it runs parallel to the river Annan, to its source in the heights northward of Moffat; and, soon after falling in with the head of Clyde, it generally follows the course of that river, seldom departing to any great distance from its banks. From the neighbourhood of Glasgow, it takes a direction eastward, across the isthmus, between the friths of Forth and Clyde, amongst the same tract where the forts of Agricola and the wall of Antoninus stood.

IN Stirlingshire, this road goes by the

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\* (See Note D, by Editor.)

name of Camelon causeway, deriving it from the principal station in those bounds. It enters upon that shire at Castlecary fort, passing close by the southern ramparts thereof; from thence it runs eastward, in as straight a course as the irregularity of the ground will admit, by Dykehouse, the wood and mansion-house of Sea-begs, Elf-hills, and Roughcastle; and is, in several places, used as a road even at this day. Half a mile eastward of Roughcastle, it crosses the wall of Antoninus or Graham's-dyke,\* in which an opening hath been left for its passage. Near the wall, its appearance is but faint; in a little, however,

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\* (A causeway from Clydesdale reached the wall of Antonine at Castlecary. See General Roy's maps of this fortress, and North Britain; which have been followed in constructing that illustrative of this volume. The popular tradition of a "Roman Street" mentioned by Sir Robert Sibbald from Timothy Pont, and repeated by Mr Chalmers, corresponds with the discoveries of the military engineer; but that it went to the Roman colony near Falkirk, as Sibbald asserts from Pont, is rendered improbable by the General, who says, that, during the survey in 1755, at which he was present, it was affirmed by the country people, that a causeway went from Castlecary, south by Crowbank and Fannyside, and that the stones had been lately dug up. Its probable route he points out as being by the Kirk of Shots to Carluke. Military Antiquities, pp. 106—7. Editor.)

it rises quite entire, and runs northward through some marshy ground and a ploughed field, till it comes up to the ancient station of Camelon, through the midst of which it passes, holding on to the river Carron. Between the wall and Camelon it is now intersected, both by the canal, and the public road from Falkirk to Glasgow. From Camelon to the river, scarce any vestige of it is to be discerned, the fields having been in tillage from time immemorial. The place where it had crossed Carron is now a frightful precipice; but the steep banks upon the south-side appear plainly to have been sloped, and the rock at the water-brink to have been cut. No vestige of any bridge was observed till summer 1773, when workmen, employed by the Carron company to make a reservoir for the use of their works in that very part of the river, digged up several of the foundation-stones; but, whether an arch of stone had been thrown over the river, or the bridge had consisted only of wooden beams, supported by stone pillars, is quite uncertain. After the road hath got free of the river, it appears again upon a rising ground, a little westward of the church of Larbert, and holds on in a straight

course by Torwood-head, Drasyl, Plean-muir, Upper Bannockburn, the villages of Mill-town and St Ninians, and the town of Stirling. When it hath reached that town; in the environs of which every vestige of it is entirely lost amidst houses, inclosures, and well cultivated fields, it takes a direction westward to a ford, called the Drip,\* near Craigforth.§ Whether it had fetched a compass around the hill upon which the town is built, or had passed over it, and descended the sloping path, called Ballochgeich, upon the north-side of the castle, is uncertain;† but half a

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\* (THE etymology of "Drip" is "difficulty." *Editor.*)

§ (SIR DAVID LINDSAY seems to mean this place when he makes one of his poetical personages speak of Craig-Gorth, a word which rhymes with "the grit walter of Forth." The latter syllable of Craig-Gorth may allude to the situation of this beautiful rock in ground, which, though now cultivated and fertile, might, once, have deserved the epithet *goirt*, "sour." *Editor.*)

† (MR. CHALMERS says, "there is reason to believe that the Romans had a station at Stirling." *Caledonia*, Vol. I. p. 170. Sir Robert Sibbald has preserved an inscription which was upon a rock opposite to the old gate of the Castle, but is now obliterated. "IN EXCV. AGIT. LEG. II;" of which the reading may be, *In excubias agitantes legionis secundæ*, "for the daily and nightly watch of the second legion." This, according to Ainsworth and Dr Adam, is the meaning of *excubiae*. See Sibbald's *Roman Antiquities*, p. 35. *Editor.*)

mile westward of the castle, and not far from a place called Kildean, very plain traces of it are discernible at a farm-house, which, together with its offices and yards, is situated upon the very summit thereof. The peculiar form, and regular dimensions, together with the straight course, easily distinguish it from other causeways. Nearer to the Drip too, its foundations have been lately digged up; the ford hath a firm and solid bottom, and, during the summer season, little above two feet of water. There was no occasion for a bridge to transport those hardy sons of Rome, whom much more stately rivers did not intimidate from their darling project of subduing and plundering the world. From the Drip, the road turned northward by Keir\* to

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\* (MR CHALMERS has demonstrated from Richard of Westminster's *Itinera Romana*, a work discovered by a British gentleman in Denmark in 1757, but referable to the 2d century, and which mentions the distance of Alauna as twelve miles from Antonine's Wall, and nine miles from Lindum, or Ardnoch; that the situation of Alauna was on the river Allan, to whose name it has an obvious affinity, and that it was about a mile above the confluence of this stream into the Forth. The Roman station, according to the Monk of Westminster, had formerly been a Caledonian town; and, at the time of the building of Antonine's wall, had, along with Lindum, and Victoria, now Dalginross, been taken by the hostile tribe of

Dunblane, where it again makes its appearance, holding on to Strathearn. The distance from Castlecary to Craigforth, following the Roman track, is near twelve Scots miles.

In the course of the last eighteen or twenty years, this road hath, in many places, been dug up and demolished, to make way for the more useful improvements of agriculture. It is still to be seen quite entire between Castlecary and Camelon, upon the south of Tornwood-head, and in the muir of Plean; the grounds in those parts, having never been cultivated, have preserved its form, except in marshy places, where it hath sunk by its own weight. Though all grown over with grass, and sometimes with heath, yet its uniform breadth, straight course, and gradual descent upon each side, cannot but strike the eye of the observer. In twenty years time, probably, few vestiges of it will remain;\* it

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the Horestii, whose territory had previously consisted of the counties of Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan, together with the eastern part of Strathearn, and western of Strathmore. See Caledonia, Vol. I. pp. 123, 170, and 61. *Editor.*)

\* (The last remain of it in Plean was lately dug up. *Editor.*)

must yield to more useful improvements; but green fields and yellow harvests will afford a much more delightful prospect to every eye, than those works of Rome, even in their full perfection, could ever have done.

As to the form and construction of this road, great pains have been taken to render it firm and durable; but we cannot admire the elegance of the workmanship, nor prevail upon ourselves to think, that it hath ever been very commodious for travelling upon. It consists of several layers of stone and earth, which seem to have been thrown upon one another, just as they came to hand; for the stones are of all dimensions. It is generally about twelve feet in breadth, and its foundations are so deep, that, in the formation of it, they seem first to have digged a ditch, which they filled up again with stones and earth, in the careless manner that hath been mentioned, till they had raised it at least a foot above the natural surface. It always rises in the middle, and slopes towards the edges; and, on each side, especially where the ground is wet, there hath been a small ditch or drain, to keep the work

dry; so that, at present, when it is all covered with grass, it hath much the resemblance of a ridge that hath lain long unploughed. The stones of the uppermost layer are generally of so large a size, that, unless it was always well covered with gravel, it must have been very incommodious for travelling upon, and the legions could neither march with ease nor expedition. Its direction is as straight as the nature of the ground through which it passes will admit; and the track of it would be a much shorter road from Falkirk to Stirling, than the present winding high-way.

THIS road was, in all probability, the work of Agricola\*; and that part of it which runs

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\* (It is more probable that what of the causeway runs north from the wall of Antonine was made subsequently to the epoch of Agricola. In looking into General Roy's Map of the Roman face of North Britain, which has served in this respect as the source of information in the construction of that prefixed to the title page of this volume, we perceive that this road commences abruptly about five miles east from that connecting Clydesdale with Castlecary; a strong presumption that these roads were different works at different times; the southern line prior, and the northern posterior, to the construction of Agricola's forts and road, which, it will be remarked, connect them at right angles. After fortifying the isthmus between the two friths, Agricola seems to have crossed Bodotria; and it is generally agreed that he proceeded

across the isthmus appears to be coeval with his forts. These must have been useless without a communication with one another, which, in many places, was almost impossible without such a road. There is reason, too, to conclude, that it was a more early work than the wall of Antoninus, from this circumstance, that that wall often leaves more advantageous ground, with no other apparent view, than to keep the road always in its neighbourhood. There is, indeed, no accounting for many circumflexions in the wall, unless they were with a view to the military road, and the forts of Agricola.

As the itinerary of Antoninus reaches no farther northward than the friths of Tweed and Solway, we cannot from thence derive any assistance to enable us to determine,

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from the southern shore of Fife to Lochore, whence he advanced, next summer, to the field where he defeated Galgacus. It is, indeed, the opinion of the author of "Caledonia," that the roads in what was afterwards called Valentia, however their course might have been traced by the genius of Agricola, were constructed by his successors. As he returned to Rome instantly after his decisive victory, he does not seem to have had time to accomplish those great works, which, amid the silence of testimony, have been attributed to him. *Editor.*)

whether the different stages and distances were marked out upon the military road in Scotland, with the same precision as in provincial Britain, and other parts of the empire. It is, however, certain, that the Romans had measured, with much exactness, the breadth of the isthmus between the friths of Forth and Clyde.\* This is evident from the situation of the forts at regular distances, and also from inscriptions upon stones found in sundry parts of Graham's dyke, which expressly mention the number of miles executed, the different divisions of the army employed in that work. We may well suppose, that a people, whose attention and care descended

\* (THE table of Peutinger, so named from its modern German possessor, and which, from the supposed date of its compilation, the reign of Theodosius the Great, has been called the Theodosian table, reaches no further north than the Norfolk Wash; which is marked, in this curious old document, by the words "*Ad tauum.*" Hornius's edition, which the Editor possesses, and lies now before him. Sir Robert Sibbald has fallen into a strange blunder, when he says, that "Agricola went no farther than Tay, which is the last garrison marked in the Peutingerian table." History of Stirlingshire, p. 31. That the Wash of Norfolk should be marked "*Ad Tauum,*" corresponds with Tacitus's explanation of the Celtic *Tau*, that it is the name for a frith." Agricola vita, c. 22. *Tām̄h*, pro-nounce *Tāv*, signifies "Ocean," and *Ad Tauum* a river arrived there. *Editor.*)

to the minutest circumstances, did not neglect an exact mensuration of their roads, even to their farthest extremities.

THERE is an expression in the account that Tacitus gives of the sixth campaign of Agricola, which seems to imply, that the route the army was to hold in their march, had been distinctly settled before they set out, which could not be done without some stated road, in a country so full of woods and marshes. Speaking of that general's preparations for the invasion of Caledonia, he says, that he sent the fleet before him to reconnoitre the coasts, and proceeded in his march with great caution, *quia itinera timebantur*. The word *iter*, in the military style of that people, often signifies the march of an army amongst a stated high way: from the same word, the Itinerarium of Atoninus, which marks out so many different routes, derives its name.\*

TACITUS mentions no other work, in which

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\* (Our Author virtually grants that *Iter* may mean something else than "a stated highway." We would ask—Is it not likely that the Roman commander should have had fears regarding unmade ways, rather than made? *Editor.*)

the army of Agricola were employed during their fourth campaign, except the erection of the *praesidia* across the isthmus; and, as they consisted of three legions, besides the auxiliaries, it could be no laborious task to finish both these and the military road in the space of one summer.\*

In those times, and even much later, the greater part of Stirlingshire was covered with woods, many vestiges of which remain to this day. The Roman historians often speak of forests which the armies of that people had to cut down, and marshes which they had to drain, or make roads through, in their marches towards Caledonia; and, if the speech which Tacitus puts into the mouth of Galgacus, before the battle at mount Gram-

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\* (To drive the natives before him, from the Solway frith to the Clyde and Forth, by throwing up one camp after another, and establishing stations at proper intervals, whether he might have stormed their numerous strengths, or frightened them into retreat, was no easy operation, even for the troops of Agricola, of which the numbers, however, are not certainly determined. For the reason already assigned, when we noticed the *Taus* of Peutinger, we cannot consider Tacitus's expression of the "nations being laid waste to the Taus," as denoting a destruction beyond the estuary then nearest to Agricola, to wit the Solway. *Editor.*)

pius, be genuine, it appears, that they employed not only their own soldiers in this work, but compelled, with much rigour, such of the natives as fell into their hands, to labour in them; ‘*Corpora ipsa ac manus, silvis ac paludibus emuniendis, verbera inter ac contumelias conterunt.*’

IT casts a damp upon our spirits, when we reflect, that those works we are surveying, are the remains of an all-grasping, rapacious nation, who, in the very original, and whole progress of their state, were animated by a malicious passion to pillage and enslave the rest of mankind, in the gratification of which, they were uncommonly successful.

AFTER the wall of Antoninus was built, the military road was carried on eastward to the frith of Forth, where that wall terminated. Vestiges of it are discernible in sundry places, as far as the wall goes.

## SECT. III.

## THE WALL OF ANTONINUS, OR GRAHAM'S DYKE.

USURPATION, being subject to perpetual jealousies and alarms, is obliged to provide for its own defence against those whom it hath injured. The Romans adopted different methods to maintain their unjust acquisitions against the attempts which the conquered might make to regain their former possessions; they sometimes raised extensive ramparts of earth and stone in the farthest extremities of their conquests, where nature had not made a separation by mountains, rivers, or seas, between their dominions and those nations, whom their power was not able to reach, or retain under subjection; with this view, three walls have, at different epochs, been drawn across the island of Britain.

THE first was raised about the year 120, by the Emperor Adrian, who was at that time in the island in person; and who, according to Spartian, ordered works of the same kind

to be raised, as boundaries to the empire in other countries, as well as in this. That wall extended from the Solway frith to the river Tyne;\* and the remains of it are still to

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\* (THE Romans, it would seem, had previously lost ground north of Hadrian's wall. The four altars discovered, in digging the great canal, May 1771, near Auchendavie, which, the experienced Mr. Gough remarks, "is one of the most perfect forts" in the wall of Antonine, had lain nine feet deep, in a pit, about twelve feet in circumference at top, and nine at bottom. Among other accompaniments, were two large iron sledge hammers, and a gold coin of Trajan; which, as the same elaborate gentleman informs us, were purchased for Advocates' Library, at 7*l.* 7*s.* We may guess that all these relics had been buried there by the Romans, in the view of retiring from the country; and that it was meant thus to save the unportable part the indignities apprehended from the natives. The hammers, as Professor Anderson remarks, could not have been interred by the latter, who would set too high a value upon iron. Nor can this people be supposed to have buried the gold coin; which points to Trajan's reign as the date of this singular inhumation. Had they been anxious to demolish the altars, they might, as the Professor says, "have reduced them to sand with one fiftieth part of the trouble which was employed in digging a pit and burying them." Gough's Camden, Vol. III, Additions. Anderson's Essay, in Roy's Antiquities, p. 201. Essay printed apart, pp. 4, 5. The writer of this note has now before him a silver coin of Hadrian's immediate precursor, Trajan, which was a present to a young friend, some years ago, by a native of the parish of Linlithgow, who could give no distinct account of its discovery. It strikes the Editor, however, that it must be one of three hundred found in an urn, turned up by the plough, in Boroughmoor, close to Linlithgow, in 1781, of the size of a sixpenny-

be seen in the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland.

THE second of these walls was erected in the reign of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, about the year 140, and ran across the isthmus between the friths of Forth and Clyde.

THE third was the work of the Emperor Severus, about the year 210. This was the strongest and most perfect of all those works; for it was fenced with stone, and fortified with towers at regular distances; whereas, the first two consisted chiefly of earth. It followed much the same tract with that of Adrian. The remains of both are yet visible, running parallel to each other through the counties already mentioned.

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piece; several of which, among others one of Trajan, were, by Provost Clerk of that town, presented to the Antiquary Society of Edinburgh. Transactions, 60. Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. II. p. 842. Mr Chalmers accounts for Hadrian's building his wall, by supposing, that he intended to provide an additional security for the most southern provinces, against the insurrections of the most recently subdued tribes, between his wall and the forts of Agricola. *Editor.*)

THE second of these walls is the subject of the present survey. Capitolinus, speaking of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, saith, ‘ He subdued the Britons by Lollius Urbicus his legate or lieutenant, and removed the barbarians farther off by another wall of turf drawn across the island.’\* By calling this another wall of turf, the historian refers to a more early work of a similar nature, which had been executed in the island, and in a more southerly situation. That could be no other than the wall of Adrian, which had been raised about twenty years before.

HERODIAN, too, expressly intimates, that more walls than one had been raised in Britain, before the reign of Severus; for, speaking of that Emperor’s expedition into the northern parts of the island, he says, ‘ the army passed over friths, and the ramparts

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\* (The words in the original, according to Aldus, are, “*Nam et Britanos per Lollium Urbicum legatam vicit, alio muro cespitito summotis barbaris ducto.*” Julii Capitolini Antoninus Pius, Editio Aldi, p. 36. Editor.)

' which had been thrown up as boundaries  
' and fences to the empire.'\*

A great ditch, with a wall of earth upon the brink of it, extended from the river Clyde to the frith of Forth, through the shires of Dunbarton, Stirling, and part of West Lothian, the remains of which are yet perfectly discernible. Buchanan calls this the wall of Severus; and Bede is of opinion, that it was raised by the Romans, a little before they abandoned the island in the beginning of the fifth century, to defend the Britons against the inroads of the Scots. But, that it is the same wall mentioned by Capitolinus, as the work of Lollius Urbicus, in the reign of Antoninus, will not, at present, admit of any doubt. Several stones have been discovered, in different parts of it, with the name of Antoninus, and others † with that of Lollius Urbicus upon them: we have heard of none

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\* HERODIAN, lib. 3. cap. 48.

† {It is affirmed by Mr Gough, who published in 1789, that there has been found in the track of the wall only one inscription mentioning Lollius Urbicus. Edition of Camden, Vol. III. Additions. Of this, along with others, we propose to give a copy in Note E. Editor.}

that refer to any other reign. Many of those stones are in the possession of the college of Glasgow.\*

THIS wall is carried across the isthmus from sea to sea,† and mostly along the northern brow of hills. It does not always run in a straight course, but often fetches a compass, and that sometimes with a view to the high grounds; at other times, with no other ap-

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\* (SEE Note E, where occasion is taken to discuss the importance, as an historical document, of the marble of Falkirk; and the probable signification of "Graham's Dyke," as applied to the wall of Antoninus. *Editor.*)

† (ANTIQUARIANS have differed regarding the extent of the wall, at the western extremity. Some make it stop at Old Kilpatrick, others carry it to Dunbarton, the Theodosia of Richard, where Dr. Irvine, Historiographer Royal, found the remains of a great Roman fort, in 1686. Advancing eastward, he discovered those of another, but smaller, at the castle of Dunbarton; and of a third at the foot of Dunbuck hill. He sets down a fourth at Dunglas; and a fifth at Chapel hill, above the town of Kilpatrick. It ought not to be overlooked, that the former shallowness at low water of the Clyde, above Dunbarton, demanded, that the province afterwards called Valentia should be thus protected from incursion. Camden supports his opinion, that Antonine's wall "reaches Dunbritton," by the testimony of Ninnus in the ninth century, who says, that it went to "Pen-Alcloyt;" and of Bede in the seventh, who affirms, that it extended to "Alcluyt." Gough's Camden, Vol. III. p. 356. Sibbald's Roman Antiquities, pp. 28, 29. Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. I. pp. 117, 118. *Editor.*)

parent view than to fall in with the forts, which had been erected by Agricola amongst the same tract about fifty years before.

THIS work consists of an earthen wall, and a ditch or *vallum*. The breadth of the ditch varies. It is generally from twelve to fifteen feet; though Mr Gordon says, that, in some places, it measures forty feet, and in others about sixty. The earth, which was digged out of the ditch, being thrown upon the south brink,\* forms the *agger* or wall. The structure of the wall is mostly of earth, as Capitoli-nus says that of Antoninus was, only in wet and marshy grounds, a *stratum* of stones hath been discovered in the foundation; in sundry places, too, there is the appearance of stones built on the outside, in the manner of a sunk fence. In parts where the ground is low, the ditch is still full of water; but, where it takes its course over hills, it must always

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\* (GORDON mentions his having found, about half a mile east from Roughcastle, on the north bank of the great ditch, a rampart thirty-three feet broad, and as much from the bottom of the ditch; and adds, that, "without question, the rampart has originally been all along its tract." Itinerarium, p. 59. Editor.)

have been dry. It constantly keeps parallel to the military road or causeway, which is supposed to have been a more early work, seldom leaving it above the distance of fifty yards. Between the forts, artificial mounts, which are thought to have been exploratory towers, are still visible in sundry places;\* but they are neither all of the same dimensions nor materials, some of them consisting wholly of earth, others having a good deal of stone. Conduits have also been discovered beneath the wall, which have been designed to keep it dry, or to convey water into the ditch. How it was conducted over the many rivulets that intercept its course, cannot now be known. No vestiges of arches any where remain.†

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\* (Of the interior *castella* or turrets, Gilneur seat, a short way east from Roughcastle, is a remaining instance. See General Roy's plan and section of part of the wall. Gordon, who carefully surveyed the wall nearly a century ago, says, that "there were three kinds of forts, viz. stations, square towers, of which two or three appear, and exploratory turrets, of which there are about an equal number." *Itinerarium Septentrionale.* 1727, p. 63. *Editor.*)

† (IT is conjectured that the whole vale of Kelvin was anciently a morass, impassible even in boats; artificial mounds are said to have completed the natural inundation, so as to render the wall of Antonine impregnable, except at the extremities; and some places here of the name of Inch, Inchbelly,

THE Romans frequently strengthened their earthen walls with palisadoes, or stakes driven into the ground. If that was done here, the country around, being a forest, could easily furnish materials for the purpose.

FROM stones that have been dug up in sundry places, we learn, that a considerable part of this work was executed by the Legio Secunda Augusta: cohorts and vexillations of other legions are also mentioned in inscriptions. Though it extended near thirty miles, yet it could easily have been finished in much less than one summer. The Roman armies threw up intrenchments with an uncommon

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Inchlees, Inchwood, Inchbreak, Inchterf, have been quoted, as savouring of former stagnation; See Statistical Accounts of the parishes of Kilsyth and Campsie. Beauties of Scotland, Vol. III. p. 376—7, and 452—3. This hypothesis is more ingenious than solid. The venerable Bede, who flourished two centuries after the Romans had evacuated Britain, intimates, that the defence of water was wanting to the rampart. His words are, “Fecerunt autem inter duo freta, vel sinus de quibus diximus mavis, per millia passuum plurima. Et ubi aquarum munitio deerat, ibi praesidio valli fines suos ab hostium irruptione defenserent.” Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica, l. 12. Mr Gough says, “I am told there is near Auchendavy a Roman Bridge of five arches, for carrying the wall forward through a moat.” He adds, in 1789, the date of his publication, that this part of the Roman work has been hitherto unnoticed. (Additions to Camden. *Editor.*)

celerity, being accustomed to fortify their camps every night in their marches through an enemy's country. Julius Cæsar, with one legion, drew a wall from the lake of Geneva to Mount Jura, nineteen miles in extent, sixteen feet high, with a deep ditch, and also fortified it with castles at proper distances, in the space of less than two weeks; for he did not leave Rome till the end of March, and, before the Ides, or thirteenth of April, the work was completed.\* Thus, if the whole Legio Secunda Augusta was employed in the erection of our wall, besides cohorts and vexillations of other legions, it might have been entirely finished in the space of one month, though their progress had not been so rapid as that of Cæsar.

HISTORIANS speak of reparations which this wall hath undergone at different times. The first was towards the end of the third century, by Carausius, who is commonly distinguished by the title of Usurper; the second in the fourth century, during the reign of Valentinian. At that time, Theodosius,

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\* CÆSAR. *bell. Gall.* lib. 1.

father to the emperor of the same name, was sent into Britain to repel an incursion of the Scots and Picts, who had committed dreadful ravages in the province. Upon his arrival, they retired beyond the friths; and, in order to restrain them from a new incursion, he repaired the forts upon the isthmus, and planted garrisons in them to watch that frontier. By this means, all the country between the walls of Adrian and Antoninus, which had for some time been held by these northern nations, was recovered. Of this tract Theodosius made a fifth province, to which the emperor gave the name of Valentia, probably from his brother Valens.\* The stone buildings at Castlecary, Camelon, and other parts of the wall, are perhaps the ruins of those works of Theodosius. The third reparation of the wall was in the beginning of the fifth century, by the united labours of the Romans and Britons, who at the same time fortified it with a strong palisadoe.† This last reparation seems to have been mistaken by Bede for the first erection of it.

MANY stories are current amongst the

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\* AMMIAN. Marcell. lib. 28.

† BEDE, lib. 1.

vulgar relating to this wall; one of which is, that there was an hollow in it, through which the sound of a trumpet, blown at one end, could be conveyed to the other. The same tradition is handed about in the north of England concerning the wall of Severus. If any meaning can be extracted from so ridiculous a tale, it must be this, that, when the enemy appeared, the alarm could be quickly conveyed, by sound of trumpet, from station to station, and from tower to tower, in order to draw the detached parties to the place where an assault was apprehended; though there is reason to believe, that the wall was seldom so well garrisoned as that this expedient could be put in practice.

THIS work is supposed to be mentioned in the poetical compositions of the bard Ossian, who speaks of the King of the world looking over his gathered heap; and, in the neighbourhood thereof, Fingal the father, and Oscar the son of Ossian, are thought to have performed several of their heroic exploits.

WITH respect to the modern name, Graham's Dyke, by which it now goes, we

can offer nothing with certainty. Graham is a surname very numerous, and of great antiquity, in Scotland. A distinct and powerful clan of that name is mentioned, as possessing a considerable territory upon the borders of the two kingdoms, as late as the days of Edward VI. All our historians mention a chief so called, who, in the fifth century, broke through this wall, and made dreadful havock amongst the Britons, who were now abandoned by their friends the Romans; and, as other conquerors sometimes received names from the countries they had subdued, this renowned warrior is said to have given his to a work which he destroyed. Several of these authors have handed down another transaction, which is as likely to have given rise to the name of Graham's Dyke, though we have never seen it taken notice of by antiquaries in connexion with the subject we are upon. In the reign of Malcolm II, near the end of the tenth century, one Grimus, or Gryme, a relation of the royal family, aspiring to the crown, raised a considerable army to accomplish his design. Malcolm marched at the head of his troops to give him battle. The two armies encamped, in view of each other,

upon opposite sides of the Forth, not far from Stirling. An accommodation of a very singular nature was brought about, without any bloodshed, by the influence of Fothadus, bishop of St Andrews, a man highly reputed in both armies, on account of his sanctity. The terms of accommodation, say our authors, were, that the kingdom should be divided between Malcolm and Gryme during the life of the latter; that, at his death, the whole should be possessed by Malcolm; and, that the wall between the Forth and the Clyde should be the boundary of their respective dominions, Malcolm occupying what lay upon the south of that wall, and Gryme the northern parts.\*

It is now time to set out upon a survey of this wall in its passage through the county of Stirling. Upon leaving Dunbartonshire it crosses a small rivulet, and, ascending a rising ground, soon comes up to Castle-cary fort, falling in with the northern rampart thereof; from thence it runs along the

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\* Boet. lib. 9. Buchananus, lib. 6. (See Note E, already referred to, by Editor.)

brow of a hill, till it arrives at a place called Dyke-house, which hath its name from a few cottages there built, upon the summit of the wall. At the same place, the ditch is cut through a rock; and, upon the northern brink, stands a small mount, which is supposed to have been an exploratory tower. Next, the wall passes on, through some level ground, where the ditch is now filled with water, till it enters the wood of Sea-begs, near to which the canal, which generally runs parallel to it, falling in with it, hath occasioned some part to be demolished. Having got clear of the wood, it passes by the mansion-house of Sea-begs; a little eastward of which, upon the north brink of the ditch, stands a beautiful exploratory mount of earth, about seven or eight feet in height, and surrounded at the top with a parapet of earth, which is still breast high. Near this mount, Mr Gordon found several pieces of iron and lead ore, from whence he conjectured that the Romans had a foundery there. We next come to Elf-hill, which is a rocky mount in a barren moor, upon the south side of the wall. This is said to have been the place where

Graham broke in upon it;\* and the present appearance of both wall and ditch is no way unfavourable to the tradition; for, though the grounds around have never undergone any culture, the wall is low, and the ditch almost filled up; but, after all, this may be accounted for from the nature of the soil, which is wet and marshy. Near Elf-hill, upon the north side of the wall, stands a green hill, called Cowden-hill, upon which Graham is said to have encamped the night before the attack. On this eminence Mr Gordon discovered some ruins and terraces of earth, from whence he conjectured, that the place had been the situation of an ancient town. Often hath the antiquary excited the ridicule of the rest of mankind by ascribing importance to the most trivial objects, and antiquity to works of a recent date. Those levelled spots which, in the eye of Mr Gordon, resembled terraces, are common in many places, especially upon arable hills, which are naturally steep; and, as the ridges always terminate upon them, they appear to have been formed with no other design than to afford a

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\* HORSLEY'S *Britannia Romana*.

convenient place for turning the plough upon the declivity.

WHEN we have left Elf-hill, we soon arrive at Roughcastle fort,\* where, for a good way, the wall, ditch, and causeway, passing through a tract of uncultivated ground, make as striking an appearance as they do any where, and are perhaps as perfect and entire as ever; only we must make considerable allowances for the natural sinking of the *agger*, and the filling up of the *vallum* in the course of so many ages. A little eastward of Roughcastle, that branch of the military road which goeth towards Stirling crosses the wall, in which an opening hath been left for its passage. We go on by Glenfuir§ and Bantaskine till we arrive at the town of Falkirk. If the forts or stations were regularly carried on to the east end of the wall, this was the proper place for one, being two miles from Roughcastle. But, instead of the wall, and its appendages, which

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\* (Mr GORDON remarks that, for entireness and magnificence, it exceeds all the other forts from sea to sea. Itinerary, p. 59. *Editor.*)

§ ("Cold Glen." *Editor.*)

passed by the south side of the town, we meet with beautiful gardens, and well cultivated fields, which afford a much more delightful prospect. Setting out from Falkirk,\* we soon arrive at Callander-house, where both wall and ditch appear pretty entire for a good way;† from thence it holds on to the new village of Merchistown, where the ground, formerly occupied by it, is now converted into gardens, though all the industry of the gardener has not yet been able to erase the foundations of the military causeway, which still continues to discover its track by the barrenness of the productions which grow upon it. This is no doubt owing to the mixture of stones and gravel with the soil below, which, by giving it a porous quality, renders

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\* (THE ancient name of Falkirk was, in Celtic, either *Eglais-bruach*, signifying "Church on the Hill;" or *Eglais-bkris*, "Broken Church," whence it might come to be named, in Saxon, Fall-Kirk. *Eglais-bhreac* is "Speckled Church;" and Buchanan, who, indeed, is fanciful, calls it *Varium Sacellum*. Historia, b. viii. c. 22. *Eglais-bhris*, as accounting for the present name, is the most probable etymon. *Editor.*)

† (NEARLY opposite to Callander-House, an earthen wall, of considerable height and thickness, branches off from the great wall, runs through Westquarter Garden, and reaches the old castle of Almond. Statistical Account of the parish of Falkirk. *Editor.*)

it incapable of retaining the moisture necessary for the nourishment of vegetables, especially in fields naturally dry and sandy. From Merchistown, the wall continues its course to a place called the Mumrills, which lies at a proper distance from Falkirk for another station; no traces, however, of any are visible, but many stones of Roman workmanship have been dug up in an adjacent field upon the south; and the wall at Merchistown, all of a sudden, leaving higher and more advantageous ground, takes a compass northward, with no other apparent view than to fall in with this place. Mr Gordon too observes, that broken urns, and Roman vessels, made of red earth, have been found here. Leaving the Mumrills, the wall goes on to Bencross, where it passes through the lowest ground in its whole course; then it ascends a hill\* to Polmont-kirk, which stands upon its summit, and from thence holds on through a tract of irregular and broken ground, till it arrives at the water of Avon, which it crosses at a place called the Ravon, or Inneravon, and enters West Lothian, or the shire of Linlithgow,

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\* (Bencross, perhaps, takes its name from this hill, or *Bin*, in its neighbourhood. *Editor.*)

where, probably, it terminated near Carriden.\* The distance from Castlecary to the water of Avon is about eight Scots miles.

THE work we have been surveying seems rather to have been originally designed as a boundary to the Roman dominion, than a defence against enemies. Unless it was always well guarded with troops, it must have been but a very feeble frontier; nor could it be reckoned any gallant exploit to break through it. If the vanity of the Romans had led them to imagine, that, by castles of mud, and walls of turf, they could confine the Caledonians as within another island, they were afterwards taught, by frequent experience, how much they had been mistaken. Though this frontier was but of a small extent, yet they found it far from being an easy task to defend it. The inroads of the Caledonians into the province are usually mentioned by all of the Roman historians who take notice of British affairs, as amongst the troublesome incidents of almost every reign. A people, naturally brave, could not behold

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\* (CARRIDEN, is a corruption of *Caer-dun*, " Castle-hill."  
*Editor.*)

in silence the triumphs of usurpation over their liberties and possessions, nor suffer to remain in tranquillity a land-mark, set by the hand of injustice, to exclude them from territories of which they were the rightful owners. In those early ages, the northern inhabitants of this island practised much the same methods to annoy their enemies, which their descendants have used in later times. Perceiving the superiority of the Roman discipline to their own, they seldom ventured to attack them in the open field, but stole in by incursions upon their territories; and after committing dreadful ravages, usually retired before the enemy was in a posture to attack them. The pride of the Romans ordinarily distinguished those assailants by the name of "Barbarians;" a name which, with supercilious contempt, they bestowed upon all mankind except themselves; though a philosophical inquirer will not easily discover a reason why this appellation should be so generally applied to other nations, any more than to the imperious sons of Rome, unless it be that they had not made so great progress in the destructive science of war and conquest, nor learned, like them, to form

oppression and injustice into a regular system.

IN the reign of Commodus, little more than twenty years after the death of Antoninus, the Caledonians passed the wall, and, after cutting in pieces a Roman general, with the greater part of his army, continued their devastations, till Ulpius Marcellus, a commander of great experience, was sent from Rome against them; who, after much bloodshed, drove them back, and restored the island to tranquillity.\* That tranquillity, however, was of no long duration: the Caledonians soon renewed hostilities, and continued to give such trouble, that Severus, when he became master of the empire, found it necessary to appoint a new general, with a great military command, for the sole purpose of watching their motions, and preventing their incursions. Besides the ordinary governor of the province in the southern parts, Virius Lupus was appointed to protect the northern frontier; but, being harassed with the continual inroads of the Caledonians, he found it very difficult to maintain his station, till he had

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\* Dio, lib. 62.

purchased a truce for several years with money. Nor did this secure to him perpetual tranquillity; for the northern nations made a new attack upon the frontier, with a vigour, which he found himself unable to withstand, till he had received a reinforcement. He was, therefore, obliged to retire as they advanced. This so incensed Severus, that he resolved upon the entire extirpation of the Caledonians, which yet he was unable to effect; for all his formidable preparations and tedious marches through Caledonia, in which he is said to have lost fifty thousand men, terminated in a peace with that people.\* After which, finding it so troublesome to defend the boundary of Antoninus, he fixed the limits of the empire by a strong frontier in the north of England.† From that time, all that part of Britain now called Scotland seems to have been abandoned by the Romans, until the reign of Valentinian, when the Caledonians, who then began to be distin-

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\* Dio, lib. 78.

† (THE learned Author of "Caledonia" is of opinion that Severus fortified the island from the Solway to the Tyne before invading the North. Vol. I. p. 186. *Editor.*)

guished in history by the new name of Scots, Picts, and Attacots, making a dreadful irruption into the Roman province, Theodosius, a commander of great reputation, was sent against them, who drove them beyond the friths of Forth and Clyde; and, repairing the forts upon the wall of Antoninus, made it anew the boundary of the empire: the tract of country, which by this means was recovered, was erected into a fifth British province, and called Valentia. Not long after this, the Roman forces were recalled from Britain, and all the extremities of the empire, to defend its centre, at length attacked by the Goths, and other northern nations. This put a final period to the Roman dominion in Britain, where it had subsisted, though not without various revolutions, and frequent disturbances, and sometimes in a low condition, at other times in a high degree of splendor, in the southern parts, since the invasion of Julius Cæsar, a period of five hundred years; and, in the northern parts, since the time of Agricola, about three hundred and thirty years.

UNLESS we had, as it were by habit, contracted a prepossession in favour of every

thing upon which we see the name of so great and renowned a people as the Romans, who so long ruled the earth with much glory and many virtues, but perhaps with greater crimes; who framed the most wise and salutary laws for the administration of private justice, and to whom every scholar is indebted for the first rudiments of classical literature; we could not have thought it worth while to take so serious an account of those ruins; for, though many monuments which that people have left behind them in other parts of the earth are justly reckoned grand and magnificent, all that remains in Scotland can lay small claim to these epithets.

THE wall of Antoninus is now entirely demolished in many places, and the ground ploughed where it stood; and, as the canal, which generally runs parallel to it, will no doubt tend to the improvement of the adjacent fields, it is probable, that, twenty years hence, few remains of it shall be visible: the grounds still occupied by it will be more usefully employed; and, instead of those memorials of ambition and war, succeeding generations will behold green fields and plentiful

harvests, the produce of peace and industry. The large town of Falkirk, the villages of Merchistown and Polmont, with their gardens, are situated upon the ruins of it; as also, the houses of Sea-begs, Glenfuir, and Bantaskine; and that of Callander stands within a few yards of it. The two great annual markets for black cattle, called the *Trysts* of Falkirk, which were formerly held in a common upon the south of that town, have, within these few years, been removed to the muir around Roughcastle, where tents are erected for the accommodation of the merchants along the very summit of the wall. There one may see the Caledonians trampling upon the ruins of Roman ambition, and unfettered commerce occupying the seat of imperious usurpation.\*

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\* (THE *Trysts* are now held on a spacious plain north-east from, and nearly adjoining to, Larbert. As our talk is of cattle, we may take notice, from Sir Robert Sibbald, of the prevalence anciently in this county of the wild white species, of which there are still a few in some parts of England, distinguished not only by their uniform colour, but methodical and determined style of attacking man. The mode of killing them latterly, with fire-arms, as it exhibited the only remain of the grandeur of ancient hunting, was attended with so many woful accidents, after a bull, by receiving twenty or thirty shots, had grown desperately infuriate, that it was left to the park-

## SECT. IV.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS UPON THE RIVER  
CARRON.

THE river Carron takes its rise in a mountainous tract of ground near the middle of the isthmus between the friths of Forth and Clyde. Both the source, and the place where it emptieth itself into the sea, are within the shire of Stirling, which it divides into two nearly equal parts. The whole length of its course, which is from west to east, is not above fourteen miles; the first half of which is spent among bleak hills and rocks; but, when it hath reached the low grounds, its banks are cultivated and fruitful; and, as it advances, the neighbouring soil increases in richness and value, till, after passing through

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keeper to kill them with a rifle-piece at one shot. The danger must have been extreme before the invention of gunpowder, in 1330. Sir Robert Sibbald has deemed it worth while to quote, from Boece, an anecdote of Robert Bruce and a White Bull, near Antonine's Wall. His Majesty had been nearly killed by the furious quadruped; but was saved by a gentleman, who, in honour of the hardy exploit, obtained the surname of "Turubull." Sibbald's Stirlingshire, p. 34. *Editor.*)

a champaigne and fertile tract of country called the Carse of Falkirk, it falls into the frith of Forth, about three miles north-east of that town. The stream thereof is but small, and scarce deserves the notice of a traveller; yet there is no river in Scotland, and few in the whole island of Britain, whose banks have been the stage of so many memorable transactions. When the Roman empire was in all its glory, and had its eastern frontiers upon the Euphrates, the banks of Carron were its boundaries upon the north-west; for the wall of Antoninus, which was raised to mark the limits of that mighty empire, stood in the neighbourhood of this river, and ran parallel to it for many miles.

— “*Gentesque alias cum pelleret armis  
Sedibus, aut victas vilem servaret in usum  
Servitii, hic contenta suos defendere fines  
Roma securigeris prætendit mænia Scotis:  
Hic, spe progressus posita, Carronis ad undam,  
Terminus Ausonii signat divortia regni.*”\*

ETYMOLOGICAL researches are for the most

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\* (FRANCISCI Valesii et Mariae Stuartæ Regum Franciæ et  
Scotia Epithalamium, auctore Georgio Bachanano Scoto. See  
Note F, by Editor.)

part void of useful instruction, as they seldom terminate in certainty. Names of rivers, mountains, and cities, have perhaps more frequently derived their origin from casual circumstances, or the sallies of capricious fancy, than from important transactions, or any natural peculiarities. Nennius\* derives the name of this river from Carausius, who is commonly stiled the Usurper. The translator of Ossian's poems informs us, that it is of Gaelic origin, and that *Caraon* signifies "Winding River." This fully expresses one quality of its stream, which, in former times, before it had forced a new channel to itself in some places, and been straightened by human industry in others, fetched many serpentine sweeps in its passage through the Carse. Nevertheless, if we say that the original name was *Caeravon*, that is, "River upon the Caers, or Castles," alluding to the Roman fortifications upon its banks, we shall perhaps give an etymology just as probable, though equally uncertain.†

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\* (This author flourished in the ninth century. *Editor.*)

† (See Note G by Editor, who takes the liberty of controverting his Author, and of adding some notices of that remarkable plain and meadow, the Carron Bog.)

THIS river, during the first half of its course, offers nothing remarkable. Near its source stands an old ruinous building, called Graham's castle, which is commonly said to have been the birth-place and residence of the brave Sir John de Graham, who was slain in the battle of Falkirk, in the end of the thirteenth century. It is situated upon the brow of a hill, and has been strongly fortified, according to the custom of those times, with a deep ditch and a draw-bridge. It often afforded a retreat to the celebrated Sir William Wallace, when he stood in need of a little breathing in the midst of his toilsome adventures. Near it stand the ruins of a chapel, with a burial place, called the *Kirk of Muir*, which belonged to the family of Graham.

THOSE old castles, which are so frequently to be met with in every shire, present us with a striking picture both of the simplicity and the ferocity of the Scottish barons, in former ages. Constant discord with their neighbours, which often broke out into open hostilities, obliged them to hold their houses always in a state of defence. For this reason,

they were usually built either in low and marshy spots, where they could easily be surrounded with wet ditches, or upon the extremity of a rock, or the side of a mountain, where nature, with a little assistance from art, rendered them difficult of access. The fabric was ordinarily so small and confined, that one narrow apartment must have contained several beds, which were often placed in alcoves arched with stone. Though the landlords were distinguished by a rustic sort of hospitality, and often carried their entertainments to the highest degrees of intemperance, yet, so far were they from being acquainted with the elegancies of life, that they appear to have been almost utter strangers to many things which are at present ranked among the plainest necessaries. Seldom are any vestiges of a garden to be seen around those old dwellings. Greens and other pot-herbage, which now form a part of the daily repast of the lowest mechanic, were at that time rarely to be found, except in the gardens of monasteries.

Two miles below Graham's castle, we meet with a natural curiosity. The river,

in a course of ages, having worn out to itself an hollow channel in a rock, forms a beautiful cascade, by pouring its contracted stream all at once over a precipice above twenty feet in height. This cataract is little known, as it is in a very remote and unfrequented valley; and, if we were writing in verse, we would be obliged to say of it, what Horace says of the little town, in which he lodged a night, in his journey from Rome to Brundusium, '*Versu dicere non est.*' It goes by the name of Auchin-lilly-lin-spout.\*

Not long after it hath reached the low country, the river comes up to a small, but pleasant valley, where, upon the north bank, stand two beautiful mounts, called the hills of Dunipace, which are taken notice of by most of our historians, as monuments of great antiquity. The whole structure of these mounts is of earth; but they are not both of the same form and dimensions. The more easterly one is perfectly round, resembling an oven, and about fifty feet in height.

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\* (SEE Note H by Editor, who takes occasion to describe some falls of water unnoticed by Mr Nimmo.)

That it is an artificial work, does not admit of the least doubt; but the same thing cannot be affirmed, with equal certainty, of the other, though it hath generally been supposed to be so too. It bears no resemblance to the eastern one, either in shape or size. At the foundation it is nearly of a triangular form; but the superstructure is quite irregular; nor does the height of it bear any proportion to the extent of the base. Buchanan calls the western mount the smaller; but his memory had quite failed him, for there are at least four times the quantity of earth in it that is in the other. Neither can we discern any appearance of the river's having ever come so near as to wash away any part of it, as that historian affirms; though it is not improbable, that considerable encroachments have been made upon it, which have greatly altered its original shape, as it affords an excellent kind of gravel for different uses.

THE mounts are now planted with firs, which, together with the parish-church of Dunipace, standing in the middle between them, and the river running hard by, give this valley a romantic appearance.

THE common account given of these mounts is, that they were erected as monuments of a peace concluded in that place, betwixt the Romans and the Caledonians, and that their name partakes of the language of both people; *Dun* signifying “Hill” in the ancient language of the country, and *Pax* “Peace” in the language of Rome; the compound word *Dunipace*, according to this etymology, signifies “Hills of Peace.” We find, in history, notice taken of three treaties of peace that were, at different periods, concluded between the Romans and Caledonians; the first by Severus, about the year 210; the second soon after, by his son Caracalla; and the third by the usurper Carausius,\* about the year 286. But of which

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\* In the reign of Dioclesian, Carausius, a native of Gaul, having by the Emperor's orders, built a fleet to watch the Saxons, who, about that time, began to infest the sea with piracies, passed over into Britain, and, assuming the title of Emperor, was acknowledged by all the troops quartered there. He maintained himself in that sovereignty against all the efforts of the Romans, who were at last glad to enter into a treaty with him, whereby they ceded to him the government of the island, which he had held seven years, when he was killed by Allectus. He made peace with the Caledonians, in order to obtain their assistance against the Romans. He was much skilled in maritime affairs, and seems to have been the first British sovereign who made use of a naval force to defend his dominions.

of these treaties Dunipace is a monument, we do not pretend to determine, though antiquaries seem generally inclined to understand it of the first.

If the concurring testimony of historians and antiquaries did not unite, in giving this original to these mounts, we should be tempted to conjecture, that they are sepulchral monuments. Human bones and urns have been discovered in earthen fabrics of a similar construction in many parts of the island; and the little mounts or *barrows*, which are scattered in great numbers around Stonehenge, in Salisbury plain, are generally supposed to have been the sepulchres of the ancient Britons.\*

DUNIPACE is taken notice of in history, as a place where important national causes have been decided, and that more than once, by great monarchs in person. It hath already been observed, that the Roman Emperor Se-

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\* (*Duin-na-Bais*, in Celtic, is interpreted "Hills, or Tu-muli, of Death." The mongrel etymon *Dun-Pacis*, compounded of Celtic and Latin, though adopted by Buchanan, is a monkish conceit. *Editor.*)

verus, accompanied by his sons Caracalla and Geta, is supposed to have there concluded a peace with the Caledonians. We find Edward I of England, at Dunipace, upon the 14th of October 1301, where he signed a warrant to his plenipotentiaries, who were at that time in France, authorising them to consent to a truce with the Scots, as a necessary preliminary towards a peace with their ally, the French King, between whom and Edward an obstinate war had long raged.\* At the chapel of this place too, Robert Bruce and William Wallace are said to have had a second conference, the morning after the battle of Falkirk, which effectually opened the eyes of the former, to a just view of his own true interest, and that of his country.

UNTIL the bridge of Larbert was erected in the last century, the ordinary place of crossing the Carron seems to have been at Dunipace.

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\* RHYMER's *Fædera*, Tom. II. (In the chartulary of Newbottle a writ is recorded of date 1293, by William Gurlay to the Monks of that Abbey, in which it is spelt "Dunypass." Chalmers's *Caledonia*, Vol. I. p. 245. In writs issued by Edward I, from which it appears that he was here on the 14th and 29th of October 1301, it is called "Donypas." *Ibid.* I. 667. *Editor.*)

No where else does the river offer a passage naturally so commodious and easy, the banks being generally steep and rugged. The numerous armies which frequently traversed this shire, appear to have taken their route that way, at least since the demolition of a Roman bridge which stood half a mile to the eastward.

We set out again upon our survey. After the river hath left the valley of Dunipace, it runs for some time in a deep and hollow channel, with steep banks on each side; here it passes by the foundations of the Roman bridge, not far from which, as is generally thought, was the scene of the first conference betwixt Wallace and Bruce,\* upon the evening of that day in which the battle of Falkirk was fought.

AFTER the river hath left the village and bridge of Larbert, it soon comes up to ano-

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\* (THE future monarch was not here, as will be shewn afterwards. That the elder Robert Bruce was here is not impossible. *Editor.*)

ther small valley, through the midst of which it hath now worn to itself a straight channel; whereas, in former ages, it had taken a considerable compass southward, as appears by the track of the old bed, which is still visible. The high and circling banks upon the south side, give to this valley the appearance of a spacious bay; and, as tradition goes, there was once an harbour here. Nor does the tradition appear altogether groundless; pieces of broken anchors have been found here in the memory of people yet alive, and the stream-tides would still flow near the place, if they were not kept back by the great dam-head, built across the river at Stenehouse. There is reason too to believe, that the frith flowed considerably higher in former ages than it does at present; so that there is no improbability in supposing that, at least, small craft might have advanced thus far. In the near neighbourhood of this valley stand the ruins of ancient Camelon, which, though we have no ground to believe that it ever had possessed that degree of extent and splendor which some credulous authors mention, yet might be inhabited by the natives of the

country for several ages after it was abandoned by the Romans.\*

We were not born in due time to be able, from ocular inspection, to give any account of an ancient monument called *Arthur's Oven*, which once stood upon the banks of the Carron, but was entirely demolished above thirty years ago. The corner of a small inclosure, between Stenehouse and the Carron iron-works, is pointed out as having been the place of its situation. This is generally supposed to have been a Roman work, though it is not easy to conceive what could be the particular inducement for erecting such a fabric at so great a distance from any other of their works, and in a spot which, at that time, must have been very remote and unfrequented. The form of it is said to have been perfectly round, rising perpendicular for some yards at first; but afterwards was gradually contracted, till it terminated in a narrow orifice at

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\* (It is stated in the "Beauties of Scotland," that, about the year 1790, "a complete boat was found near Falkirk, five fathoms deep in the clay." Vol. III. p. 419. It will afterwards, as is hoped, be rendered probable, that the ocean once occupied the vale of the Forth beyond Gartmore. *Editor.*)

the top; the height of it, according to Mr Gordon, who measured it, was twenty-two feet. Antiquaries are not agreed whether it had been a temple, or a trophy, or a mausoleum, though the most common opinion is, that it had been a temple, and, Buchanan thinks, a temple of Terminus. Hector Boetius, who speaks as having seen it, says, that there had been benches of stone all around upon the inside, and a large stone for sacrificing upon, or an altar, upon the south side; the same author likewise adds, that the upper door-post, upon which the Roman eagle, with an inscription, is said to have been engraved, was either carried off, or disfigured by Edward I, in the midst of his rage against the Scottish monuments of antiquity. Buchanan says, the stones of this fabric were mortised into one another; but the demolition of it rectified that mistake; for it was found, that the small hole which appears in the stones, and widens as it grows in depth, was designed for fixing an instrument in them, in order to raise them with greater facility to their respective places in the building. By an instrument of a similar kind, the large stones which compose the locks of the canal

were raised and conveyed to their proper beds. That historian also diminishes its size, when he says it could scarce contain ten soldiers; whereas, we are informed by Mr Gordon, that its internal diameter, at the base, wanted only a few inches of twenty feet.\* A model of Arthur's Oven is preserved in a fabric erected at Pennycuick by Sir James Clark.†

As the Carron extends over the half of the isthmus, and runs so near the ancient boundaries of the Roman empire, it may be naturally concluded, that the adjacent country has been the scene of many battles and encounters, the memory of which is now entirely lost; nor is there any cause to lament that they are buried in oblivion. The histories we are in possession of are sufficiently

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\* (NOTICE has been already taken in the larger notes by the Editor, of the slender degree of credit due to the statements of the first two of the writers now quoted by Mr Nimmo. It was not, indeed, till twelve years after the publication of this History, that Buchanan was detected by the researches of Mr Andrew Stewart; whose vouchers are corroborated by a charter of Robert II.'s already referred to. See Note D. *Editor.*)

† (See Note I, by Editor.)

full in describing the carnage of fields of slaughter, and the barbarous attempts which human creatures have made to destroy one another. The deeds of martial courage and ferocity have filled many volumes, while those of justice, equity, and benevolence, have seldom been thought worthy to be recorded. Historians mention a bloody battle fought upon the banks of this river between the Romans and the confederate armies of the Scots and Picts, commanded by Fergus II, in the beginning of the fifth century.\* Probably the two armies disputed the passage of the river at Dunipace. The Romans remained masters of the field, but not till after it had long been fought, with such obstinate fury, as caused a dreadful slaughter on both sides, insomuch that authors, in their description of the combat, have used the extravagant, though trite hyperbole, of the water's running red for miles with blood.

THE scenes of some of Ossian's poems were, in the opinion of the translator of them, upon the banks of this river. Here Fingal fought

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\* BOETHIUS, l. 7. Buchananus, l. 5. (We have already noticed the marble of Falkirk. See Note E. *Editor.*)

with Caracul, the son of the king of the world, supposed to have been the same with Caracalla, the son of the Roman Emperor Severus.\* Here also young Oscar, the son of Ossian, performed some of his heroic exploits. Hereabout too, we are directed to look for the stream of Crona,† so much celebrated in the ancient compositions of the Gallic bard; but we find ourselves now treading upon very uncertain ground, and know not where to find that stream, if it was not the water of Bonny,‡ which runs in the near neighbourhood of the Roman wall, and dischargeth itself into the Carron, opposite to

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\* (THE Rev. Dr Graham, in that Essay on the authenticity of the Poems of Ossian, in reply to Mr Laing, which does so much honor to him as a scholar and a man, has candidly granted to his learned and ingenious antagonist "that nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that the inhabitants of Rome should bestow upon their Emperor a nickname of Celtic etymology. *Caracul*, in Gaelic, signifies 'Of the Fierce Eye;' but we know that the name of Caracallus or Caracalla, was given at Rome, to the Emperor, on account of a garment of a particular form, and of a similar denomination, which he had introduced there. See Spartian, in Antonino Caracallo, p. 159." *Essay, &c. pp. 2, 3. Editor.*)

† (See the War of Caros, the third in the order of MacPherson's Translations. *Editor.*)

‡ (*Bunnidh*, in the Celtic, pronounced with the *ll* quiescent, signifies "Cataract." *Editor.*)

Dunipace. In those poems, mention is made of a green vale upon the banks of the Carron, with a tomb standing in the midst of it, where young Oscar's party, and the warriors of Carros, supposed to be the usurper Carausius, met. This is taken notice of only as it strengthens the conjecture already hazarded, that the mounts of Dunipace, especially the more easterly of them, have been intended for sepulchral monuments. At the same time, however, it occurs, that the tomb mentioned by Ossian, might possibly be Arthur's Oven, between which and the river lay a green and level plat of ground, upon which the iron work is now erected.

At the distance of half a mile from the river, and near the town of Falkirk, lies the field of that battle which was fought between the Scots, under Sir William Wallace, and the English, in the end of the thirteenth century. It goes by the name of *Graham's Muir*, from the valiant Sir John de Graham, who fell there, and whose grave-stone is still to be seen in the church-yard of Falkirk.\*

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\* (See accompanying map. *Editor.*)

THE river Carron, though it hath long since ceased to roll its stream amidst the din of arms, still preserves its fame, by lending its useful aid to trade and manufactures. About seventeen years ago, a great iron work was erected upon it, the appendages of which, such as canals, dams, and reservoirs, extend several miles along its banks. This work gives daily employment to some hundreds of people; and, besides many smaller articles in the metallic line, vast numbers of cannon of different sizes, with the name of the river upon each of them, are cast there every year, not only for the service of the British government, but for that of other powers.\* The river is navigable for several miles near its mouth, and a trade, far from being inconsiderable, is carried on upon it by small craft, for the facilitating of which, the channel hath of late years been straightened in sundry places, and by that means much shortened. The great canal too hath its entrance from this river, and runs parallel to it, at no great distance, for a good number of miles.

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\* (THIS interesting manufactory will be treated of in a following section. *Editor.*)

## SECT. V.

## MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

MONUMENTS of the Roman usurpation are often to be met with, in places where the memory of that people is entirely lost amongst the present inhabitants. This is generally the case in Scotland. The forts of Agricola, and the wall of Antoninus, are commonly ascribed to the Picts or Peaghs, whom the vulgar always speak of, as if they had been a set of creatures somewhat different from the rest of the human species.

THE military causeway, and other of the Roman works, are sometimes ascribed to the same people; at other times to Michael Scot of Balwirie, who is supposed to have performed many extraordinary exploits by his skill in magic. Many whimsical and ridiculous accounts of those monuments are still current; but, amongst them all, the Roman name is seldom or never mentioned. This naturally brings to our remembrance the prophecy of

Lucan, which is literally fulfilled of the Roman works in Scotland, as well as in many other parts of the globe.

— *Tunc omne Latinum  
Fabula nomen erit.\**

We have but small glimmerings of light to direct our enquiries into the state and transactions of Scotland during the Roman dominion, and for many ages after it. We cannot rely upon our own historians, except when they borrow from those of Rome; nor are the accounts we find in these last any more than general and broken hints. We need not, however, hesitate a moment to affirm, that the natural, as well as the political condition of North Britain, was, in those remote ages, very different from what it hath been for a number of centuries past. Barren heaths, undrained marshes, and thick forests, covered the greater part of it. The Roman historians represent it as one of the most forbidding spots in all the globe, uncultivated and frightful all over. Herodian speaks as if the sun

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\* PHARSALIA, lib. 7.

never shone upon it, his rays being obstructed by perpetual fogs arising from the damp woods and unwholesome fens.\* Such accounts are no doubt exaggerated; for these authors sought in every thing to magnify the courage of their armies, by representing the difficulties and hardships they had to surmount in their conquests. They are not, however, so wide of the truth as may at first be imagined; for, in an island surrounded by immense oceans as this is, a clouded sky must naturally be a much more frequent object than upon the continent; and, an uncultivated soil, where the marshes are undrained, and the woods so thick as to obstruct the free current of air, must, of course, be damp and unwholesome.

THE barren heaths and bleak mountains of Annandale and Clydesdale, over which the Roman armies marched into Scotland, could not raise in them any great expectation of being enriched by the conquests of the country. It is not easy to imagine what could induce a people, bred in mild and fertile

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\* LIB. 3. cap. 47.

climes, to enter upon the hardships of subduing regions so cold and inhospitable. One of themselves, however, who was well acquainted with the proud and rapacious disposition of his own nation, hath honestly laid open to the world the secret springs which guided all their operations, though he makes another express it. ‘*Si locuples hostis est, avari; si pauper, ambitiosi. Quos non Oriens, non Occidens satiaverit: soli omnium opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt. Aufferre, trucidare, rapere falsis nominibus, impurum, atque, ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem, appellant.*’\*

THE vast woods in Britain were not altogether owing to the indolence of the inhabitants and their unskilfulness in agriculture. The careful preservation of them proceeded from a principal of religion. The druidical system of worship was adopted over all the

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\* TACITUS in *Agricolam*, c. 30. (“If the enemy be rich,” says Galgacus, “they are covetous; if poor, ambitious. Neither the East nor West can satisfy them. They alone equally thirst after the subjugation of wealth and of poverty. To carry off, to murder, to seize under false pretexts, they denominate empire; and, where they make a solitude, they affect to establish peace.” *Editor.*)

north of Europe; according to which, not only woods and groves, but single trees, boughs, and leaves, were reckoned sacred. This is one great reason why forests were so frequent in Gaul, Germany, and Britain. They made it a piece of religion not to cut them down, unless it were some branches of the oak, and a few other trees, which they carried about with them on particular solemnities.

A country so little cultivated, and the chief subsistence of whose inhabitants must have been by the pasture of cattle, could be but thinly peopled. Tacitus speaks of large tribes, or clans, "*amplæ civitates*,"\* who dwelt beyond Bodotria; yet the army which fought with Agricola at the foot of Mount Grampius did not amount to much above thirty thousand, though this was the great effort of the Caledonians, to which all the force they could muster from every quarter was collected. Nor need we suspect that the number was greater; for the Romans, in order to set off their own valour, were accustomed rather

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\* In *Agricolam*, c. 25.

to magnify than diminish the number of their enemies.\*

We do not observe any place in Ptolemy's description of Britain, which we can affirm to have been situated within the shire of Stirling, though there are few other parts of the island where we cannot follow that ancient geographer with a tolerable degree of certainty. The only place in this neighbourhood taken notice of by him, is that to which he gives the name of Alauna. This some conjecture to have been that Roman fortification upon the river Carron which goes by the name of Camelon; in the last two syllables of which that ancient name is preserved, with only a small variation. Ptolemy, however, seems to give to his Alauna a more northerly situation, so that we should rather look for it beyond the present town of Stirling; but upon what particular place it was

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\* ("The combatants," says Mr Chalmers, "were not so numerous as Tacitus states. There was not a district in North Britain, during that age, which could have fed thirty thousand persons for one day. It is not easy to tell how Agricola could have found supplies for his army, though it had been less in numbers than is generally supposed from the intimations of Tacitus." *Caledonia*, Vol. I. p. 112. *Editor.*)

situated, whether upon the water of Allan,\* near Dunblane, or at the town of Alloa, upon the frith, in both of which some resemblances of the name are discernible, we do not take upon us to determine.† A probable reason may be assigned for that author's taking notice of so few places between the friths. The Romans had few or no fixed settlements at any time beyond the wall of Antoninus;‡ and the natives of the country might find it not desirable to take up any residence so near the boundaries of a people who had discovered so strong a disposition to pillage and enslave them, and were never renowned for being the best of neighbours. By reason of the hostilities which were perpetually carried on betwixt those new usurpers and the ancient inhabitants, and the inroads they made upon each other, the whole isthmus, during the time of the Roman dominion, was proba-

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\* (*Aluinn*, in Celtic, "sparkling, beautiful," is the name of several rivers so characterized. Applied to mental qualities, or to conduct, it denotes "illustrious." *Editor.*)

† (We have already, as is hoped, shewn, that Alauna was situated upon the western bank of the Allan, to whose name it is allied, and about a mile above the junction of this stream with the Forth. See 5th foot note to Section II. *Editor.*)

‡ We will elsewhere take occasion to qualify our Author's remark. *Editor.*)

bly much in the same state in which the borders between England and Scotland are well known to have been in later ages, during the continual feuds between the two kingdoms. It must be observed too, that Ptolemy hath committed a capital error in his plan of that part of the island that lies beyond the two friths. He hath given it a wrong position; for, whereas it stretches directly northward, he makes it turn eastward, and run a great way into the German ocean. The error, which begins at the isthmus, throws all thereabout into confusion, and renders it unsafe to depend upon this author in that part of his otherwise valuable work.\*

AFTER the retreat of the Romans from the island, that part of it which lies beyond the friths of Forth and Clyde, was, for many ages, divided into two separate kingdoms, the kingdom of the Scots, in the West Highlands,

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\* (THIS seeming error in Ptolemy has been ingeniously accounted for, by supposing that the two parts of Britain distinguished by Antonine's wall had been drawn on two pieces of paper, or separated by accident; and that, by a blunder, they might have been pasted together, so as to make proper Caledonia at right angles to her real bearing. *Editor.*)

and that of the Picts, upon the eastern coast. The history of both, however, is involved in obscurity. Any glimmerings of light we have to guide our inquiries concerning them, are derived from such imperfect and fabulous chronicles as have escaped the malicious policy of Edward I of England, who, towards the end of the thirteenth century, robbed this country of all the historical monuments, which, either by force or fraud, he could get possession of.\* We cannot pretend to ascertain, with exactness, the boundaries of the Scottish and Pictish empires. We learn, however, that the Scots had no settled dominions on the south of the Clyde, till many ages after the departure of the Romans. A nation of Britons possessed the south-west of Scotland, together with a part of the north of England, and formed the kingdom of Cumbria, which subsisted, though not without several revolutions, and frequent disturbances from her neighbours, till the beginning of the tenth century:† This kingdom com-

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\* (He and Baliol had a joint concern in their destruction, or loss. *Editor.*)

† FATHER INNESS's Critical Essay on the Antiquities of Scotland.

hended the provinces of Galloway, Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham, besides the large archbishoprick of Glasgow, which extended through the greater part of Cumberland. It was at last subdued by the English, who, in order to attach the Scottish king to their interest, made a present of it to Malcolm Prince of Scotland, to be held as a fief depending on the crown of England.\* And this was the foundation of the homage which the Scottish kings paid to the English for the dominions they possessed in the north of that kingdom. The Cumbrians, by this means, became incorporated with the Scots, and lost their original distinction. The name, however, of that people is still preserved, not only in Cumberland, now a province of England, but in the islands of Cumbrays in

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\* (Mr NIMMO ought to have said, *partly* subdued. He has, indeed, omitted, in his enumeration of the component parts of Cumbria, some districts the conquest of which was reserved for the Scottish arms thirty years after the grant, by the English Edmund, of what, till the time of the Norman William, was called Cumbraland. This had been given to the Scottish monarch in 945. Strathclyde, or Cumbria, yielded to Scottish valour in 975. Before 945, Scotland had been bounded on the south by the lower and upper Forth, Loch-Lomond and the frith of Clyde below Dunbarton. Chalmers's *Caledonia*, Vol. I, pp. 356-7, 393, 351, 418. *Editor.*)

the mouth of Clyde, in many places of Clydesdale, and in Cumbernauld in Dunbartonshire, near the borders of the county we are surveying.

NEITHER did the Picts obtain the constant and uninterrupted possession of the Lothians, till towards the end of the eighth century.\* Till that time, the countries upon the south of the Forth were generally subject to those powers who reigned in the north of England. The Saxon kingdom of Northumberland, which was erected near the middle of the sixth century, and continued for the space of two hundred years to be one of the most powerful of all the Heptarchies, extended from the Humber to the frith of Forth, and the town of Stirling. Tor, or Thor, from whom the name of Thursday, the fifth day of the week, is derived, was one of the chief deities of that people, whom, ere they had acknowledged the Christian faith, they worshipped in groves and high places. Some memorials of that worship are thought to be still

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\* (LOTHIAN existed as a Saxon kingdom till 1020, when it was united to Scotland by Malcolm II. *Editor.*)

preserved in the names of sundry places in those parts; as in Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, Torphichen and Torben in West Lothian, and Torwood in the shire we are surveying.\*

In those ages, that tract of country now called Stirlingshire, was situated upon the confines of no less than four kingdoms; it had the Northumbrian and Cumbrian dominions upon the south, and those of the Scots and Picts upon the north;† probably it belonged sometimes to one, sometimes to another, for

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\* ("Tor" signifies "Eminence." Keltor or Choill-tor was the ancient Celtic name of Torwood, which is simply a translation. Mr Nimmo is probably wrong in the other etymologies. *Editor.*)

† (It had, indeed, the Northumbrian on the east and south-east, while Lothian was included in the latter. The Cumbrian kingdom, commonly called Strathclyde, contained part of Stirlingshire, from the fifth till near the close of the tenth century. And, as, before the conquest of the Picts by the Scots, Pictinia, or Pictavia, must have been its northern limit, and contained part of it; so, after this conquest, in 858, down to that of Strathclyde, in 975, it was divided between Strathclyde and Scotland. It appears that the principedom of David, son of Malcolm III, extended from England to the upper Forth and Loch-Lomond, and must have comprehended great part of Stirlingshire. See Caledonia, Vol. I. particularly p. 352, where an interesting account is given of the char-

they were perpetually making encroachments upon each other; nor could those who lay upon opposite banks of the Forth commit mutual hostilities, without taking their route through this shire. A country so liable to be harrassed by frequent marches and encounters, must have been but very thin of inhabitants, and little better than a desert.

**BEDE**, who lived in the eighth century, mentions a town called Guidi, which was situated upon the frith of Forth.\* Buchanan is of opinion that this was the ancient Camelon near Falkirk †. Bede, however, places Guidi about the middle of the frith, whereas Camelon is situated some miles beyond its western termination. It is probable, that this venerable historian, having seldom or never been in Scotland, and living in a dark age,

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tulary of Glusgow, and the authenticity of the "Inquest of David Prince of Cumbria made concerning the lands belonging to the church of Glasgow, A. D. 1116," contained in that chartulary. It had been carried by Archbishop Beaton to France at the Reformation, but Mr Chalmers has been so fortunate as recover it. *Editor.*)

\* **BEDE**, lib. 1. cap. 12. (He died in 735, aged 63. *Editor.*)

† **BUCHANANI** Historia, lib. 1. cap. 21.

when his information could not be the most perfect, hath committed several errors in his account of this country, as Camden, who lived in a later age, and had better means of information, hath evidently done. If we explain Bede literally, Guidi stood in the midst of the frith; '*Orientalis (Sinus) habet in medio sui urbem Guidi.*' No island now appears in the frith, that can afford a situation to a town; upon Inch-keith, and Inch-garvie, are the remains of fortifications erected little above two centuries ago; and upon Inch-colm are the ruins of a stately monastery founded by Alexander I, near the beginning of the twelfth century; but these islands are all of so small an extent, that we cannot so much as imagine that Guidi stood upon any of them. Our author, whose stile is far from being pure, and, on that account, often not very intelligible, undoubtedly intended to signify, that this town stood about the middle of the coast, though, whether upon the north or south, we are left in the dark.\*

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\* (SEE Note K, by Editor.)

NEAR the parish church of Logie, two miles north from the town of Stirling, are several large stones standing erect, as also some near the church of Alva, which appear to have been fixed there in very ancient times, and were no doubt intended to perpetuate the memory of an important transaction which had happened in those parts. It is well known to have been a custom of the old Scots, to erect large stones in fields of battle, either as memorials of victories, or to preserve the knowledge of the spot in which any of their eminent warriors had fallen. This is often mentioned in the works of Ossian. That bard himself, and Toscar one of his brothers, were sent by Fingal their father, to raise a stone upon the banks of the stream of Crona, in order to perpetuate the memory of a victory which he had some time before obtained there. Such monuments are still to be seen in almost every shire. Two stones stand to this day in the field near Stirling, where Randolph, Earl of Murray, and Lord Clifford the English general, had a sharp encounter, the evening before the great battle of Bannockburn; and, so late as the battle of Killicrankie, the highlanders reared up a large

stone in the spot where Claverhouse their commander fell. Of what event the stones we are now taking a view of are monuments, cannot be certainly determined. When the national enmity that had long subsisted between the Scots and Picts arose to so great a height in the ninth century, that one of those kingdoms must fall, several fierce and bloody battles were fought, before it was finally decided, who was to give laws to Scotland. One of these battles was fought near the river Forth. Kenneth II, who at that time occupied the throne, commanded the Scottish army, which he assembled in the neighbourhood of Stirling, in order to avenge the death of King Alpin his father, who, having been taken prisoner in a former action, had been basely murdered by the Picts. Before they had had time to march from the place of rendezvous, they were attacked by the Picts, aided by some auxiliaries from England; the combat was fierce and bloody, but the victory at last fell to Kenneth, who pursued the flying enemy with great slaughter, and drove many of them into the Forth.\* As the castle and

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\* Boethius, lib. 10.

town of Stirling were at that time in the hands of the Picts,\* the rendezvous of Kenneth's army, and the battle, must have been upon the north side of the river; and, as every circumstance of that action leads us to conclude, that it happened near the spot where those stones stand, we are strongly inclined to consider them as monuments of it. The conjecture is farther confirmed also from a tract of ground in the neighbourhood, which, from time immemorial, hath gone by the name of *Camus-kenneth*, that is, "Field or Creek of Kenneth," upon which stood the noble monastery of the same name.§

\* BOETHIUS, lib. 10.

§ (ALPIN's father, Eacha, had married the Pictish princess Urgusia; and Kenneth, son of Alpin, and King of the Scots, claimed the Pictish crown in right of his paternal grandmother. He had asserted his claim with the sword, and prevailed; when he united the Scottish and Pictish dynasties in his own person. Alpin, king of the Scots, has, by Boece, and Buchaitan, been confounded with the Pictish king of the same name, who fell in a civil war among his subjects, in 780, at Pit-elpie, in Forfarshire. The Register of St. Andrews, the Chronicon of Dunblane, as quoted by Innes, and Wynton, affirm the death of the Scottish Alpin, who, indeed, through a Pictish mother, might have been the other's nameson, to have happened in Galloway, which he had invaded across the frith of Clyde. Wynton says of him,

" He wan of ware all Galloway;  
There was he slayne, and dede away;

AFTER the overthrow of the Pictish empire, the shire of Stirling, with all the country upon the south side of the Forth, was for some years under the dominion of the Northumbrian Saxons. Of this revolution we shall speak more fully, when we come to give the history of the castle and town of Stirling.

THE greater part of this shire wears the marks of a late cultivation. Besides the obstacles to agriculture, arising from its local situation, which exposed it to so many military marches and encounters, a forest, perhaps a wing of the Caledonian, long continued to extend over much of it, many vestiges of which remain to this day. The Torwood, and that of Callendar, with many banks of natural timber, still subsist; and stumps of trees, with much brushwood, are to be seen in many fields, which are now cultivated, and tolerably fertile.

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Aught hundyr wynter fourty and thre.  
Aftyr the blyst nativitie."

Mr Chalmers perceives in Lacht-Alpin in the parish of Dal-melington, the grave stone of the Scottish King. Caledonia, Vol. I. pp. 902-3-4. *Editor.*)

WE leave those dark and unsatisfying speculations, to take a view of more recent and certain transactions which have happened in this county: this we shall attempt, by casting our eye upon the accounts which authentic records, or approved historians, have given of those transactions; and, at the same time, upon the fields which were the scenes of them; sometimes too, by calling in probable tradition to our aid.

## SECT. VI.

### ABBEY OF CAMBUSKENNETH, AND OTHER RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

IN 1124, David I, youngest son of Malcolm Canmore, mounted the Scottish throne, which had been successively occupied by three of his brothers.\* This prince is celebrated on

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\* (DUNCAN II, who reigned only six months, Edgar, and Alexander I. The male line of kings had been set aside in their grandfather Duncan I. Duncan II had, by Ethreda daughter of Earl Gospatric, a son William Fitz-Duncan, the rightful heir of the crown; who flourished under his uncle Da-

account of many valuable qualities. By his valour, he not only defended the kingdom against the hostile attempts of England, but made several successful inroads upon that nation; by his wisdom, he established the most salutary laws for the internal government of his dominions, and the administration of justice amongst his subjects. To him are we indebted for that system of laws which, from the two first words of it, goes by the name of "*Regium Majestatem.*"\* His military prowess, and political talents, were accompanied with great ardour of devotion, according to the religious system of times that had degenerated into the grossest superstition. This led him so far into the common error of the age, that, by erecting and endowing religious houses in different parts of his dominions, he greatly impoverished the revenue

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vid I, and was Chief of the Army. It hence appears, that in Edgar, Alexander I, and David I, the old rule of *tanistry* was revived after the introduction of female succession. *Editor.*)

\* (MUCH controversy has arisen about the date and author of this composition, of which there are not fewer than eleven manuscripts in Advocate's Library, and several in the British Museum, and the Lambeth Library. Mr Chalmers has rendered it probable, that it owed its existence to the ambitious policy of Edward I. *Caledonia*, Vol. I. pp. 727—733. *Editor.*)

ues of the crown. Not satisfied with repairing such as were decayed by age, or spoiled by the injuries of war, he raised so many new establishments of that kind, that, if we had not full evidence of his activity in civil and military transactions, we should be induced to believe that he had employed his whole life in the affairs of religion.

FOUR bishoprics, eleven abbeys, two nunneries, besides sundry small religious fabrics, owed their foundations and first endowments to this Prince's mistaken notions of piety;\* and, in testimony of gratitude, the clergy, finding their interest so much advanced by the liberality of their sovereign, distinguished him by the title of "*St David*."

CAMBUSKENNETH, which, in process of time, became one of the most opulent of the Scottish abbeys, was founded by that monarch in 1147.† Though it stood in the shire of Clackmannan, yet, as it had very large pos-

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\* (See Note L, by Editor.)

† MR SPOTISWOOD of Spotiswood's Account of Religious Houses, published with Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, Edinburgh, 1755, p. 239.

sessions in that which we are surveying, and was situated upon its borders, an account of it can be reckoned no great deviation from our plan. It was situated a mile north-east of the town of Stirling, upon the north bank of the Forth, and in a sort of peninsula formed by that winding river. The adjacent fields had been the scene of some transaction, in which one of those Scottish monarchs who bore the name of Kenneth had been concerned; and hence the place received the name of *Camus-kenneth*, which, as observed in the preceding section, signifieth "Field or Creek of Kenneth." The situation was both pleasant and convenient, in the midst of a fertile country, where the community could be supplied with all sorts of provisions, as grain of every kind, coal, and plenty of fish from the neighbouring river.

As soon as the house was fit to receive inhabitants, it was planted with a company of monks of St Augustine, or Canons Regular, who were translated from Aroise, near Arras, in the province of Artois in France; an order afterwards so numerous in Scotland, as to

possess no less than twenty-eight monasteries in the kingdom.\*

THIS abbey was sometimes called the Monastery of Stirling, from its vicinity to that town; and the abbots are often designed, in the subscriptions of old charters, *abbates de Strivelinc*. The church which belonged to it was dedicated to St Mary. Hence a lane leading from the high-street of that town to the monastery, still goes by the name of St Mary's Wynd.

IT will, perhaps, be not unacceptable to the reader to be presented with a literal translation of the first charter of King David to the religious fraternity of this place. §

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\* SPOTISWOOD'S Religious Houses, pp. 236—41. (See Note M, by Editor.)

§ (THE original Latin is thrown into a foot-note, as admitting of a convenient comparison with the translation. *Editor.*)



**SEAL OF KAMBUSKINEL,**  
from an impression communicated by  
**ALEXANDER JAFFRAY ESQR OF EDINBURGH.**



“ FIRST ORIGINAL CHARTER OF KING DAVID, OUR  
FOUNDER OF CAMBUSKENNETH.

“ In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. I, David, by the grace of God, King of Scots, with the consent of Henry my son, and of the Bishops of my realm, and with the confirmation and attestation of the Earls and Barons, do grant, and confirm in perpetual peace, to the church of Saint Mary of Striveling, and the Canons regularly living in it, the subjects underwritten. These then are the subjects which I grant to the said church. The land of Cambuskenneth, and the fishing between the

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“ *Prima Charta originalis David Regis, fundatoris nostri de Cambuskenneth.*

“ *In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, amen. Ego David, Dei gratia, Rex Scotorum, assensu Henrici filii mei, et Episcoporum regni mei, Comitumque et Baronum, confirmatione et testimonio, concedo ecclesie Sancte Marie de Striveling, et canoniciis in ea regulariter viventibus, ea que subscripta sunt, et pace perpetua confirmo. Hec itaque sunt, que prefatae ecclesie concedo. Terram de Cambuskenneth, et piscaturam inter eandem ter-*

same land and Polmaise, and one net in the water; also the land of Colling, with the wood, and its just divisions; the land also of Tillibody which is between the water of the same land and the land of Loching; forty shillings likewise of my revenues of Stirling; and the cane of one ship; and one salt-pan, and as much land as belongs to one of my salt-pans; and the tenth of the feu-duty of my lordship of Stirling; and the oblations which shall be offered in the fore-said church; and the island which is between Polmaise and Tillibody; and twenty *cuderni* of cheeses of my revenues of Stirling, I grant and confirm; as I also do, to the same church, the liberty and consuetude which I

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*ram et Pollemase, et unum rete in aqua; terram quoque de Colling, cum nemore et suis rectis divisis; terram etiam de Dunbodenum, que est inter aquam ejusdem terre et terram de Loching; quadraginta quoque solidos de redditu meo de Striveling, et canum unius navis, et unam salinam, et totidem terre quot habet una de salinis meis, et decimam firme de dominiis meis de Striveling, et oblationes que in predicta ecclesie oblate fuerint; et insulam que est inter Pollemase et Dunbodenum, et viginti cudernos de cascis redditus mei de Striveling; eandem quoque*

have granted and confirmed to the other churches of my land. I will, therefore, that whatever things the foresaid church possesses at present, or may possess in future, she do possess as quietly and freely, as I possess the foresaid lands. Saving the defence of my kingdom, and the administration of royal justice, should the Prelate, by any impulse, swerve therefrom. The witnesses of this confirmation are, Henry the King's son, Robert Bishop of Saint Andrew, Gregory Bishop of Dunkeld, Herbert Elect of Glasgow, G. Abbot of Dunfermline, Abbot of Saint Andrew, Robert Prior of Saint Andrew, Gilbert Prior of Jeddewart, Edward Chancellor,

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*libertatem et consuetudinem, quam ceteris ecclesiis  
terre mee concessi et confirmavi, eidem ecclesie  
concedo et confirmo. Volo itaque, ut quecunque  
predicta ecclesia in presenti possedit, vel in futura  
possessura est, ita quiete et libere, sicut ego prefatas  
terras possideo, possideat. Salva defensione regni  
et justitia regali, si Prelatus, aliquo impulsu, a justi-  
tia exorbitanaverit. Hujus confirmationis testes sunt  
Henricus filius Regis, Robertus Episcopus Sancte  
Andree, Gregorius Episcopus Dunkeldensis, Herber-  
tus Electus de Glasgow, G. Abbas Dumfermline,  
Abbas Sancte Andree, Robertus Prior Sancte*

Earl Duncan, Leodulph de Brechin, Hugh de Morville, Herbert Chamberlain, Will. de Sommerville, Alan de Foulis, Will. de Lindeff, Walter de Riddel."

BESIDES the subjects mentioned in the foundation-charter, King David made sundry other considerable donations to the monastery. He conveyed a grant of the church of Clackmannan, with forty acres of land, and Priest's-croft near the church; as also of a

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*Andree, Gilbertus Prior Jeddewart, Edwardus Cancellarius, Comes Duncanus, Leodolphus de Brechin, Hugo de Morville, Herbertus Camerarius, Will. de Summerville, Alanas de Foulis, William de Lindeff, Walterus de Ridale.*"—Chartulary of Cambuskenneth in Advocate's Library. (The word *firma* in this deed is still used in Scotland, when we speak of the meal paid by a tenant to his landlord, which is called "farm meal," or simply "farm," pronounced "fawrn." We shall afterwards have occasion to speak of the feu-duty of the lordship of Stirling. Herbert Elect of Glasgow had been Abbot of Kelso, and Chancellor of the kingdom. Spotiswood's Religious Houses, p. 138. Gregory Bishop of Dunkeld was the younger son of the Laird of MacGregor by an English lady in the suite of the Princess Margaret. It is conjectured that Earl Duncan was the Earl of Levenax. Hugh de Morville, an English settler, was afterwards Constable of the kingdom. William de Sommerville, another Englishman, was ancestor of the Somervilles. Walter de Ridale, from Ridale in Yorkshire, founded the family of the Riddels in Scotland. *Editor.*)

toft at Stirling, and another at Linlithgow; together with the tenth of all the sums duly payable for obtaining decreets in the courts of Stirlingshire and Callendar. At another time, he bestowed the farm of Kettleston, near Linlithgow, together with the lands of Malar, near Touch, and certain privileges in the wood of Keltor,\* now known by the name of the Torwood.

THE original charter was confirmed by sundry succeeding monarchs, with the addition of other lands and privileges. Large donations were also made by private persons, in so much that, in a short time, the endowments of this erection became very great. Some of those donations bear, that they were granted *in puram eleemosynam*; others, that they were made, *pro salute animæ*§ of the donors.

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\* (GAELIC name *Choill-Tor*, for Torwood, i. e. "Wood on the Height." *Tuath*, "North." *Meall-ar*, "Cultivated Height." *Editor.*)

§ (OF this sort is a charter by Robert II, 28th February 1388-9, to St. Lawrence's altar in the church of Stirling, of a passage-boat on the Forth, with a croft of land annexed, "for our salvation, and our children's, as also for the soul of our late dear consort Eupheme Queen of Scotland." Robertson's Index of Charters. *Editor.*)

BULLS also were obtained from sundry Popes, protecting the churches, lands, and other privileges belonging to the monastery, and prohibiting, under pain of excommunication, all persons whatsoever from withholding from the Canons any of their just rights, or disturbing them in the possession of them.

THE most curious of those bulls is that of Pope Celestine III, dated May 1195, as it enumerates the possessions and immunities of the monastery at that time.

It protects the farm of Cambuskenneth; the lands of Colling; the lands of Carsie and Bandeath, with the wood thereof; Tillibotheny; the island called Redincho, situated between Tillibotheny and Polmaise; the farm of Kettleston, with its mills; the lands upon the bank of the Forth, between Pulmille\* and the road leading down to the ships; a full toft† in the burgh of Stirling, and another in Linlithgow; one net in the

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\* ("MILL of the Pow," i. e. driven by it. *Editor.*)

† ("Toft" signifies the ground on which a house stands. *Editor.*)

water of Forth; twenty *cuderni*\* of cheeses out of the King's revenues at Stirling; forty shillings of the King's revenues of the same place; one salt-pan, and as much land as belongs to one of the King's salt-pans; the church of Clackmannan, with forty acres of land, and its chapels and toft; the fishings of Carsie and Tillibotheny; the fishing between Cambuskenneth and Polmaise; the half of the skins and tallow of all the beasts slain for the King's use at Stirling.

THE preceding possessions and privileges were the donations of King David; those that follow have the names of the several donors prefixed to them.

FROM a grant of King Malcolm,† the mill of Clackmannan, except the multure of the King's table, as often as he shall come to that village; fifty shillings out of the customs of Perth. By a grant of King William, a full toft in the village of Perth; the church of

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\* (Is it from the Latin *Cudo*? A coin, or, as we say in Scotland, a *kebbock*, of cheese? *Editor.*)

† (Malcolm IV, grandson and successor of David I. *Editor.*)

Kinclething, with lands and other pertinents; the church of Tullicultrie, with all its pertinents; the church of Kincardine, with the lands assigned it, and all its pertinents;\* the church of Gleninglefe,† with all pertaining to it. By a grant of the Countess Ada, one full toft in the burgh of Crail, and half a carucate of land, and common pasture in Pethcorthing; one merk of silver out of her revenues of Crail; one full toft in the burgh of Haddington.‡ By a grant of Robert Bishop

\* (A confirmation of date 1218, i. e. more than 50 years after, is recorded in the Chartulary of the Abbey now under consideration, as having been granted by William (de Bosco, i. e. Wood) Bishop of Dunblane, and witnessed by Cormac Malpol prior of Culdees, with Michael parson of Mu-thil, and Macbeath his chaplain. Sir James Dalrymple's Collections, p. 275; Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, Preface, p. x; Chartulary of Cambuskenneth, folio 80. This deed was executed under Alexander II, whose reign commenced in 1214. *Editor.*)

† (PERHAPS a cacography of Gleneglis, latterly, without any possible reference to natural history, made Gleneagles. *Glen-egluis* is "Glen of the Church;" *Cean-caer-dun*, "Head of Castle Hill;" *Tulach-cul-tir*, "Small Eminence at the back of the Country." *Editor.*)

‡ THIS lady was the widow of Prince Henry, son of King David, who died before his father. She was a daughter of the Earl of Warren, in England, and mother of two Scottish monarchs, viz. Malcolm IV, surnamed the Maiden, and William, surnamed the Lion. (This lady's title was Countess of

of St Andrew's, the church of Egglis,\* (St Ninian's), with its chapels of Dunipace and Lethbert, and all its other chapels and oratories, and all other pertinents. By a grant of Richard Bishop of Dunkeld, confirmed by the King, the church of Alveth, with its pertinents. By a gift of Allan, son of Walter,† a full toft in the burgh of Renfrew, and one fishing in the water of the same village. By a grant of Philip de Lunding, half a carrucate§ of land, with a meadow pertain-

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Northumberland. She founded the Nunnery of Haddington for White Nuns in 1178. Spotswood's Religious Houses, p. 282. The Countess Ada seems to have had the manor of Athelstaneford as a part of her jointure. She granted its church, with the tythes and other dues, to the Cistercian ladies. Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. II, p. 516. The church of Garvald, with its pertinents, and a plough-gate of land adjacent, were granted to the Nuns, who established a grange near the church, and formed a village, which thus obtained the name of Nunraw, where they had a fortalice. Ibid. II. 536 and 564. *Editor.*)

\* (*Eglis* signifies "church." Eccles in Berwickshire is of this etymon. *Editor.*)

† He was eldest son to Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland. Before his father's death, he is usually designed *Alanus filius Walteri Dapiferi*. Upon his father's decease he succeeded to the office of High Steward, and from that time hath the designation of *Alanus filius Walteri Dapifer*.

§ ("CARRUCATE" is a ploughgate. *Editor.*)

ing to it in Balcormack; the pasturage of five hundred sheep, and twenty cows, and a carrucate of land in the farm of Binning. By a grant of Goteline, and William, the son of Thorald, confirmed by the King, the church of Kirkintilloch, with half a carrucate of land, and all pertinents. From a grant of Gilbert de Umfraville, two ox-gangs of the lands of Dunipace chapel.

THE bull likewise protects to the monastery the tithes of all the lands which the monks should cultivate with their own hands, or which should be cultivated at the expence of the community; as also, the tithes of all the beasts reared upon the pastures of the community; and inhibits all persons from exacting these tithes. It likewise empowers the fraternity to nominate priests or vicars to the several parish-churches belonging to them, whom they were to present to the Bishop of the diocese, within whose jurisdiction these churches lay, that, upon finding them qualified, he might ordain them to the charge of the souls. These priests were to be answerable to the Bishop for the discharge of their spiritual functions, but to the Ab-

bot for the temporalities of their respective churches.\*

It moreover grants to the community the privilege of performing divine service, with a low voice, and shut doors, without ringing bells, lest they incur a national interdict.†

ANOTHER bull of protection was granted by Innocent III, in 1201, in which, sundry parcels of lands at Innerkeithing, Duneglin, and Ayr, are mentioned, which had been conferred upon the monastery since the date of Celestine's bull.

DURING the space of two hundred years after its erection, the monastery was almost

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\* (It is stated by Forbes, as a peculiarity of the Monks of St Augustine, or Canons Regular, that "they took the charge of parish-churches, and performed ecclesiastical functions in any place, whereas other monks seldom discharged these duties out of their monasteries." pp. 14, 15. Hence the Canons Regular were, at least at their outset, by far the most active agents of papal influence. *Editor.*)

† (We may here discern a symptom of the surreptitious manner in which, at first, Romish monks were introduced into a country heretofore under the charge of men who were strictly independent of the Church of Rome, and amongst whom the rule of celibacy had never obtained. *Editor.*)

every year acquiring fresh additions of wealth and power, by donations of lands, tithes, patronages of churches, and annuities, proceeding from the liberality of Kings, Earls, Bishops, and Barons, besides many rich oblations which were daily made by persons of inferior rank.

FROM the middle of the fifteenth century, there appears a visible decline of that liberality to religious establishments, which, in preceding ages, had been so vigorously exerted by all ranks. Donations became less frequent; and the immense possessions acquired by cathedrals and monasteries had begun to be considered as public burthens; and not without cause, for near one half of Scotland was in the possession of ecclesiastics. Several proprietors of land withheld payment of the tithes due from their estates, until they had been prosecuted, and decrets obtained against them, in the civil courts. John Lord Fleming, chamberlain of Scotland, under the Duke of Albany's regency,\* in the minority of

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\* (THE son of the forfeited brother of James III. He was born of a French lady in France, and educated there. He

James V, relying, no doubt, upon his great power and influence, kept back, for seven years, payment of the tithes of his lands in Kirkintilloch, amounting to thirty-three bolls of meal, and three bolls of barley yearly. He was prosecuted at the instance of the community in 1523; and made a composition for arrears, at the rate of eight shillings four pence Scots per boll. Much about the same time, the feuers and tenants of Kilmarnock were prosecuted for the tithes of their lands, amounting to a large quantity of victual yearly.\*

THE first abbot of Cambuskenneth was called Alfridus; but of him and his successors, for three centuries, we have found nothing memorable.†

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had been invited from France; and, when Lord Home, of whose active ambition Albany was aware, had met him at Dumbarton, with a body of horsemen, clad in Kendal green, the badge of the Homes, the future Regent, in the true humour of his native country, said to his attendants of Home's small stature, "*Minuit præsentia famam.*" *Editor.*)

\* CHARTULARY.

† (OSBERT, Abbot of Cambuskenneth, succeeded Chancellor Wood, commonly called *de Bosco*, as Bishop of Dunblane. He had probably died before 1228. Fordun, Archbishop Spots-

FROM the beginning of the fifteenth century, we find the abbots of this place frequently employed in important national transactions, or advanced to the highest civil offices.

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wood and Keith, set down Osbert's death in 1291. A bull, however, of Gregory IX, dated 1238, says, that the church of Dunblane had been vacant for ten years and more. The word "*centum*" in some copies, is "*decem*" in the Chartulary of Cambuskenneth. Writs by Bishop Osbert are recorded, fol. 81. Keith, though not always disposed to follow Spotiswood, yet, adopting a mistake of his, that Wood was made Chancellor after his consecration, puts him before Bishop Abraham, because, as Keith says, William de Bosco "must have been Bishop here before 1211, at which time he became Chancellor." Sir James Dalrymple, however, who wrote before Keith, mentions a confirmation in the register of Cambuskenneth, fol. 80, by W. B. of Dunblane, "formerly," says the learned baronet, "William de Bosco Cancellarius." Collections, p. 275. Sir James is countenanced by the anonymous Appendix 1677 to Spotiswood's History 1668. The Appendix says, "1210 Abraham, 1218 William de Bosco Lord Chancell." p. 73. It appears, indeed, that, in the reign of William the Lion, who died 1214, Abraham Bishop of Dunblane acted as judge in a law-suit between the Culdees of Abernethy and the Tyronensian Monks of Arbroath, on the latter of whom the king, who was their founder, had conferred the church of Abernethy, with the chapels and lands belonging to it, giving a small reversion to the ancient possessors; and it further appears, that the Bishop, to whom the Lion had made his own judge Brice assessor, after consulting lawyers, gave judgment in favour of the Monks of Arbroath. Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. I. p. 435. Chartulary of Arbroath No. 63. Keith's Catalogue, preface, pp. xvi, xvii. Keith, by a strange anachronism, places Abraham under the year 1220, observing, that he was in the time of King William, who had

THE abbot of Cambuskenneth is named among those who, in 1423, were sent into England by Murdo Duke of Albany, to ne-

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been dead six years. Catalogue, p. 101. It may be further remarked, that the learned Bishop finds himself obliged to put Abraham's alledged precursor under the reign of William's son. "There was certainly," says Keith, "one of the name of William Bishop of Dunblane in the reign of Alexander II. Chart. Camb." Catalogue, p. 101. The reader will forgive a digression arising from a wish to shew, that we reasonably differ from such high authorities regarding the predecessor of Bishop Osbert. It appears, indeed, that Radulphus was Bishop Elect of Dunblane in the reign of Alexander II. Chartulary of Arbroath, fol. 6, Chart. 87, where he is a witness. It is probable, however, that he might, in this capacity, have partly filled up the interval between the death of Osbert before 1228 and the consecration of Clement in 1233, for this ceremony took place in England five years before Clement had entered his See. Mr Chalmers has set down Chancellor "Wm. de Bosco" as having "died in 1231," in what he calls "a more precise series of the Chancellors of Scotland, than is any where else to be found." Caledonia, Vol. I. p. 712. The very learned and accurate Author has, no doubt, the voucher for this statement, though he has not favoured us with it. He has omitted Nicolaus de Balmyle, whom Keith, on the authority of the Chartulary of the Priory of St. Andrews, sets down as "Chancellor of Scotland at Candlemas 1301," and who, in 1307, was consecrated Bishop of Dunblane. Catalogue, p. 102. As the property of Cambuskenneth, and its spiritual patronage, partly lay in the diocese of Dunblane, and as that religious institution, originating from James III, the Chapel Royal, was, while in Stirling Castle, united to this bishoprick; we take the liberty of subjoining a few notices of it, some of which had escaped even the industrious Keith, and all of which, as far as has been possible, are tried by the probabilities of chronology. See Note N, by Editor.)

gociate a treaty concerning the ransom of James I, who had long been detained a captive in that kingdom, and in whose liberty the negociation terminated.\*

HENRY, abbot of Cambuskenneth, after having given proofs of his political abilities in an embassy to England, was, in 1493, raised to the office of high treasurer of Scotland, which he held only a short time.† The cause of his removal from it is not known; but a discharge, under the great seal, of his intromissions while in that office, is inserted in the chartulary of his abbey, under the title of '*Acquitancia Henrici abbatis de Cambuskenneth, de officio thesaurarii, vicesimo sexto die mensis Augusti 1495.*' He died in 1502, having held the abbotship above thirty years.

He was succeeded by David Arnot formerly archdeacon of Lothian;‡ who, af-

\* CRAWFORD's lives of State Officers.

† IDEM.

‡ THE See of St Andrew's, besides the great district of Fife, comprehended the Merse, the three Lothians, and part of Stirlingshire. So large a diocese being too heavy for the inspection of the bishop alone, he found it necessary to have an ecclesiastic under him, who had the charge of the parts

ter having been six years at the head of the abbey, was, in 1509, preferred to the bishoprick of Galloway, to which the

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upon the south of Forth, and was called the archdeacon of Lothian. For the same reason, the bishop of Glasgow employed a clergyman in the southern parts of his extensive diocese, who was called the archdeacon of Teviotdale. (The parsonage of Curie in Mid-Lothian was, from an early epoch, the appropriate benefice of the archdeacon of Lothian, and continued so till the Reformation. Killeith was the more ancient name of this parish, and is used in the Ragman-Roll. Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. II, p. 795. In 1638, that part of the episcopate of St Andrews which lay south of the Forth, comprehending Berwickshire, the constabulary of Haddington, the bailey of Lauderdale, Mid and West Lothians, and nearly the east half of Stirlingshire, were, by Charles I, erected into the See of Edinburgh. The ministers of the churches of Holyroodhouse, Liberton, Tranent, Stirling, Falkirk, Linlithgow, Dalkeith, Haddington and Dunbar, with the principal ministers of the churches of the Gray Friars and College, and the principal minister of the "south-east" church of Edinburgh, were appointed the Prebends of a chapter, of which the minister of St Giles, now made the Cathedral, was the Dean. Charter of Erection in Keith's Catalogue, pp. 28—37. The precise boundaries of the different sees to which Stirlingshire was attached, are ascertainable by a reference to the present parochial divisions. The following short statement may be not unacceptable:—Baldernoch, Balfour, " Buchanan at Inchcallioch," Campsie, Drymen, Fintry, Killearn, East Kilpatrick, " Kilsyth, or Monyeburgh," Strathblean, were in the See of Glasgow; Alva in that of Dunkeld; Kippen, Lecroft, Logie, in Dunblane; and all the rest in Edinburgh latterly, and formerly in St. Andrews. Keith's table in Catalogue, pp. 182—229. *Editor.*)

deanry of the chapel-royal of Stirling was annexed.\*

THE next abbot was Patrick Panther or Panter, who was reckoned one of the most accomplished scholars of that age, as well as an able statesman; he was secretary to James IV, who also raised him to the dignity of a privy counsellor. To his pen the Latin epistles of that monarch were indebted for that purity and elegance of style which distinguished them from the barbarous compositions of the foreign princes with whom he corresponded. He was also appointed preceptor to the King's natural son, Alexander Stewart, afterwards archbishop of St Andrew's, whose uncommon progress in literature is so much celebrated by Erasmus, under whose tuition he sometime was. In the mi-

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\* SPOTISWOOD's Religious Houses, p. 288. (In 1621, the Scottish parliament annexed the deanry of the Chapel Royal to the See of Dunblane, which, except from 1638 to 1662, enjoyed it till the Revolution. The poverty of this episcopate, chiefly from the dilapidations of its lands at the Reformation by William Chisholme the first, a bishop who was hostile to the change, had rendered some assistance necessary. In 1617, the legislature had augmented the benefice, by adding to it the Abbacy of Croxraguel and the Priory of Monymusk. Forbes on Church-lands and Tithes, p. 78. SPOTISWOOD's Religious Houses, pp. 238, 253. *Editor.*)

nority of James V, Panther was thrown into prison, upon suspicion of having been concerned in treasonable designs against the Duke of Albany,\* then Regent; but no proof of his guilt appearing, he was in a short time released, and pitched upon, together with the famous Gavin Douglas bishop of Dunkeld, and sundry other persons of eminence, to accompany the Duke into France; whither he went in 1516, in order to renew the ancient league betwixt that kingdom and Scotland. He was now left *Charge des Affaires* at the French court, where he died in 1519. According to Dempster, he wrote a book, intitled “*Politicae Observationes*,” dedicated to James IV, for whose use it was chiefly designed. It is now lost.†

To Panther succeeded Alexander Mill, who had formerly been a Canon of Dunkeld.‡ He was employed in sundry negotiations with England by James V; and, when

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\* (See, already mentioned, of the attainted Duke of Albany, younger brother of James III. *Editor.*)

† MACKENZIE in Bishop Leslie. Crawford's State Officers.

‡ (He had also been prebend of Monifieth. Sir James Dalrymple's Collections, p. 244. *Editor.*)

that monarch erected the Court of Session in 1532, Mill, on account of his great knowledge of the civil and canon laws, was pitched upon to be the first President. • He wrote a history of the Bishops of Dunkeld, which is said to be still extant in manuscript;\* he died in 1542.†

DAVID PANTHER, said to have been a nephew or some other near relation of the above Patrick, was commendator of this abbey, in the latter end of the reign of James V, and the minority of Queen Mary. His first office in the church was that of vicar of Carstairs near Lanark; he was afterwards prior of St Mary's Isle in Galloway; next, commendator of Cambuskenneth; and, last of all, he was raised to the see of Ross in 1552. He was an accomplished scholar, and admirably skilled in the Latin language. As he had been assisting to his friend, Patrick Panther, in penning the letters of James IV, so it is pro-

\* (It is extant. There is a copy in Advocates' Library, and a transcript in the library of Dunkeld, with an English translation by the late Rev. Dr Bisset minister of Logierait. Statistical Account of Dunkeld. *Editor.*)

† KEITH'S Catalogue of Bishops, p. 46.

bable that those of James V were indebted to him for their elegance and purity; for he was principal secretary of state, and a privy counsellor, in the latter end of that King's reign, and continued to hold both offices in the infancy of Queen Mary. He was much employed in foreign negotiations; and the ability and success with which he managed those public transactions, gained him great esteem at court. He died of a lingering illness in the town of Stirling in 1558. He had been a strenuous opposer of the reformation.\*

MUCH civil as well as sacred business was transacted in religious houses. In 1308, Sir Niel Campbell, Sir Gilbert Hay, with other barons, having met at Cambuskenneth, entered into an association to defend the liberty of their country, and the title of Robert Bruce to the crown, against all enemies of whatever nation; to which they not only affixed their subscriptions and seals, but swore upon the great altar.

THE Scottish Kings transacted business al-

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\* KEITH's Catalogue, pp. 113—4.

most as often in monasteries as in palaces. Many charters are still extant, which were granted by different sovereigns at Cambuskenneth. It was also the place of meeting of sundry conventions of parliaments.\*

IN 1326, the whole clergy, earls, and barons, with a great number of an inferior rank, having convened in the abbey, swore fealty to David Bruce, as heir apparent to the crown, in presence of Robert his father; as also to Robert Stewart, grandson of the King, as the next heir, in the event of David's death without issue. A marriage was, at the same time solemnized between Andrew Murray of Bothwell, and Christian Bruce, sister of King Robert.†

AT that meeting too, an agreement was entered into between the King on the one

\* (FROM WRITS EXAMINED BY MR CHALMERS, IT APPEARS, THAT EDWARD I WAS AT "CAMBUSKENNETH" ON THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER 1303, AND 5TH OF MARCH 1304; AT "STRYVELYN" ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND 29TH OF JULY; AT "BOGHKENER" (BOTHKENER) ON THE 13TH OF AUGUST. IN 1301, HE HAD BEEN AT "MANEWELL" (MANUEL) ON THE 24TH OF OCTOBER, HAVING BEEN AT "DONYPAS" ON THE 14TH, AND RETURNING THITHER ON THE 29TH. CALEDONIA. VOL. I. PP. 670 AND 667. *EDITOR.*)

† FORDUN, lib. 13. cap. 12.

part, and the earls, barons, freeholders, and communities of boroughs on the other, whereby the King obtained a grant, during his life, of the tenth penny of all the revenues belonging to laymen in the kingdom, both within and without the boroughs.\*

It hath been observed, that this is the first parliament in which burgesses are mentioned as having a seat. Under the feudal governments, that order of men had long been deemed of too mean a rank to be allowed a place in the national councils. In England, however, they had formed a part of the legislative power, near half a century before the reign of Robert Bruce.† It is not, indeed, certain, whether as yet they were considered as a constituent part of the legislature in Scotland, or only permitted to vote in what immediately concerned themselves, no express mention being made of the three estates till the next reign. Although they were not, however, in

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**\* ABERCROMBY.**

† HUME's History of England. (The house of commons, as constituting a separate branch of the great national council of the English monarchs, was formed in 1295. There never was any such division of the Scottish parliament. *Editor.*)

the reign of Robert, allowed a constant seat in the national council; yet the principles of both policy and equity suggested to that sage monarch, that, when they were to be taxed for the support of government, they should be called to give their consent, by being represented in that diet at least of parliament which taxed them.

DURING the wars with England, in the reign of David Bruce, the monastery was pillaged of all its most valuable furniture. The books, vestments, cups, and ornaments of the altar, were carried off. In order to the reparation of that loss, William Delandel, Bishop of St Andrews, made a grant to the community of the vicarage of Clackmannan.\*

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\* CHARTULARY. (In the Statistical Account of the parish of Smallholme, there is a general remark on the sacred regard paid to monasteries in preference to cathedrals, during the papal period. To this remark we meet with several exceptions. In the reign of Robert II, 1383, when Richard II invaded Scotland with a numerous army, Melrose, Dryburgh and Newbottle, were given to the flames; and then Edinburgh, with her churches, and Stirling, with her adjoining abbey, shared the same fate. Froissart II. f. 180, as quoted by Mr Pinkerton. History of Scotland, Vol. I. p. 32. An act of parliament of James I declares, that "because the priory of

IN 1559, the monastery was spoiled, and a great part of the fabric cast down by the reformers, who, however laudable their intentions were, proceeded, in several instances, to the execution of them in a tumultuary manner. Several of the monks embraced the reformation; and, on that account, had their portions withdrawn by the Queen-regent.\*

MONASTERIES were places of such general resort, that they were often the stage of mercantile as well as sacred transactions. The great concourse of people that usually assembled

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Coldingham has been several times burnt and destroyed by the English, it is ordained and enjoined by our Lord the King to William Drake English Monk of Durham (who had appeared before the King and Parliament at Perth 1424, for the priory of Coldingham), that he cause repair the said priory, and duly perform divine service there according to his abilities and revenues." Translation of Latin copy published by Bishop Nicolson, from the original, under seal, and lodged in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Scottish Historical Library, Appendix, No. VIII. In the reign of Edward III, Richard Drayton and others robbed, by open force, the Abbey of St Edmund's Bury, to the amount of above 16,000*l.*, carrying off ten royal charters, twelve papal bulls, three golden and four silver chalices, twelve bibulas, twenty psalters, twenty missals, &c. Britton's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, article St Edmund's Bury.  
*Editor.*)

\* SPOTISWOOD. Knox.

around religious houses upon holy days, required provisions for their refreshment. This suggested the idea of a gainful trade to traffickers, who repaired thither, not only with victuals and drink, but different other articles of merchandise, which they disposed of amongst the crowd. This was the origin of fairs. Hence *feria*, which originally signified “festival,” came also to signify “fair;” and the old fairs have generally their name from some popish saint, near whose festival they were held. In 1529, a boat on its return to Stirling from one of those solemnities at Cambuskenneth, being over-loaden, sank in the river. Fifty persons of distinction, besides many others, were drowned.\*

DAVID PANTHER was the last ecclesiastic who possessed the lucrative abbotship of Cambuskenneth. During the commotions which accompanied the reformation, church-benefices were often seized upon by those in power, without any lawful authority. John, Earl of Marr, afterwards Regent, had the disposal of the revenues of Cambuskenneth. He had, during the reign of James V, been

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\* MACKENZIE's Lives, Vol. II. p. 578.

appointed *Commendator* of Inchmahome. After the reformation had taken place, one of his nephews, Adam Erskine, was *Commendator* of Cambuskenneth.

IN 1562, by virtue of an order from Queen Mary, and the privy council, an account was taken of all the revenues belonging to cathedrals, abbeys, priories, and other religious houses, that stipends might be modified to the reformed clergy, who were to have a third of the benefices. According to that account, the revenues of Cambuskenneth were, nine hundred and thirty pounds, thirteen shillings, four pence half-penny, Scots money; eleven chalders, eleven bolls, two firlots of wheat; twenty-eight chalders, twelve bolls, three firlots, three pecks, two lippies of bear; thirty-one chalders, six bolls, three firlots, three pecks, two lippies of meal; nineteen chalders, fifteen bolls, three firlots, three pecks, two lippies of oats. In whole, ninety-one chalders, fifteen bolls, one firlot, two pecks, two lippies.\*

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\* APPENDIX to Keith's Church History. (Keith confesses that he was unable to read the exact sums in the manuscripts he consulted. History, Appendix to Book III, p. 182. *Editor.*)

No mention is made of the numerous casualties. Nor is it probable that the whole revenue, once pertaining to the house, is contained in this account. Great dilapidations had been made upon benefices, not only by powerful laymen, who had seized upon portions of ecclesiastical benefices during the commotions of those times; but also by the popish clergy, who, in the view of a change of religion, had disposed of parts of the revenue.

AFTER the establishment of the reformed religion, James VI, considering himself the proprietor of the church-lands, erected several abbeys and priories into temporal lordships, in behalf of men of interest, or in high favour, who thus came to have the same title to those lands as the religious houses had formerly. As, however, the revenues of the crown had suffered greatly from those erections, the temporalities of all church-benefices were, by act of parliament in 1587, annexed to it. James still continued, notwithstanding, to make new erections; but in 1592, they were, by parliament, declared null, with the exception of such as had been

made in favour of the ennobled members of this body. After the accession of that monarch to the crown of England, the temporality of Cambuskenneth, together with those of the abbey of Dryburgh, and the priory of Inchmahome, was conferred on John Earl of Marr, son and representative of the late Regent of that title; to the end that, in the words of the grant, “he might be in a better condition to provide for his younger sons, by Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of the Duke of Lennox, and a relation of his Majesty.”\* The barony of Cambuskenneth, in which the monastery stood, was settled, by the Earl, upon Alexander Erskine of Alva, his brother, whose posterity continued in possession of it till the year 1709, when it

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\* CRAWFORD's Officers of State. (The charter is dated Greenwich, 10th June, 1610. The following is a short extract, faithfully translated. It contains what antiquaries have regarded as extraordinary, if not *unique*. “It is decerned and declared that all the lands &c. which formerly belonged to the priory of Inchmachane and to the abbeys of Dryburgh and Cambuskenneth, are by us disposed to the said Earl of Marr, to his heirs male heritably, and assigns. Besides, we create and constitute the said John Earl of Marr, and his heirs male, assigns and successors in the said lands and barony of Cardross, free lords and barons of the same.” Register of the Great Seal, XLV, 262. *Editor.*)

was purchased by the town-council of Stirling for the benefit of Cowan's hospital, to which it still belongs.

THE fabric of the abbey was once large and extensive; but nothing of it now exists, except a few broken walls, and a tower, which was the belfry. Some remains of the garden are to be seen; and the burial-place, where James III, and Queen, are interred. There is no vestige of the church. Tradition reports that one of the bells was for some time in the town of Stirling, but that the finest was lost in its passage across the river.

THERE were belonging to this Abbey, the lands of Cambuskenneth; Colling;\* Ban-death; Carsie; Tillibody; Rendinch; the lands of Kettlestone, with mills; lands upon the Forth, between Pullemiln† and the road leading down to the ships; tofts at Stirling, Perth, Linlithgow, Haddington, and Ren-

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\* THESE appear to be the lands in the parish of St Ninians now called Collie or Cowie, upon the borders of which, at Trosk, the Abbot of Cambuskenneth had a country house.

† SUPPOSED to be that now called the Borough-mill, near Stirling. (Poolmill seems to be the orthography. *Editor.*)

frew; forty acres, with a toft and mill in Clackmannan; lands at Kinclaven; lands at Kincardine; half a carrucate, with a toft at Crail; half a carrucate, with a meadow at Balcormack; a carrucate at Binning; a car- rucate in Kirkintilloch; two ox-gangs in Dunipace; part of the lands of Menstrie; lands at Innerkeithen, Duneglin, and Ayr; Fintilloch in Strathern; of Cambusbaron; Maldar, near Touch; lands, with mills, at Arngask;\* the lands of Loching.†

THE Churches, with their tithes and perti- nents, belonging to Cambuskenneth, were Clackmannan, with its chapels; Kinkleven,‡ with all its pertinents; Tullicultrie; Kincar- dine; Glenleafe; Egglis, afterwards called Kirktown, and now known by the name of St Ninian's,§ with its chapels of Larbert and

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\* (HERO'S PORTION. *Editor.*)

† THESE were probably the lands of Greenyards, which are called the Lochens.

‡ (PROBABLY Cean "Head," Cil "Religious House," and Avon "River;" an etymology corresponding to the circum- stances of the place. *Editor.*)

§ (SEE NOTE O, BY *Editor.*)

Dunipace, and all its other chapels, and oratories; Alveth, (Alva); Kirkintilloch; Tillibody, with its chapels at Alloa; Fortiviote; Kilmaronoch; Kinnoul; Lecroch, (probably Leckrop); Arngask.\*

THE patronage, likewise, of many of these churches belonged to the abbey. When a church was granted to a monastery, the community drew all the tithes and other emoluments, and appointed a vicar to serve the cure, who had an allowance out of the small tithes. Frequently, no vicar was appointed, and many such churches were left destitute of the means of social worship.†

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\* (OUR Author adds "Kippen;" which, however, for the following, as we trust, incontrovertible reason, we have ventured to strike out of the text. This parish church is, by the Bishops of Glasgow and Dunkeld, met, with other ecclesiastical dignitaries, at Perth, on the 16th of June 1298, and acting in name and by authority of the Pope, erected into a perpetual canonry in the church of Dunblane. The patronage is, by the foresaid Bishops, declared to be vested in the founder and heirs, the Earls of Menteith. See copy of Instrument to that effect published in Priory of Inchmahome, p. 115. Mr Nimmo, indeed, elsewhere states the fact of Kippen's belonging to that cathedral. See Section XXI. *Editor.*)

† (THE Author of "Caledonia" is of opinion that the number of parishes in Scotland was anciently double what it is

CERTAIN privileges and casualties belonged to Cambuskenneth; fishing with one net in the river Forth between Cambuskenneth and Polnaise; the fishings of Karsie and Tillibody; fishing with one net in the river Clyde near Renfrew; one salt-pan with the necessary quantity of land about it; the half of the skins and tallow of the beasts slain for the King's use at Stirling; the tenth of all sums paid for obtaining decreets in the courts of Stirling and Calantyr; the kane or custom of one ship; the tenth of the King's feu-du-

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now. In the General Assembly of her Church 1581, the number of places of worship then was reckoned 924; and it was proposed to reduce them, by the union of small parishes, to 600. Vol. II, p. 20. Mr Chalmers quotes Melville's MS. in his library, and extracts from Acts of Assembly of that date. The Parliament, indeed, of 1567, reflecting upon the abuse of patronage under the papal regimen, in neglecting, for the sake of appropriating the temporalities of benefices, to provide spiritual comfort to the souls, enacted a law, which still remains in force, that patrons should present within six months after a "vacancy," failing which it became competent to the "Superintendent," or others having commission to that effect from the church, to present. This power is now vested in certain ecclesiastical courts of commission, called "*The Presbyteries.*" Acts of Parliament by Murray of Glendoak, p. 184. This controul over the ancient civil and hereditary right of patronage is one of the benefits resulting from the operation of the fundamental principle of the Reformation, that the civil legislature is, and ought to be, the paramount power in the community. *Editor.*)

ties of the Lordship of Stirling; forty shillings yearly out of the customs of Perth; a common pasturage in Pethcorthong; a merk of silver out of the revenues of Crail; pasturage of five hundred sheep and twenty cows at Binning; the privilege of grazing a certain number of cows at Borland, near Kin-cardine; the tenth of the feu-duties of Both-kennar, amounting to six chalders of grain, and eight pounds five pence Scots yearly; an additional chalder of victual out of Bothken-nar, by a grant of Sir William More; a pen-sion of a hundred shillings out of the church of Blare; forty shillings out of the King's re-venues of Airth, besides the tenth of the fues; ten pounds out of the revenues of Plean; forty shillings out of the revenues of Stirling; twenty *cuderni* of cheeses of the revenue of Stirling; certain privileges in Torwood; the oblations presented to the church of the monastery, without any deduc-tion whatever.

IT is not a new observation, that the lands formerly belonging to religious houses are generally fertile. It is a mistake, however, to ascribe this to the designing sagacity of

the clergy, as leading them to fix upon the best spots; for they seldom had the chusing of the lands conferred upon them. The donors gave such parts of their estates as they judged proper; and many of those lands are situated in soils, far from being naturally fertile. It hence appears, that their fertility arose, not from any superior quality of soil, but from industry and cultivation. The monks were skilled in agriculture; and well knew how to turn the donations made them to the best advantage. Meliorations were carried on at the expence of the community; and, at times, the more robust members shar'd the toils of agriculture with their servants. Useful manual labour commonly filled up the intervals of contemplation and devotion; nor had they at first degenerated into those vices by which they were so shamefully distinguished in the ages immediately preceding the reformation. Many lands of the regular clergy wear the marks of industry to this day, being generally well laid down, and free of stones. These had been carefully gathered, and are often to be seen in heaps around them. The monastery of Cambuskenneth had a strong agricultural encitement; which,

in all probability, extended to the other religious communities. Such lands as they rendered arable at their own expence, were exempted from paying tithes to any cathedral, or to any parochial church.

ADD to this, that church-lands were generally let, at moderate rents, to tenants who were seldom ejected when their leases had expired. Meeting with so great encouragement, and, moreover, being exempted from military services, and other burdens to which the tenants of laymen were subjected, they applied themselves to the cultivation of farms of which they considered themselves as, in some degree, the proprietors.

SEVERAL abbots over Scotland complied with the reformed religion, and kept possession of their revenues. Nor were such of them as did not conform ejected. Each continued to enjoy a part of his benefice during life unless he had incurred a forfeiture by misdemeanor. At the death, or the forfeiture of an abbot, his possessions were, generally, either bestowed in pensions upon court favourites, or erected into temporal lordships.

The private monks, also, had an allotment during life; but it was often so ill paid, that many of them were reduced to extreme want.

#### THE MUNNERY OF EMANUEL OR MANUEL

was situated in the south-east border of Stirlingshire, upon the north bank of the Avon, a mile above Linlithgow bridge. The walls of the chapel, which are of hewn stone, are still to be seen; as also the burial place, part of which is washed away by the river.\* It was founded by Malcolm IV, surnamed the Maiden, in 1156, and consecrated to the Virgin Mary. It was possessed by nuns of the Bernardine or Cistertian order, who occupied thirteen convents in Scotland.† Besides the endowments bestowed by the royal founder, it received considerable donations

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\* (Mr ADAM DE CARDONNEL has represented the church of Manuel as it was in 1739, when the eastern gabel stood, having a high triple arched window, occupying the wall from side to side, and the south wall, having a central door, and another close to the eastern gabel, and three windows above, was nearly entire. He has given another view shewing the state of the same building in 1789, when only the western gabel remained. Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland, Vol. II. *Editor.*)

† (See Note P, by Editor.)

from others, at different times. King William, Malcolm's successor, made a grant of a tenth of all his revenues in the shire and borough of Linlithgow, both money and victual. Alexander II made a donation of the mills of Linlithgow, with all their sequels and pertinents; and Roger de Avenel bestowed upon the holy sisters a chalder of wheat, to be paid by him and his heirs, out of his barns of Abercorn, at Christmas, yearly. The Prioress, Christina, swore fealty to Edward I, July 4, 1292;\* as did her successor, Alice, at Linlithgow, in 1296.† The nunnery had possessions in the shires of Edinburgh and Ayr, as well as in those of Linlithgow and Stirling, as appears by an order of Edward, to the sheriffs of these shires, to reinstate the Prioress in possession of her lands, within their several jurisdictions, in consequence of her having sworn fealty to him. When the list of ecclesiastical revenues was drawn up in 1562, those of Manuel amounted to

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\* RHYMER'S *Fœdera*, tom. 2. p. 572.

† (PRYNNE'S History, Ragman-Roll, p. 653. “*Alice Prioress de Manuel e le Covent de mesme le lieu.*” From a writ by Edward, it appears, that he was at “Manewell” on the 24th of October 1301. Caledonia, Vol. I. p. 667. *Editor.*)

fifty two pounds, fourteen shillings, eight pence Scots; three chalders of bear, seven chalders of meal, with a large quantity of salmon.\* It was given, after the reformation, to the family of Callander. Nearly opposite to this nunnery, beyond the river, in Lin-lithgowshire, a battle was fought, during the minority of James V, between the Earls of Angus and Lennox, the latter of whom was defeated and slain.

**CONVENT OF DOMINICAN, OR BLACK, FRIARS,  
IN THE TOWN OF STIRLING.**

THE Dominican order, one of the most considerable in the church of Rome, derived its name from the founder, Dominick Guzman, a native of Spain, and a zealous preacher against the Albigenses, in the beginning of the thirteenth century.† He has obtained the appellation of saint; but his memory must ever be held in detestation

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\* KEITH's History of the Church of Scotland, Appendix to Book III.

† DUPIN's Church History.

by Protestants, and every friend of the liberties of mankind, on account of his having been the contriver of the diabolical court of *The Inquisition*.

THIS order was brought hither in the reign of Alexander II; and spread with such rapidity, that, in a few years, it was possessed, in Scotland, of above twenty convents. The brethren were not confined to cloisters, as were the greater part of those strictly called Monks, but travelled through the country, preaching. Hence they came to have the descriptive appellation of *Fratres Prædicatores*. According to the rules of the order, they were to enjoy no earthly possessions, except the spots upon which their convents stood, but to subsist by pure alms; whence they had the demi-contemptuous title of *Mendicants*. Their distinguishing garb was a black cloth thrown over the shoulders. This procured them the familiar name of *Black Friars*.

THE Dominican convent at Stirling was founded by Alexander II, in 1233; and stood upon the east side of the lane leading from

the present Meal-Market,\* to the north side of the town, which is still called *Friar's Wynd*, from its vicinity to it. It stood outside the town-wall.

THE church belonging to the convent was, for above two hundred and fifty years, the chief place of worship for the inhabitants of the town; and adjoining to it was the common burial-place. Only persons of distinction were buried in the church. Duncan, the aged Earl of Levenax, with his son-in-law Murdac Duke of Albany, and Walter and Alexander Stewarts sons of the Duke by Duncan's daughter, were executed upon the Gowling-Hill† in 1425, and buried in this church, on the south side of the great altar. A person who had personated Richard II, and, under that character, been entertained several years at the courts of Robert III, and of the first Regent Albany, having died

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\* (THE Meal-Market is now (1817) converted into an Assembly and Reading Room, and a Public Library above; a proof of the taste and public spirit of the Magistracy. *Editor.*)

† So called, according to Sir Robert Sibbald, from the lamentation, or *gowling*, as we say in Scotland, for this bloody affair. *History of Stirlingshire*, p. 41. *Editor.*)

in the castle in 1420, was interred at the horn of the great altar.\* The spot where both the convent and burial-place were, has long been used as a garden, where great quantities of human bones have been often found.

AFTER the battle of Falkirk in 1298, Edward I advanced to Stirling, where he staid two weeks, taking up his lodgings in the Dominican convent; as Wallace, in his retreat northward, had burnt the greater part of the town.†

JOHN ROUGH, an eminent promoter of the reformation, and a martyr in England under the blood-thirsty Mary, was once a

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\* ("Ad cornu summi altaris," says Boece, who believes that the stranger was no impostor. He had appeared in Scotland as early as 1404. Winton tells a strange story of the discovery of Richard in the Hebrides, in 1399, the year of his deposition, by an Irish lady named Bisset, who was wife of the brother of the Lord of the Isles. The rhyming Prior of St Serf speaks of him, when attending the Scottish court, as distracted. Bowmaker, like Boece, believes the romantic and improbable tale of the real Richard. The common and more credible account is, that the unfortunate King of England was assassinated in his apartments, soon after his deposition. *Editor.*)

† TRIVETII Annales. (A policy similar to the burning of Moscow; and arising from a similar cause, national invasion by a usurper. *Editor.*)

member of this convent. He entered it at seventeen, and having remained sixteen years, was called to be chaplain to the Regent Ar- ran; who, afterwards, renouncing the refor- med religion, dismissed Rough, and all who professed to favour the new opinions.

THE convent was demolished by those who followed the Lords of the congregation, when they came to Stirling in 1559, to disappoint the Queen-regent, who intended to have fil- led the town with a French garrison.

A much greater number of the friars than of the monks embraced the reformation. This was probably owing to those opportu- nities of more frequent converse with the world which were fitted to inspire them with more liberal sentiments, as well as to their having fewer possessions.\*

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\* (See Note Q, by Editor.)

CONVENT OF FRANCISCANS, OR GRAY FRIARS,  
AT STIRLING.

THE Franciscans received their name from Francis, a merchant of Assise in Italy, who founded the order in the beginning of the thirteenth century, an age very fertile in religious orders. These, likewise, were mendicants, professing to possess nothing, but going about bare-footed, with wallets upon their backs, craving subsistence. Their habit was a coarse gray gown, with a string round their waist; whence they had the vulgar name of *Gray Friars*.

THE Franciscan convent at Stirling was situated in the higher part of the town, near the present church, which belonged to it. It is difficult, however, to point out the particular spot. It was founded by James IV, in 1494. The church, a stately Gothic fabric, was now erected for the use of the convent; though, in process of time, it became the most frequent place of worship for the inhabitants of the town.\* This King, although

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\* (MR GOUGH has confounded this church and the Chapel-

a noted libertine, pretended at times to great devotion, according to the superstitious system of those ages, and often underwent a voluntary penance in his convent, assisting at mass in the choir, and dining in the refectory amongst the brethren. During Lent, too, retiring from all worldly business, he made it his usual residence; and, on Good Friday, was dined on bread and water on bare knees.\*

THIS convent, as well as the Dominican, was demolished in 1559, but the church left untouched; for, though the reformers generally destroyed the monasteries and convents of the regular clergy, as being nurseries of idolatry and superstition, they spared parish-

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royal. Edition of Camden, Vol. III, p. 364. Cardinal Beaton is said to have added to the Franciscan church its elegant chancel. Beauties of Scotland, Vol. III, p. 420. Sir Robert Sibbald mentions two plates at the door of this church, one "for the poor," and the other called "the reparation plate;" adding, that the manse was built out of the latter fund, and that Colonel Edmund, a baker's son, having given much in aid, was commemorated by the bakers' arms, viz. three *pieds*, on the east gable, whence they had been recently removed. History and Description of Stirlingshire by Sir Robert Sibbald, M. D. Edinburgh 1710, Folio, p. 31. *Editor.*

\* SPOTISWOOD'S Religious Houses, p. 277.

churches, as necessary to the maintenance of religion.

At the demolition of these convents, more wealth was found in them than was consistent with their avowed professions of poverty. That of the Gray Friars at Perth, also pulled down in 1559, was well provided, not only with the necessaries, but the luxuries, of life. The beds and tables were equal in finery to those of the first nobility; and, though there were but eight persons there, and it was the 11th of May, eight puncheons of salt beef, and great store of other victuals were found in it.\* So great a quantity of salt beef in May, appears surprising, and supposes a very great store to have been laid up in the beginning of winter. We must consider, however, that, in those days, when agriculture had made so little progress, there was no sown grass, and scarcely any hay, straw, or other provender for the subsistence of cattle through the winter; and that fami-

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\* (Knox's History, lib. II. Buchanani Historia, lib. XVI. The latter puns comfortably. "*Adeo ut non inscite quidam non fratres Mendicantes, sed Manducantes, eos appellaret.*" *Quidam* is probably himself. *Editor.*)

lies were obliged to slaughter their cattle, and salt them, in the beginning of the winter, before they had become lean upon the common pasture, and to provide what would be sufficient for domestic demands, till others had time to fatten next summer.\*

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, OR CHAPEL ROYAL,  
IN THE CASTLE OF STIRLING.

BESIDES monasteries and convents, which belonged to the Regular Clergy, so called because they professed strictly to observe the rules enjoined to their respective orders, there were twenty-six fraternities of Secular Clergy in Scotland, called Colleges, and governed by an Ecclesiastic, who went by the name of Provost or Dean. These were endowed with large revenues, which generally arose from the union of several parish-churches.†

JAMES III, taking up his chief residence in Stirling Castle, erected in it a college

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\* (SEE Note R, by Editor.)

† (SEE Note S, by Editor.)

of secular priests, which he called “*The Chapel Royal.*” This institution consisted of a Dean or Provost, an Arch-dean, a Treasurer and Sub-dean, a Chanter, a Sub-chanter, and other officers belonging to such establishments. He appointed, moreover, a double set of these officers; so that there were sixteen ecclesiastics, and six singing boys belonging to it.

LINDSAY of Pitscottie gives a singular reason for doubling these officers; that the one half should be always ready to pass with the King wherever he pleased, to sing and play to him and hold him merry, while the other remained at home in the chapel, to sing and pray for him and his successors. By the half who were to accompany his majesty for mirth, is undoubtedly meant the half of the singing boys and musicians, as James is well known to have been fond of music.

As the expences necessary for maintaining the numerous officers of this institution were very considerable, he annexed to it the revenues of the rich priory of Coldingham in

the Merse, for which he obtained the authority of Pope Alexander VI.

In the list of ecclesiastical benefices drawn up in 1562, the revenues of the priory of Coldingham stand as follows: eight hundred, eight pounds ten shillings, nine pence Scots; six chalders, seven bolls, three firlots, two pecks of wheat; nineteen chalders, twelve bolls, one firlot, two pecks of bear; fifty five chalders, four bolls, one firlot of oats; one chalder, four bolls and a firlot of rye; three chalders, thirteen bolls, three firlots two pecks of pease.\*

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\* KEITH's History of the Church of Scotland, Appendix to Book III. (Lauchlan Shaw's MS, according to Mr Chalmers, omits the rye, but states the other particulars as nearly the same, and adds various *cain* fowls, and services. Caledonia, II, 334. The Officers of the Priory are enumerated by Mr Chalmers. Next to the Prior was the Sacrist, who is said to have had the charge of the robes, and, if we may judge from Robert de Kellau's theft from Coldingham of twenty seven pounds, in April 1345, had the handling of the public money. The Sacrists, generally chosen from the Monks of the parent Priory of Durham, often rose to be Priors of Coldingham. Next was the Almoner; then the Marischal or Master of Horse. The Prior had his Seneschal, who managed the domestic department, the *Hostiarus*, the *Cellarius*, the Cook, the Brewer, the Carpenter, the Smith, the Messenger. II, 334-5, Editor.)

THIS annexation proved one cause of the ruin of that unfortunate King. The priory of Coldingham had long been holden by persons connected with the family of Hume; and that family, considering it as belonging to them, strenuously opposed the annexation. The dispute appears to have lasted several years. One parliament had passed a vote, annexing the priory to the Chapel-royal; and a subsequent one enacted a statute prohibiting every attempt prejudicial to that annexation. The Humes, resenting the loss of so gainful a revenue, united themselves with the Hepburns, another powerful clan in the neighbourhood, under the Lord Hailes; and both families engaged to stand by each other, and not to suffer the revenues of Coldingham to be possessed by any person not connected with one or other. The heads of both, too, with their numerous vassals and retainers, joining the party that was disaffected to James upon other accounts, brought a considerable addition of strength to it, and were pitched upon to lead the van of the malcontent army in the fatal battle of Sauchy-burn.

JAMES IV completed the institution which

his father had begun. Notwithstanding the opposition, Coldingham was annexed. That Prince added the abbey of Dundrenan in Galloway, the priory of Inchmahome in Monteith;\* the parsonage of Dunbar; the lands of Cessnock in Ayrshire; the prebends of Spott, Waltame, Dunn, and Pinkerton; the parish-churches of Rosneth in the Lennox,† Dalmellington, Alloway, Cailton, and Dalrymple, in Ayrshire, Kellie, Kirkmoir; with other parishes, chapels, and lands, whose annual revenues were valued, in the time of James VI, at a great sum.

THE deanry or provostship of this chapel was annexed, first to the provostry of Kirkheugh in St Andrew's, and then to the bishoprick of Galloway, the Bishops of which were called Deans of the King's Chapel, and appointed Confessors to the Queen. Besides their authority over their dioceses, they possessed an episcopal jurisdiction as Deans of the Chapel. George Vaus was the first who was advanced this office, having been Bishop of Galloway.

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\* (See Note T, by Editor.)

† (See Note U, by Editor.)

at the time of the erection. James VI annexed the deanry to the bishoprick of Dunblain.\*

THE first Chapel-royal, which stood upon the north side of the castle, at right angles with the parliament-house, was demolished, in 1594, by that monarch; who erected, in the same spot, a more elegant one for the baptism of Prince Henry.†

\* (SPOTISWOOD's Religious Houscs, p. 288. The annexation was made by act of Parliament in 1621. Forbes on Church-lands and Tithes, p. 78. Adam Bellenden, son of Sir John Bellenden of Auchnoul, Justice Clerk, was then Bishop, having been consecrated to that charge in 1615. Keith's Bishops, p. 79. In 1634-5, after the See of Edinburgh had been erected, and the Chapel-royal removed to Holyroodhouse, we find Bishop Laud addressing several letters to Bellenden, in one of which, dated January 12, he says "My very good Lord, I am very glad to hear of your resolutions for the ordering of his Majesty's Chapel-royal, and that you are resolved to wear your whites, notwithstanding the maliciousness of foolish men." In another, dated 19th May 1635, he says, "The King hath been acquainted with your care of the Chapel-royal, and is very well pleased with the conformity which hath been there at the last reception of the blessed sacrament. The King hath declared his pleasure concerning your bishoprick, now void, and hath given you the bishoprick of Aberdeen." Memorials and Letters published by the late Lord Hailes, Glasgow, 1766, pp. 11, 12. After the Revolution, the Chapel-royal was filled with Presbyterian Ministers, and is so at present; forming one of the very few sources of distinction among that body of ecclesiastics. *Editor.*)

† (It is metamorphosed into an armoury. *Editor.*)

BESIDES these large erections, there were many small chapels, oratories, and chantories, in different parts of the county. The places where they stood commonly go by the name of Kirk-crofts or Chapel-lands; and are, for the most part, well cultivated.

THE abbey of Newbottle had considerable possessions in Stirlingshire. David I made a donation to that monastery of a salt-pan upon the lands of Callanter, with the privilege of fuel and common pasture in the wood of that name. The place where the salt-pan was situated still goes by the name of Salt-Pow. Adam de Morham, who appears to have had a large estate in those parts, granted to the same monastery a tract of land, called the Grange of Bereford, lying upon the south side of the Carron. It is now known as Abbot's Grange, and is included the newly erected parish of Polmount.\* Here the Abbot had a country-seat;† some remains of which, together with those of the garden, are still to be seen.

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\* (POLMOUNT is " Mount of the Pool." *Editor.*)

† WRETS of Newbottle:

SEVERAL parcels of land also about Kinnaird and Stenehouse, together with the mills of the latter, belonged to Newbottle.\*

THE abbey of Holy-rood, or *Sancti Crucis*, had likewise possessions in this shire. David I granted to it two ox-gangs of land, with a salt-pan in the parish of Airth.† In 1166, the Bishop of St Andrew's made a donation of the church of Ecclesbrae or Falkirk, with some lands in its neighbourhood. Sundry parcels of ground in Kinnaird, and upon the banks of the Carron, eastward of Stenehouse, belonged to that monastery.‡

THE Knights-Templars had possessions in Denny, the Carse of Falkirk, and other parts of this county. Mr Spotiswood mentions a place in Stirlingshire called Oggerstone, founded by St David, where that order had

\* WRITS of Newbottle. (It is impossible to hear of Stenehouse, and not to think of that very ancient stone-house, commonly called Arthur's Oven, which, in 1745, served as materials for the damdyke of the adjoining mills. *Editor.*)

† MAITLAND's History of Edinburgh.

‡ WRITS of Newbottle.

a fort and barony.\* We have not, however, been able to discover it.†

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\* RELIGIOUS HOUSES, p. 266.

† (THE Templars had their principal establishment at Mid-Lothian. They were introduced into Scotland by David I, who gave them, among other possessions, Balantradach, on the South-Eak, their chief seat, since known by the names of Temple and Arniston. Alexander II was their friend; and a charter by him is preserved in transcript, conferring upon them great privileges. They formed various establishments over Scotland, subordinate to Balantradach. Brianus *preceptor templi in Scotia* swore fealty to Edward I, in Edinburgh Castle, July 1291. Rymer, II, 572. John de Sautre, *maister de la chevalerie de templi, en Ecosse*, did so August 1296. Prynne, 656. Edward commanded the sheriffs of Scotland to restore the property of the Templars. Rymer, II, 724. They had an establishment at St Germain's in East-Lothian. That at Oggerstone, comprehending a fort and barony in Stirlingshire, wherever situated, they had obtained, according to Mr Spotswood, from David I. They had establishments at Inchinnan in Renfrewshire, at Mary-Culter in Kincardineshire, at Aboyn and Tulich in Aberdeenshire, and elsewhere. They had a small house at Mount Hooly on the borough-moor of Edinburgh. In digging their cemetery there, several skeletons were found, lying cross-legged, with their swords by their sides, after the manner of their order, and indeed of military men connected nearly or distantly with the Holy Land. The Templars had a number of houses in Edinburgh and Leith, on which they displayed the cross of their order. They were suppressed, by a general council held by Pope Clement V, at Vienne in France, in 1312, and their estates and property transferred to the rival order of St John of Jerusalem, who had their chief seat at Torphichen in West-Lothian, and whose existence terminated in 1568, when their whole lands, converted into a temporal lordship, were, by Queen Mary, bestowed upon

## SECT. VII.

BATTLE OF STIRLING,  
13th SEPTEMBER 1297.

THE extinction of the royal line of Scotland, by the death of Alexander III, who was killed, in the prime of life, by a fall from his horse, at Kinghorn, in March 1285, created such confusion as brought the kingdom to the very brink of ruin.\* The next heir to the crown was a Princess, scarcely three years of age, grandchild of the late King, by his

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their preceptor, Sir James Sandilands. *Caledonia*, Vol. II, pp. 767—769. *Editor.*)

\* At that time lived Thomas Learmont of Earlstown, commonly called Thomas the Rhymer, on account of his unintelligible rhapsodies, which are extant. Many strange stories are told of him, among others the following. The day before the King's death, having been asked by the Earl of March, what sort of weather the next day would produce; he replied, "Before to-morrow at noon, such a tempest shall blow, as Scotland has not felt for many years." Next forenoon had proved remarkably fine; and the Earl said to him, "Learmont, thou art a false prophet." He answered, "Noon is not yet over." Meanwhile, an express arrived, to inform the Earl of his Majesty's death; "This is the tempest I have foretold," quoth the Rhymer, "and so it shall prove to Scotland."

daughter, who had been married to the King of Norway. This infant, commonly called the Maiden of Norway, was immediately acknowledged as Queen by the states, who at the same time established a regency for the management of affairs during her minority. Her death, in 1290, threw the kingdom into a general consternation, and left the succession altogether perplexed. The history of the different competitors for the empty throne, upon this occasion, is foreign to our purpose. John Baliol and Robert Bruce, grandfather of the future monarch of this name, were generally allowed to stand foremost in the list;\* but, as it admitted of dispute to which of them the preference belonged, they both agreed, with the consent of the

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\* (BALIOL was great grandson of David Earl of Huntingdon, grandson of David I, by his eldest daughter. Robert Bruce, grandfather of the future monarch so called, was son of the second daughter of the said Earl. A third claimant, John Cumyn, whose son and representative John Cumyn was killed in 1306 by Bruce's grandson, the future king, was great great grandson of Hexild, daughter of the Princess Bebhoc, daughter of Donald Ban, and great granddaughter of an earlier Princess of the same name. The Countess Hexild had married Richard Cumyn of Northumberland, who had obtained, from Earl Henry son of David I, the manor of Linton-Roderick in Roxburghshire, and of whom the two Cumyns were the successive representatives. *Editor.*)

Scottish nobility, to refer the decision of it to Edward King of England. A malicious policy, which, in all ages, has too much guided the councils of Princes, suggested to that monarch, that he had now in his hands the most favourable opportunity of gratifying his ambition. Instead, therefore, of acting the part of a fair arbiter, he sought to avail himself of the present distracted state of a free people to enslave them. He called in question the independency of Scotland; pretending that that kingdom was a fief of his crown, and subjected to all the conditions of a feudal tenure. Each competitor, with a spirit truly mean, acknowledged his claim; as did also many subjects of the greatest distinction. Having thus established his paramount power over Scotland, he decided in favour of Baliol;\* who, instantly, did homage, and swore fealty to him as his liege-lord. Bruce, although he did not cordially ac-

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\* THOUGH Edward was none of those few monarchs who strictly adhere to the dictates of law and equity, when they stand in the road of ambition; yet it appears that, in this decision, he proceeded upon the rules received in England with regard to succession in indivisible fees. And civilians seem not to have clearly elucidated what mode of succession had, in those cases, obtained in Scotland.

quiesce in the sentence, was incapable of making any successful opposition. Edward, however, found his new vassal not so pliant to his orders as he had expected. Baliol, either ashamed of a pusillanimity by which he had lost the affection and confidence of his subjects, or sensibly galled by the oppressive yoke wreathed about his neck, began to attempt a more spirited behaviour; though the general tenour of his conduct savoured of a feeble and imprudent mind. After having, repeatedly, discovered a failure of respect to his rigid and imperious lord, he at length expressly renounced his allegiance, and made some feeble exertions to establish his own independence. This so provoked the haughty mind of Edward, that he immediately proceeded to every act of tyrannical rage. He invaded Scotland with a numerous army; and, after having defeated Baliol in battle at Dunbar, he forced him to a formal surrender of himself and kingdom, and then shut him up in the Tower of London. He filled the garrisons with English soldiers; and carried many of the nobility to England, where they were detained as securities for the peaceable behaviour of the rest. He required all ranks

to swear fealty to him; and the greater part yielded.\* He seized the public archives; and,

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\* THE names of those of every rank who, upon that occasion, professed submission to Edward, amounting to an amazing number, were inserted in what, from the poverty of many who signed it, has been called "the Ragman-Roll." This curious Catalogue is preserved in the Tower of London, and has been published by Prynne, keeper of the records there. The facility with which so many of the Scots were induced to take repeated oaths of fealty to Edward, which they intended to break upon the first favourable opportunity, is perhaps to be ascribed not so much to necessity, and the influence of superior force, as to the genius of that popular creed which sapped all the foundations of morality, and proclaimed a licence to crimes, by establishing the delusive doctrine of absolution for a small pecuniary consideration. (It ought, however, in candour, to be stated, that this abominable casuistry has not, in practice, been confined to the papal period. Mr Wodrow says of a similar Roll, "I find it said that many of these who signed the bond" (of allegiance, after the battle of Bothwell-bridge,) "did it under the thoughts, that their rising was not against his Majesty's authority, and, consequently, that it did not bind them up from any such appearance, when occasion offered again." Vol. II. p. 79. Prynne, who, indeed, is a special pleader, and, in the title page of his voluminous work, is styled "a Bencher, and Reader of Lincoln's Inn," diffusely displays a laudable indignation at the apostacy of those who had signed the Ragman-Roll. "All these Abbots," says he, "Abbeesses, Priors, Parsons, Friars, Earls, Lords, Knights, Citizens, Burgesses, Communalties in Scotland, in the Parliament held at Berwick, by their joyn't and several Deeds, under their respective Seals, dated at Berwick, the 20th day of August in the 24th year of the reign of Edward I," are here inserted to "evidence to the Scottish nation, their most execrable perjury, treachery, disloyalty to King Edward, in revolting from, confederating with, and adhering to the French

getting possession of many historical monuments, proving the antiquity and freedom of Scotland, was the mean of their destruction. He also appointed a lieutenant, with other officers of state, in that kingdom, and settled the government of it as if it had been a province of England.

### THE Scottish nation were partly so blind

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Kings, rebelling against Edward and his posterity, Kings of England, soon after these their most solemn doubled yea trebled Abjurations, Oaths, Homages, Leagues, Covenants, ratified with their respective publicke and private Deeds and Seals to the contrary, recorded in these Rolls to all posterity." History of King John, King Henry III, and the most illustrious King Edward I, &c. Collected out of the Records in the Tower of London, by William Prynne Esq. &c. London, 1670, Folio, 1907 pages. Amid the general want of patriotism among the Scots at this melancholy epoch, we find two priests who had the boldness to excommunicate Edward before his whole army. "At a goal delivery at Striveling, on Thursday, the first of the feast of St Michael, 24 Ed. I (1296), Thomas, Chaplain of Edinburgh, was attached, for that he had publicly excommunicated Edward, our Lord the King, by bell and candle, before the army, in despite of our Lord the King; and also Richard Tulle was attached, for that he had rung the bell on that occasion in contempt of the King. They were both afterwards delivered to the Archdeacon of Lothian. Record, 24 Ed. I, in the Chapter-House; Report on the Records, 38." Caledonia, Vol. I, p. 657. We have looked into Prynne's copy of the Ragman-Roll, and propose to give a summary account of it as it relates to Stirlingshire and neighbourhood, under Note X. *Editor.*

to their interest, partly so intimidated, that, at first, they silently acquiesced in Edward's claims, and beheld the various acts of his oppressive usurpation, without making any vigorous attempts to preserve their independence. At length, a patriot hero stept forth to stem the tide of foreign tyranny, and assert the liberties of his country. This was the renowned Sir William Wallace, descended from an ancient, though not opulent, family in the west of Scotland,\* and endowed with

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\* SOME say he was the son of Andrew Wallace of Craigie, in Ayrshire; others, of Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, near Paisley. The settlement of his genealogy is nowise interesting to the public; though it may appear of so great importance to these two families, as to engage their inquiry which of them has the honour of being more nearly related to so renowned a person. According to the most generally received accounts, he was second son of Malcolm Wallace of Ellerslie, by his wife, who was a daughter of Ranold Crawford, sheriff of Ayr. (It was not till sixty five years after the death of Sir William, that Wallace of Riccarton married Lindsey heiress of Craigie. The Riccarton family, however, seems to have been older than the Ellerslie; and, Mr Chalmers remarks, that Henry, the founder of the Ellerslie, was probably a younger son of the first Richard Valense of Richard-ton, and the great grandfather of the Scottish champion. As the celebrated Sir William Wallace of Ellerslie died without lawful issue, his estate went to the Wallaces of Riccarton, afterwards of Craigie, in Ayrshire, among whom it long remained. Robertson's Index of Charters. Chartulary of Paisley. Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. I, pp. 658, 579. *Editor.*)

great sagacity of mind, and uncommon bodily strength. He had beheld, with deep concern, the fetters worn by his countrymen; and had the honour of being the first who, upon this occasion, rekindled the almost extinguished spark of liberty among them. His first appearance was in no higher a character than that of volunteer for the freedom of his country.\* Having communicated his sentiments to a few friends, he found them animated by the same spirit, and equally disdainful of the claims of England. An illustrious fraternity was soon formed, with the laudable view of delivering Scotland from thraldom, and restoring her independence. And, although they had not the sanction of public authority, yet the circumstances of the nation sufficiently vindicate their conduct.†

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\* He had often in his mouth the following monkish couplet, composed by his uncle, who is said to have been parson of Dunipace.

"*Dico tibi verum, libertas est optima rerum.  
Nunquam servili sub nexu vivite fili.*"

FORDUN.

† (THE premature death of Margaret of Norway had prevented the much-to-be-wished for union of the two kingdoms upon the honourable, and, in some degree, equal terms of matrimonial connexion. And now, while reaping the fruits of an union which was accomplished some centuries after, we are

WALLACE, having the direction of this association, began the execution of his designs by attacking and cutting off such small bodies of the English as he found traversing the country. He next proceeded to attack their forts, and carried many of them by storm. Frequent exploits soon rendered his name conspicuous; and every advantage gave new spirits to his little band, and encouraged

the better in a condition to perceive the justness and beauty of the poet's sentiments put into the mouth of the heroine of an exquisite drama whose scene is Stirlingshire, and period the eleventh century.

" War I detest ; but war with foreign foes,  
 Whose manners, language, and whose looks are strange,  
 Is not so horrid, nor to me so hateful  
 As that which with our neighbours oft we wage.  
 A river here, there an ideal line  
 By Fancy drawn, divides the Sister-Kingdoms ;  
 On each side dwells a People, similar  
 As twins are to each other, valiant both—  
 Both for their valour famous through the world.  
 Yet will they not unite their kindred arms,  
 And, if they must have war, wage distant war;  
 But with each other fight in cruel conflict.  
 Gallant in strife, and noble in their ire,  
 The battle is their pastime. They go forth  
 Gay, in the morning, as to summer-sport;  
 When evening comes, the glory of the morn  
 (The youthful warrior) is a clod of clay.  
 Thus fall the prime of either hapless land!  
 And such the fruit of Scotch and English wars!"

HOME'S DOUGLAS. *Editor.*)

others to join him, till, at length, he found himself at the head of a considerable army.

He had not, indeed, the happiness of seeing his patriotic design so generally supported as it deserved. His feats, however, though not crowned with final success, preserved the spirit of liberty, and paved the way to that independence, which the nation, not long after his death, obtained.

SUNDRY places in Stirlingshire are still memorable for having been the scenes of this hero's exploits. Torwood was a place where he and his party, when engaged in any expedition in this part of the country, often held their rendezvous, and to which they retreated in the hour of danger. Here is still to be seen an aged oak, well known by the name of "*Wallace's Tree;*" which seems to have been, even then, rotten and hollow within, and is said to have often afforded a lodging to him and a few of his trusty friends. It is supposed to have been one of the largest trees that ever grew in Scotland. It is now almost quite decayed; but, from its ruins, appears to have been of an uncommon

size. The remaining stump is no less than eleven or twelve feet in diameter. It stands upon the summit of a small eminence, which is surrounded on all sides by a swamp. A rugged causeway runs from the south through the swamp, and leads up to the tree. Some other vestiges of the stone-work are discernible, surrounding the tree in a circular form, and leading to the conjecture, that this oak is of a very high antiquity; and that, having been much frequented by Druidical priests, amongst whom the oak was sacred, the causeway had been laid for their approach to it, and the performance, underneath its branches, of religious rites.\*

AT Gargunnock the English had a small fort called "*the Peel*," in which a garrison was stationed, to watch the passage of the Forth at the ford of Frew, in its neighbourhood. Wallace, with a small party, attacking this fort, carried it by storm. The same success attended him, in an assault upon the tower of Airth, which was garrisoned by English

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\* (THIS august vegetable is now invisible. A young tree is pointed out in the neighbourhood, as having sprung from an acorn of Wallace's oak. *Editor.*)

soldiers, whom he put to the sword.\* The square tower, which makes a part of the present house of Airth, upon the west, is said to be the same in which that bloody exploit was performed.

EDWARD was then in France, waging war on that nation. He sent over a very express commission to the Earl of Surry and Sussex, whom he had appointed lieutenant in Scotland,† and Hugh Cressingham the treasurer, to suppress the Scottish insurrection. They raised an army of fifty thousand foot, besides a thousand horse; and advanced towards Stirling, in quest of Wallace, then in the north, and engaged in reducing the English fortresses. Having obtained timeous intelligence of the formidable armament advancing against him, he quickly collected an army of ten thousand; and, with great celerity, marched southward, to dispute the passage of the Forth.

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\* BLIND HARY, B. IV, (who calls it “ the Peel of Gargo-sow.” *Editor.*)

† THIS nobleman is called by some the Earl of Warren, by others the Earl of Surry; but his real name and title, as appears from the *Fœdera Anglicana*, was “ John de Warrena, Earl of Surry and Sussex.”

WHEN the English had come in sight of Stirling, they beheld the Scottish army posted near Cambuskenneth, on a hill now known by the name of the Abbey-Craig. The two armies continued some time in full view of each other, on opposite banks of the river. The English generals sent two Dominican friars to offer peace to Wallace and his followers, upon their submission. Wallace replied that the Scots had come thither to fight, not to treat; and that their country's freedom was the great object they had in view, and what they were prepared to defend. He concluded by challenging the English to advance. His answer so provoked the hostile commanders, that they immediately prepared to cross the river and attack the Scots.\*

THE bridge across the Forth was then of timber, and stood at Kildean,† half a mile above the present bridge. Some remains of

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\* HEMINGFORD. (Walter de Hemingford, Canon of Gisborough Abbey, Yorkshire, Author of a History of England from 1066 to 1308. He died 1347. His character is given by Mr Nimmo in a foot-note to the following section. *Editor.*)

† ("DEAN'S CHURCH," probably one of those churches before the Reformation, of which the name alone remains. *Editor.*)

the stone-pillars which supported the wooden beams, are still to be seen. Though this bridge was so narrow that only two persons abreast could pass it, the English generals proposed to transport along it their numerous army. One Lunday, however, strenuously opposed the measure; and pointed out a neighbouring ford, where they could easily pass sixty abreast.\* He had suspected a snare from Wallace, whose genius he knew to be very fertile in stratagems, and sagacity too great to risk a battle with so small a handful of men, without having made some unseen preparations to compensate the vast inequality of numbers. No regard, however, was paid to Lunday's opinion. The event soon shewed how just it was.

THE English army continued to cross by the bridge, from the dawn till eleven o'clock, without any impediment. Now, indeed, the Scots had advanced to attack those who had got across; and they had also sent a strong detachment to stop the passage. This they effected; and caused so great a confusion

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\* HEMINGFORD.

amongst the English, that many upon the bridge, in attempting to return, were precipitated into the water and drowned.\*

SOME writers affirm that the wooden fabric suddenly gave way, by the weight, or rather by a stratagem of Wallace, who, guessing that the enemy would pass that way, had ordered the main beam to be sawn so artfully, that the removal of a single wedge should cause the downfal of the whole machine; and had stationed a man beneath it in a basket, in such a manner, as that, unhurt himself, he could execute the design, upon a signal, viz. the blowing of a horn by the Scottish army.†

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\* HEMINGFORD.

† BLIND HARY, Book VII, Buchanan, Lib. VIII. References to the authority of a writer held in such general contempt as Blind Harry, will, perhaps, draw a smile from several readers. This author, who was blind, wrote the actions of Wallace in Scottish metre. Many of his stories are altogether romantic, and he often attempts to give his hero the features of Homer's warriors. We see no reason, however, why his authority should be rejected, while he does not exceed the bounds of probability, nor contradict historians of reputation. He informs us, that he had received his materials from a book written by Mr John Blair, chaplain to Wallace, and one of his constant attendants. In all his leading statements, he agrees with Fordun, and other historians; though he sometimes embellishes them with fanciful circumstances. So far

By this means, numbers fell into the river; and those who had passed were vigorously attacked by Wallace. They fought for a while with great bravery, under the conduct of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, an officer of noted courage and experience. The Scots at first made a feint of retreating; but, soon facing about, gave the enemy a vigorous on-

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are we from leaning entirely to the side of the English historians, whose errors are often very palpable, as their partiality is generally obvious, that we have no inclination to repudiate any Scottish writer, nor even tradition, unless they either contradict authors of reputation, or relate improbabilities. (The fall, however, of a bridge across so wide a river from the pulling out of a single wedge, by a man safely stationed underneath, is more poetical than probable. "The fugitives," says Mr Chalmers, "burnt the bridge, and fled to Berwick. The ancient seal of the town of Stirling, which may be seen in Astle's work, plate 2, No. 3, seems to commemorate this important victory: on the obverse is the wooden bridge on which stands a crucifix: on the south of the bridge are soldiers with bows, the characteristic weapon of the English, who are attempting to pass: on the northern side are soldiers with spears, the national weapon of the Scots, who defend the passage: the legend is, *Hic armis Brutis, Scotti stant hic cruce tuli;* with a plain allusion to the safety of the church and state, resulting from the valour and victory of Wallace. See Fordun, lib. xi, c. 29." Caledonia, Vol. I, p. 661. In the 11th section of his history, Mr Nimmo gives another account, taken from Boece, of this legend, and the bridge of Stirling; but says that the whole story, as well as the inscription, wears much of a monkish garb." Let the reader compare the accounts, and judge for himself. To us it appears, that Boece, who flourished two centuries after Wallace's victory, either invented a

set, whilst a party, who had taken a compass round the Abbey-Craig, fell upon the rear. The English were at last entirely routed, and five thousand of them slain; amongst whom was a nephew of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, a youth of great hopes, whose death was generally lamented. Sir Marmaduke, with the rest, falling back to the river, crossed it with much difficulty. Some, finding fords, plunged through with great precipitation, and others escaped by swimming.\*

CRESSINGHAM was amongst the slain, having early passed the bridge in full confidence of victory. He was an ecclesiastic; but, as in those times, it was common for such to

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tale, or adopted an idle tradition regarding an inscription which, it is possible, might, at this monkish epoch, have been upon the bridge:—

*“Anglos a Scotis separat crux ista remotis.*

*Hic armis Brutti, Scotti stant hic cruce tuti;*”

which Ballenden has so strangely translated,

“I am free to marche, as passengers may ken;

To Scottis, to Britonis, and to Inglysmen.”

Buchanan has followed Boece in his account of the reign of Alpin's second son, although Fordun and the ancient chronicles had been silent on it; but does not mention the inscription. *(Editor.)*

\* HEMINGFORD.

possess civil offices, he had been advanced by Edward to that of High Treasurer in Scotland. His rapine and oppression had rendered him very detestable. The Scots, however, disgraced their victory, by their treatment of his corpse. They flayed off the skin, and cut it in pieces, to make girths and other furniture for their horses.\*

THE battle of Stirling was fought on the 13th of September 1297. The scene of action appears to have been about the place now called Corntown, and in a plain north of the river, opposite to the castle. It was the most complete victory that Wallace had ever gained in a regularly fought field. Nor was his loss considerable. Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell was the only person of note amongst the slain.

THE Earl of Surry, who, with the rest of the English army, was upon the south side of the river, beholding this disaster, immediately retreated southward, after having set fire to the remains of the bridge, to prevent

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\* HEMINGFORD. Tyrrel.

a quick pursuit from the victorious Scots. He was greatly harrassed, however, in his march by the Lord High Steward, and the Earl of Lennox, who came upon him from behind the neighbouring mountains, where, with a large force, they had been posted in ambush. Wallace, too, having speedily crossed, soon joined them; and coming up with the main body of the retreating army at Tornwood,\* commenced a sharp action. The Scots obtained the victory; and Surry himself escaped with great difficulty, being so closely pursued, that the historians of those times have been careful to inform us, that, when he had arrived at Berwick, his horse was so fatigued as to be unable to eat.†

THIS signal victory so raised the fame of

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\* BLIND HARY. (Mr Chalmers remarks of Blind Harry, that the Scottish historians follow, without venturing to quote him; but that his assertions have been confirmed by the records in the Tower of London. Holingshed mentions a fact which is not altogether inconsistent with Harry's assertion, that "Wallace, after the battle, went, with sundry of his friends, into the castle of Striveleng." Scottish Chronicle, Arbroath, 1806, 4to, Vol. I. p. 422. *Editor.*)

† HEMINGFORD. (The distance is nearly a hundred miles. *Editor.*)

Wallace, and struck the English with such terror, that they yielded up their forts, as soon as he had appeared before them. In a few months, all the places of strength in the kingdom were recovered, and scarce an Englishman was to be seen in the country.

THE Scots, also, looking upon the brave Sir William as the deliverer of their country, crowded to his standard; and an assembly of the states chose him to be General of the Army, and Protector of the Kingdom, under Baliol, who was still in a state of confinement.\* This high office he executed with great dignity, though not without much envy

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\* HISTORIANS generally affirm that Wallace was elected Protector of the Kingdom by a convention of the states, though they do not fix the particular time of this election. Some affirm, also, that his commission was confirmed by Baliol; a statement far, however, from probable, when we recollect that, as that Prince was then in prison, such a step could not fail to prove fatal to him, had it been discovered by Edward. Others mention nothing of his being chosen Protector; amongst whom is Buchanan, who says that he had the title of *Prorex* among his associates. Fordun gives him the title of *Custos*, but does not mention how he had obtained it. Charters, and letters of protection to religious houses in England, have been quoted to prove his having been invested with the office of Protector. In these, however, he only stiles himself *Dux exercitus Scotie.*

and malevolent opposition from several of the chief nobility. He found, however, as many among the middle ranks, friends of liberty, as not only supported him in the internal government of the kingdom, but enabled him to penetrate into England.\*

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\* (HEMINGFORD has inserted in his History, a copy of the protection, which Sir Andrew Moray of Bothwell, son and representative of the knight of the same name who fell in the battle of Stirling, and Wallace, when they had led their victorious army into Cumberland and Northumberland, gave to the prior of Hexhildesham. Moray's name takes precedence of Wallace's. We shall afterwards see that the latter was tenacious on this point, when it had become of importance. Perhaps his associates might have presumed upon his former facility. We may put the reader in mind of a fact stated in the foregoing section, that, in 1326, and in the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, Andrew Moray of Bothwell was married to Christian Bruce, sister of King Robert. This highly favoured subject, son, by Cumyn of Badenach's daughter, of the gallant Sir Andrew, who had met his death-wound in the battle of Stirling, was, till his decease in 1338, the protector of his lady's nephew, the infant son of Bruce. The Morays of Abercairney are descended from his full and younger brother John; who obtained from his father the lands of Drumsergard, and, by marrying the daughter of Malise Earl of Strathearn, acquired the estates of Ogilvie and Abercairney. *Editor.*)

## SECT. VIII

BATTLE OF FALKIRK,

22d JULY 1298.

THE news of this northern revolution, caused Edward speedily to listen to proposals of a truce made him by France, that he might have leisure to reduce Scotland. Instantly on his arrival in England, he assembled a numerous and well disciplined army, amounting, according to the common accounts, to above eighty thousand foot besides a fine body of cavalry, most of them veteran troops, newly brought over from the French war. He marched northward, at their head, having under him, as general officers, Bohun Earl of Hereford High-Constable of England, Bigod Earl of Norfolk Chief Marshall, the Earl of Lincoln, and Antonius de Beck the warlike Bishop of Durham. This numerous host arrived at Temple-Liston,\*

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\* (Lios-DUN, "Garden-Hill," i. e. Cultivated Hill. It was called Temple-Liston, from being the property of the Knights-

now known by the name of Kirkliston, two miles south of Queensferry; where they encamped, and abode near a month, waiting for the arrival of ships, which had been appointed to attend them with provisions, but were detained by contrary winds.\* The Scots were, meanwhile, making vigorous preparations for defence. An army of thirty thousand, collected by Wallace and other chiefs, rendezvoused near Falkirk, waiting for the enemy. They had chosen their ground in a situation apparently advantageous, with a morass, impassable by cavalry, in front, and, where the morass ended, a sort of fortification, with palisadoes driven into the earth, and tied together with ropes.†

THE scarcity of provisions had become so great in Edward's army, that he had thoughts of returning to Edinburgh; but, receiving

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Templars, who had obtained it in the 12th century. The Knights of St John succeeded them in this property, and held the greater part of it till the Reformation, when Sir James Sandilands obtained it, with the rest of the possessions of an order of which he was the Chief. Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. II, p. 884. *Editor.*)

\* HEMINGFORD, Trivetius.

† HEMINGFORD, Tyrrel.

intelligence that the Scottish army had taken post within six leagues of his camp, he resolved to attempt a decisive stroke, and ordered the troops, hungry and hard bestead as they were, to march forward with the greatest celerity. Setting out, accordingly, from Kirkliston at three in the afternoon, they arrived at Linlithgow that evening, and encamped on the east of the town, on ground part of which still remains in its uncultivated state, and is known by the name of Borough-Moor. As the tents and baggage had been left in the former camp, the army, including the King, lay all night on the bare ground. Nor had the horses any provender, except the furze and grass of the moor. The English contemporary historians mention an accident which that night befel their sovereign. As he lay fast asleep, a horse, trampling upon him, broke two of his ribs. Concealing his anguish, however, he mounted at day-break, and led the army through the town. They had no sooner passed Linlithgow, than they descried, on the hills of Muiravonside, several bodies of armed men, whom they took for the Scottish army. They marched up in battle-array, to attack them.

Upon their arrival, it was found that the Scots had retired, having been only the outposts and scouting parties, who, upon the approach of the enemy, had fallen back to the main body at Falkirk.\*

REACHING the summit of the hills, the whole English army halted, till the Bishop of Durham had said mass. It was the 22d of July, and St Magdalen's day. They now observed the Scottish army, two miles off, forming in order of battle, upon a gentle eminence, near Falkirk. When mass was ended, the King proposed that the army should take some refreshment. The troops, however, would listen to no delay, but insisted on being led to action. Edward consented, in the name of the Holy Trinity.†

THE English advanced to the charge in three great bodies. The first was led by the Earl Marshal, and the Earls of Hereford and Lincoln; the second by the Bishop of Durham, with whom Sir Ralph Basset de Drayton was joined in command; and the third,

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\* HEMINGFORD.

† Ibid.

which was probably intended as a *corps de reserve*, was commanded by Edward in person.\* The Scottish army also stood in three divisions, commanded by as many leaders, who, besides Wallace, were, John Cumyn of Badenoch, and Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, brother of the High Steward of Scotland. The English writers say, that there were four bodies of the Scots, each drawn up in the form of an orb, with their spears advanced horizontally, as the most effectual defence against a numerous cavalry; that the intervals between the orbs were planted with archers; and that a small body of cavalry was stationed behind the rest of the army.†

HITHERTO the Scottish leaders had acted with apparent unanimity. An obstinate dispute, however, arose about the chief command, which each now claimed as his right; Wallace, as guardian of the kingdom, or as being used to the chief command; Cumyn, because allied to the crown, and having a numerous vassalage; and Stewart, as supplying the place of his brother the Lord High

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\* HEMINGFORD.

† Ibid.

Steward. We are not informed how the ill-timed dispute was ended. Each, probably, continued to exercise an independent command over the body he had brought into the field. It is commonly asserted, that Cumyn was so irritated because the supreme command was not decreed to him, that he marched his ten thousand off the field, without fighting; and that only Wallace and Stewart, with their divisions, remained to receive the enemy, who approached in a highly martial style.

THE first line of the English, led on by the Earl Marshal, and the Earls of Hereford and Lincoln, advanced with great ardour; but, not having reconnoitred the ground, were somewhat retarded by the morass in front of the Scots. Turning a little to the left, however, they found firm ground, along which they charged. The Bishop of Durham, who, with Sir Ralph Bassett, commanded the second line, perceiving the morass, turned to the right, and fet a compass; but, more nearly inspecting the warlike posture of the Scots, he proposed to stop, until the third division, commanded by the King, had advanced. De-

lay, however, did not suit Basset's ardour, who insisted that the troops should instantly charge; and, called out to the Bishop, " Go to mass, if you please; and we shall conduct the *military* operations of the day." They advanced, accordingly, and charged the left wing of the Scots, almost at the moment Bigod had charged the right.\*

THE Scots made so brave a resistance, that the English cavalry, who were now chiefly employed, could not, for some time, make any impression upon their ranks. Supported, however, by the infantry, who, advancing, poured terrible showers of arrows among them, the horsemen, attacking them with their lances, at last threw them into great disorder.† The division commanded by Stewart was surrounded, and, after a gal-

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\* HEMINGFORD.

† (In all ages before the invention of gunpowder, the epoch of which is 1330, the bow had been the English weapon of victory; and, though the Scots were superior in the use of the spear, yet it was useless after the far-flying arrow, piercing their mail, had decided the day. Aware of this, Bruce, at Bannockburn, ordered a picked body of cavalry, to commence the battle, by rushing among, and totally dispersing, the English archers. Walsingham describes the sharpness and strength of the flight of arrows, when he says, that " they

lant defence, mostly cut to pieces, together with their leader, who was mortally wounded, and fell from his horse while giving orders to a company of archers.\* Wallace, for some time, stood his ground, against the whole power of the enemy, with amazing intrepidity; till Robert Bruce, who, with a body of cavalry, had taken a circuit round a hill, was ready to fall upon his rear.† This obliged him to begin a retreat, which he accomplished, with great valour and military skill, to the Carron.‡ He crossed the river, in view of the victorious army, at a ford near Arthur's Oven.

SUCH is the account which the generality of the Scottish writers give of Wallace's behaviour. There are not wanting, however, some who represent it very differently. These

thoroughly penetrated the men at arms, obscured the helmets, perforated the swords, and overwhelmed the lances, *ut ipsos armatos omnino penetrarent, cassides tenebrarent, gladios perforarent, lances funderent.*" It remains with the reader, whether he is to join Mr Pinkerton in giving full credit to this monkish account of a military matter. That arrows should "perforate swords" exceeds all ordinary belief. *Editor.*)

\* HEMINGFORD.

† (We shall afterwards see that it was the father of the immortal King Robert. *Editor.*)

‡ FORDUN, Buchanan.

tell us, that, in the recent altercation about the post of honour, much opprobrious language had passed between Stewart and Wallace. Stewart is said to have upbraided his friend with aspiring to a dignity far above his rank; and compared him to the owl in the fable, who, having dressed herself with borrowed feathers, affected not only a beauty above her kind, but a dominion over the whole winged tribe. Wallace, it is added, was so irritated, that he led off his ten thousand to Callander wood, where they stood idle spectators of the combat. Thus, as Cumyn also had gone, none remained to oppose the advancing foe, except Stewart; who resolved to devote himself for his country, and, with the greater part of his division, perished. Nor, according to this account, could Wallace be prevailed upon, by all the entreaties of Sir John Graham, and the other officers, to interfere for Stewart's relief. At last, indeed, he began to reflect upon the danger in which, by giving way to passion, he had involved himself; and, perceiving that the only alternative now left was, either tamely to yield himself up to the victorious army, or cut his way through them to Torwood, he resolved

to attempt the latter, and, by many signal exertions of courage, and great slaughter of the enemy, succeeded.

THIS account, although it leaves him in full possession of his valour, and other military talents, entirely strips him of his patriotism, and represents him sacrificing the public interest to private passion. It brings to mind the brutal Achilles refusing to fight for his country because he had quarrelled with Agamemnon. It is utterly irreconcileable with Hemingford's narrative, who places the English army, immediately before the battle, almost upon the same ground which this account makes Wallace occupy.

THAT an unhappy difference had arisen between the Scottish leaders, before the battle, cannot be denied. Nor is it easy to conceive what could have induced the Scottish writers to fabricate a tale so dishonourable to Wallace, generally their favourite. The most plausible method of conciliating this account with that by the English historians, is to suppose that the dispute had happened the day before; and that, if Wallace had carried

his resentment so far as to retire, yet, afterwards relenting, he had joined the army. In this case, it might have been his division that the English saw upon the heights west of Linlithgow, and which, upon their approach, fell back to the main body at Falkirk.\*

Bruce pursued Wallace to the river; and, like one of the warriors of antiquity, loudly called out to him, as he stood upon the opposite brink, to grant him a private interview. The other assented; when each, walking to a place where the channel was narrow, and the banks very steep, stood, with the stream between them, and held a conference, that opened Bruce's eyes to a just view of his interest, and that of his coun-

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\* **FODUN** expressly says, that Cumyn *forsook* the rest of the leaders. In Goodal's edition of that author, there is no mention of any dispute between Wallace and Stewart; but, among the various readings it is intimated, that, in Hearn's manuscript, the loss of the battle is ascribed to the jealousy and pride of two of the Scottish commanders. (Goodall, avail-ing himself of the discretionary licence which an editor sometimes abuses, has suppressed that account of the marriages of Robert II, which, by the researches of Messrs Andrew Stewart and William Robertson, is proved to be the true one. History of the Stewarts, pp. 403—468. Index of Charters. Fordun's account of this important matter is given in Hearn's edition. *Editor.*)

try. He had represented to Wallace the madness of taking up arms against so powerful a monarch, and charged him with having a view to the crown. The other replied, with great warmth, that he utterly abhorred such views; and that the welfare of his country was the sole motive by which he was animated. He concluded by telling Bruce, that he had brought much misery upon his country, and been altogether blind to his own interest, in siding with the English. This conference sank deep into the mind of Bruce, and convinced him of the foolish part he had hitherto acted.\*

THE loss of the Scots was very great; and seemed to threaten inevitable ruin to their country. We are not to give credit, however, to the exaggerated relations of the English writers, some of whom make the number of slain amount to fifty or sixty thousand, besides a great many prisoners.† The Scottish writers generally state the loss

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\* FORDUN.

† HEMINGFORD. Walsingham.

at above ten thousand;\* amongst whom, besides the valiant Sir John Stewart of Bonkill in Berwickshire, was Sir John Graham of Dundaff in Stirlingshire, who, for courage and military skill, was reckoned next to Wallace, and commonly stiled by that hero, his "*Right Hand.*"† To the English it was a dear bought victory. Nor was it very glorious. An army of veteran, well marshalled troops had fought one almost thrice inferior to them in numbers, and chiefly composed of raw undisciplined peasants, whose leaders had been so divided by ill timed altercation as not fairly to co-operate. Although, perhaps, we are not to give entire credit to the Scottish accounts, which make the victor's loss amount to thirty thousand, yet he certainly

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\* (It is clear that the loss could not exceed the number of the army, which has been stated at 30,000. *Editor.*)

† (Sir John de Graham's death at Falkirk is only matter of tradition, but of general tradition, admitted by our best historians, and, as far as is known to the writer, contradicted by none. He was the only and younger brother of Sir Patrick de Graham, who, two years before, had bravely fought and fallen in the battle of Dunbar, ancestor of the Montrose family, of the later Earls of Menteith, Viscount Preston, Viscount Dundee, Lord Lynedock, Grahams of Gartur, Orchil, Inchbraikie, Duthray, Gartmore, &c. *Editor.*)

lost a great number. Particular notice is taken of the Master of the Knights-Templars in England, and of the Master of the same order in Scotland, together with a Templar of great renown, Frere Brianjay, whose horse, happening to stick fast in the mud, had exposed his rider to a mortal wound.\*

THE scene of this bloody rencounter lies about half way between Falkirk and the Carron. Hemingford, who had his information from eye-witnesses, has given the most particular account extant of the motions and dispositions of both armies.† He says, what we

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\* TRIVETIUS.

† TRIVETIUS and Hemingford were English monks; both of reputation, and contemporaneous with the events which they record. The former is the more accurate: the latter the more copious. We cannot, however, vindicate either from the charge of partiality and exaggeration. By the account which Hemingford gives of the loss sustained by the Scots at Falkirk, we are led to think, that Edward had obtained, with respect to Scotland, the wish which Caligula uttered concerning the Romans, when he inhumanly said, "O that the people had but one neck, that I might cut it off at a single blow!" Hemingford says, that there were fifty thousand slain, many drowned, and three hundred thousand foot taken prisoners, besides a thousand horsemen. He betrays, besides, great ignorance of geography, when he writes, that Edward waited near a month at Kirkliston, for the arrival of ships which had been appoint-

have already mentioned, that the English halted upon heights, a good way westward from Linlithgow, till mass had been said by the Bishop of Durham; that they there observed the Scottish army forming in order of battle, upon a gentle eminence near Falkirk; and that there was a small rivulet between the two armies, when thus situated.

THE heights upon which the English halted could be no other than those west of Madiston, and south of Callander wood; and the rivulet none else than Westquarter Burn, which, though small, has such steep and rugged banks, that cavalry could not have conveniently passed.

THE eminence upon which the Scots were drawn up must have been the ridge of the gently rising ground east of Mongal, and distinctly seen from the heights south of Callan-

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ed to bring provisions thither, by the west sea; and that, at last, three with wine, arrived by that course. (Mr Chalmers, however, observes, that "Edward, knowing from experience the positions of the country, is said to have resolved to decide the fate of Scotland, in the west, rather than in the east; and, with this design, ordered his fleet, with provisions, to meet him in the Clyde." *Caledonia*, Vol. I. p. 662. *Editor.*)

der; what cannot be said of any other eminence in the near neighbourhood of Falkirk. Our historian informs us, that, in front of the Scots, there lay a morass, having firm ground at either end. This slough is still visible, running along the south side of the above-mentioned eminence, and intersected by the great canal. It is known by the name of Mungal Bog. It exactly answers the description given by Hemingford, who calls it "*lacus bituminosus*," undoubtedly meaning a peat-bog.\* Add to this, that tradition is uniform in pointing out the fields in the neighbourhood, as the scene of the action; and that, closely adjoining to this morass, there is a tract of ground called Graham's Moor, said to have received its name from the brave Sir John de Graham, who fell on this memorable occasion. At the east end of the bog, almost in the spot where a draw-bridge over the canal is erected, we find Brian's Ford, or, as it is vulgarly pronounced, Bainsfoord, supposed to have received its name from Brian-jay the Knight-Templar, slain there.

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\* (MUNGAL is the name of a modern villa, adjacent or incumbent. The former syllable is evidently *Moine*, "Peat." *Call* is "Loss." Might not Mungal be properly *Moine-Call*, "Bog of Loss, or Disaster"? *Editor.*)

ROBERT BRUCE, according to Fordun, had made a circuit round a long hill, to attack his more patriotic countrymen in the rear. His route must have been westward, along the hollow in which Westquarter Burn runs; and then east, by Roughcastle, and Caermuirs.\*

No monuments are to be seen near the field; but, on the summit of a hill, a mile south east of Callander wood, a stone is erected, well known in the neighbourhood by the name of *Wallace's Stone*, and a little to the east, is a tract of ground called *Wallace's Ridge*. The stone is three feet high, eighteen inches broad, and three inches thick. Common tradition reports, that it is erected where Wallace, incensed by Stewart's opprobrious language, had stood, an idle spectator of the battle; and that his soldiers were posted on the above-mentioned ridge. If this stone, however, have any reference to that hero, it was more probably erected where he had taken

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\* (A corruption of *Caer-Mor*, "Great Fort," obviously the Celtic descriptive appellation of Camelon. The word might, by Saxon settlers, have been pluralized, from the multiplication of cottages in the field where the ancient fortification stood. *Editor.*)

post before the battle; and, as the place can be seen from Linlithgow, we may reason that it was possibly the corps under his command which the English had thence descried. The stone commands a full prospect of the field of action, from the distance of two miles; and the English halted to say mass very near the spot. W W, supposed to be Wallace's initials, are discernible upon the stone; but, indeed, do not appear sufficiently ancient for the age we are treating of. The grave-stone of Sir John de Graham is in the church-yard of Falkirk, having the following Latin motto, with a translation.

MENTE MANUQVE POTENS, ET VALLM FIDVS ACHATES.  
CONDITVR HIC GRAMVS, BELLO INTERFECTVS AR ANGLIS.  
XXII JVLII. ANNO 1298.\*

"Heir Iyes Sir John the Grame, baith wight and wise,  
Ane of the chiefs who rescewit Scotland thrise.  
Ane better knight not to the world was lent  
Nor was gude Graume of truth and hardiment."

WHILE some of Cromwell's troops were

\* ("This epitaph, I doubt," says Lord Hailes, "is not so ancient as the 13th century." Annals, year 1298. *Editor.*)

stationed in Falkirk, an officer desired the parochial schoolmaster to translate the Latin.\* This he did as follows:—

“ Of mind and courage stout,  
Wallace’s true Achates,  
Here lies Sir John the Grame,  
Felled by the English Baties.”†

THERE are now three stones upon the grave.

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\* (If the anecdote be true, it affords a presumption that, whatever antiquity the foregoing version may possess, it was not then subjoined. *Editor.*)

† (THERE is another edition of it, in Watson’s Historical Collections, London 1657, a date consistent with the anecdote in the text.

“ Here lies the gallant Graham,  
Wallace’s true Achates,  
Who cruelly was murthered  
By the English Baties.”

The word “ Batie,” signifying “ Dog,” seems to have been contemptuously aimed at the “ Roundheads” of the Usurpation. We do not agree with Dr Jamieson, that the rhyme, as much as nationality, might have led to it. The Schoolmaster’s grotesque, but, in the circumstances, witty translation, has been adopted, without acknowledgement, by Lieutenant Hamilton, whose abridgement and modern parody of Blind Harry’s History of Wallace appeared in 1722. It may be permitted to subjoin a few Latin verses in memory of Sir John de Graham, by a Scottish Poet of the 17th century, John Johnston; more especially as the printed work whence they are transcribed is scarce.

When the inscription on the first had begun to wear out by the influence of the weather, a second was placed above it with the same inscription; and a third was lately added by William Graham of Airth, Esq.\* At a little distance, upon the left, is an unpolished stone, said to cover the remains of the gallant Knight of Bonkill.

*"Joannes Græmus eques, omnium laborum Vallæ socius, occidit ad Varium Sacellum, 1298. Vallam alloquitur.*

*Me tibi do, Valla socium bellique laborumque;  
Accipe me in numerum nunc quoque magne tuum.  
Eheu! præcipites ruimus discordibus armis,  
In diversa trahunt ambitio, ira, dolus.  
Te sequor usque, libens hæc tecum pignora dextræ,  
Hancque animam patriæ do voveoque meæ.  
Nec dixisse satis, quin hæc mea pectora morti  
Offero. Scis, nostrum haud dicere sed facere."*

" Joannis Jonstoni Heroes Scotti," published in Arthur Jonston's " Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum hujus ævi illustrium. Amstelodami, 1637," duod. Vol. I, pp. 483-4.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose, one of whose many titles is Viscount Dundaff, possesses an antique sword, on which is the following inscription :—

**SIR IONE YE GRAME VERRY VICHT AND WYSE  
ONE OF YE CHIEFES RELIEVIT SCOTLAND THRYSE  
FAUGHT VITH YS SWORD AND NER THOUT SCHAME  
COMMANDIT NAME TO BEIR IT BOT HIS NAME**

The Duke is also proprietor of Dundaff, where Sir John Graham of Dundaff's Castle is seen in ruins. *(Editor.)*

\* (FATHER of Mr Graham Stirling of Airth and Strewan, Convener of Stirlingshire. *Editor.*)

WALLACE, after his conference with Bruce, visited the remains of his mangled army, which had halted at Torwood. He then retired towards Perth; burning the town of Stirling, and laying the country waste,\* to distress the enemy for want of provisions, should he attempt to pursue.

ARRIVING at Perth, he resigned his office of Protector, dismissed his army, and returned to private life. We have few certain accounts of him subsequently. He was, some years after, arrested by Sir John Monteath of Ruskie,† and delivered by him into the hands of Edward; who put him to death in London, on

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\* TRIVETIUS.

† (ROBROYSTON, in Lanarkshire and parish of Calder, near the confines of Stirlingshire, is said to have given Wallace hospitable shelter, and witnessed the military and official exertions of Monteith. We may be permitted to follow Lord Hailes, by observing, that, like many others, not excepting Robert Bruce, Sir John Monteith had sworn fealty to the English Edward; and in the service of his liege lord, by whom he had been invested with a military command, arrested Sir William Wallace. It was, indeed, a nice casuistical point, whether it were better or worse to keep the once taken oath. If we blame such as broke it, what shall we say of the faithful? It may be noted, by the way, that Sir John was properly Stewart. Though a younger son, he took his mother's surname. 'The estate of Ruskie, indeed, was a slice of the Monteith. *Editor.*'

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the 23d of August 1305, in a manner so cruel as to reflect the utmost disgrace upon that monarch.\*

FOUR days after the battle, Edward advanced to Stirling, which he found in ruins. Taking up his lodgings in the convent of Dominicans, he staid there two weeks, and from thence sent a detachment in pursuit of the Scots as far as Perth, which they found

\* (WALLACE's defence against the charge of high treason, was, that he was not born the subject of the English King; nor had he sworn allegiance to him, but, unshackled by engagement, had levied war in support of his country's freedom. We may be permitted to subjoin a few Latin verses in praise of this accomplished but unfortunate hero and patriot, by the Scottish Poet of the 17th century recently quoted.

*"Gulielmus Vallas, custos regni post Alexandrum 3, occidit  
Londini a suis proditus 1305.*

*Robore, mente, animis ingens, ingentior ausis,  
Quem tibi quem dederint sœcula prisca parem?  
Romani arma gerunt, subnici viribus orbis:  
Vires, arma, orbis, dextera sola tua.  
Nil non pro patria geris, et pro te hæc nihil unquam;  
Illi runcta sibi pro patria in patriam  
Fata ferunt secum: fatis tu fervidus instas:  
Imperium his, tibi sors destinat invidiam,  
Quod neque Mars unquam potuit, neque callidus kostis,  
Viribus ille suis, fraudibus iste suis;  
At, scelus O! potuit gens hoc malefida tuorum!  
Sic virtuti, et fatis immoreris patrice."* p. 683.

also burnt. After planting a strong garrison in the castle, he returned southward; for, notwithstanding his victory, his army was so shattered, and provisions so scanty, that he saw it necessary to march home with all expedition. His route was by Falkirk to Abercorn, and thence to Carlisle, through the forest of Selkirk, which appears to have then extended over the greater part of the south of Scotland.\*

A number of little entertaining incidents are told of the battle; a few of which we shall subjoin, though some of them have the air of romance.

WALLACE made the following very short speech to his soldiers;—“ There is Edward. Run if you can.”

DURING the retreat, he kept in the rear with three hundred of his best cavalry, and performed many signal acts of valour in repelling the pursuers. He kept a constant eye upon such as were the most forward in the pursuit,

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\* *TRIVETIUS, Hemingford.*

cut off many of them, and, among others, the Knight-Templar Brianjay. Wallace and Bruce once encountered. The combat was terrible, and brings to our remembrance the encounters of Homer's warriors. Wallace, at a stroke, broke the other's spear, and, at a second, cut off his horse's head. To apologize for the romantic appearance of such feats, we are told, that the strength of this hero was equal to that of four ordinary men; and that nothing was proof against his sword, one blow of which, when it had chanced to hit fair, never failed to cleave both head and shoulders.

WHEN the retreating army had arrived at the Carron, the flowing tide made them suddenly halt. At the call, however, of their leader, still employed in repelling the pursuers, they entered the river, and, keeping close together, got all safe through. Honourable mention is made of Wallace's horse. Covered with wounds, and spear-heads sticking in his flesh, the generous quadruped had just strength sufficient to carry his master across the river, and then instantaneously expired.

SOME accounts mention a second conference of Bruce with Wallace, as having taken place at the chapel of Dunipace, the morning after the battle. They speak of a jest also, passed upon Bruce, and co-operating with Wallace's reasoning to alienate his affections from the English. At a repast in the evening of the battle, an English officer, seeing much blood upon Bruce's clothes, and some of it mingling with the morsel he was putting into his mouth, said, " See the Scot, eating his blood," which Robert considered a *double entendre*.\*

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\* ACCORDING to the accurate Mr Chalmers, Robert, the future King of Scotland, was not in the battle of Falkirk. He had, indeed, repeated on the sword of Becket, at Carlisle, the oath he had taken at Berwick, to be faithful to Edward. Soon after, however, he had joined the Scottish army; and, with some other principal men, felt the necessity of yielding to the English commander, five weeks before the battle of Stirling. Wallace resented what he thought pusillanimous, and made Bruce give surety for his good behaviour. When Edward had invaded Scotland in 1298, he summoned Bruce to attend him; but in vain. Nor did Bruce join Wallace, whatever might have been his inclination; but kept garrison in Ayr Castle, whilst his friends were fighting at Falkirk. See Caledonia, Vol. I. pp. 659, and 662. We may mention, further, that, fearing the resentment of the victorious monarch, who, after making Stirling Castle a place of arms, had marched against him, Bruce burned the Castle of Ayr, and retreated into the fastnesses of Carrick. Marching through Annandale, Edward took Loch-

## SECT. IX.

BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN,

24th JUNE 1314.

EDWARD II kept up the same claim upon the kingdom of Scotland which his father had begun; and, after several unsuccessful attempts to establish it, he resolved to make a great effort, and, with one blow, entirely to reduce a nation that, by its turbulence, had given such trouble to his father and himself. Having borrowed considerable sums from his

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maben Castle, the baronial residence of the Bruces, and wasted their estates. *Ibid*, p. 663. As Fordun, who flourished under Robert II, and is the most faithful of the old Scottish historians, has asserted Robert Bruce's presence in the battle of Falkirk, and specified several of his actions upon that occasion, it is concluded by the writer of this monarch's life in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, that it was the elder Bruce, who was then alive. This, indeed, is possible. It is reconcileable with Mr Nimmio's assertion that he did not return to Scotland for more than two years after the battle of Dunbar, which was fought on the 28th of April 1296. It would seem that, after all his exertions, the father had not sufficient interest with his selfish master, to prevent the plunder of his private estate; and that his fidelity was not a sufficient counterpoise to the treachery of his son. The tyrant probably suspected the father to be traitor in disguise. *Vide Kerr's Life of Robert I. Editor.*)

monasteries, to defray the expences of so important an expedition,\* he assembled, in the spring of 1314, the most numerous army that had ever crossed the borders of the kingdoms, composed of different nations, and amounting to above an hundred thousand effective men,† besides a huge multitude of attendants,

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\* RHYMER's *Fœdera*, Vol. III, p. 431.

† HISTORIANS inform us, that this numerous host was composed not only of all the crown-vassals in England, Ireland, and Wales, with their military tenants, who, in consequence of a summons, attended their sovereign; but of great numbers of foreign troops, who had been transported from Flanders, and all the English provinces in France, besides many Scots who were disaffected to Bruce, and men of broken fortunes from many a corner, who had joined the army in expectation of obtaining lands in Scotland. Some make the whole amount to three hundred thousand. (The transcendent genius of our northern minstrel has given a poetical charm even to the muster-roll of Edward's army.

“ And not famed England's powers alone,  
Renowned in armis, the summons own;  
For Neustra's knights obeyed,  
Gascogne hath lent her horsemen good,  
And Cambria, but of late subdued,  
Sent forth her mountain-magnitude,  
And Connoght poured from waste and wood  
Her hundred tribes, whose sceptre rude  
Dark Eth O'Connor swayed.”

Lord of the Isles, Canto VI. St. IV.

Mr Scott has collected in a note, from Rhymer's *Fœdera*, a list of the Irish Chiefs to whom mandates were issued on this occasion. Including O'Connor, they amount to twenty-

who came in the hope of sharing in the plunder. He marched northward with uncommon ostentation, and in full confidence of victory; having ordered his fleet to attend him by sea with provisions, and appointed public prayers to be offered up in all the churches and monasteries of his dominions.\* These preparations did not terrify those against whom they were made.

ROBERT BRUCE, grandson of Baliol's competitor, had been crowned King of Scotland in 1306.† Though, hitherto, he had been involved in perpetual war with England, and the party among the Scots who adhered to Baliol, and his successes had been checkered with greater losses, so that he had several times been reduced to the greatest extremities; still his vigour of mind and bo-

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six; some of them, as, for instance, Souethuth MacGillephatrick, or even Maurice Kenenagh MacMurgh, not very poetical. *Editor.*)

\* RHYMER'S *Fœdera*, Vol. III.

† (In absence of the Earl of Fife, whose hereditary privilege it was to crown the King, the Earl's sister, the Countess of Buchan, performed the ceremony. Edward I degraded himself by imprisoning her in a wooden cage in Berwick Castle, where she died thus confined. *Editor.*)

dy had enabled him to sustain additional toil and hardship. Timeously informed of Edward's formidable preparations, he raised an army of thirty thousand, an armament which bore a small proportion to that of England. It was composed, however, of soldiers inured to war, and carrying on the sword's point, liberty, honour, and every thing dear to man.\* With this little force, Robert, taking his station near Stirling, waited for Edward. His first rendezvous was at Torwood, where he laid the plan of his operations, in concert with his general officers, Edward his brother, Thomas Randolph Earl of Moray his nephew, Lord Walter High Steward, and Sir James Douglas.†

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\* (THE Highlanders must have been numerous in proportion, for Bruce had reconciled him with almost all the chiefs. MacGregor had furnished the relic of St Fillan to be afterwards noticed, which had been preserved on his lands of Strathfillan; and is said to have fought bravely at Bannockburn. *Editor.*)

† BARBOUR. (Sir James Douglas was afterwards employed to carry Robert Bruce's heart to the Holy Land. As, however, he was killed on the way, and his suite did not chuse to proceed, his remains were brought back, and interred, with those of his ancestors, at Douglas. Bruce's heart was deposited, neither in Jerusalem, where he had wished it to be, nor in Dunfermline, whither, from Cardross in Dunbartonshire, his

THE two armies first beheld each other in the month of June; and a fierce and bloody battle was soon after fought, in which the Scots obtained a victory, the most celebrated of any in the annals of their kingdom. Although the union of the kingdoms have now rendered their former mutual contests matter rather of curiosity than serious concern; still the smallest particular of so great an action so near the door, cannot but be entertaining to the inhabitant of Stirlingshire. The historians of this signal affair often contradict each other, and assert local impossibilities. Buchanan, having long resided at Stirling, when preceptor of James VI; and had frequent opportunities of viewing the field, has given a distinct account of it. Casting our eye upon his history, and the fields which were the stage of this great transaction, we have, at one glance, the dispositions and motions of both armies.\*

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corpse had, with suitable pomp, been conveyed, but in Melross Abbey. *Editor.*)

\* (It may be, meanwhile, observed, after Mr Scott, that, till commented upon by Lord Hailes, the passage of a contemporary historical poet, Barbour, giving a distinct account of the arrangements adopted by Robert Bruce, was generally misun-

THE English host, having marched from Edinburgh to Falkirk in one day, set out next morning towards Stirling. Robert, being well informed of their motions, dispatched Sir James Douglas and Sir Robert Keith to reconnoitre them upon their march.\* These officers reported privately to the King, that it was the best arrayed, as well as the most numerous, army that he had ever seen, and pompous almost beyond expression. Policy led Bruce to conceal this report from his army. He ordered it, on the other hand, to be given out, that, though the enemy was numerous, it was not properly marshalled.† The English, meanwhile, came in sight, and encamped on the north of Torwood. About Upper Bannockburn, and in the moor of Plean, in the neighbourhood of the ancient

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derstood by historians. This subject will be more fully noticed in a subsequent note. *Editor.*)

\* (BARBOUR speaks of the two reconnoitring knights as seeing

—“ So fele bataills, and so broad,  
That the maist host, and the stoutest  
Of Christendom, and the greatest,  
Should be abaysit for to see  
Their foes in such quantity.” *Editor.*)

† BARBOUR.

Roman causeway, pieces of broken pots, and other vessels, have been found; and, upon the rocks, near the surface, marks of fire have been discovered, where, as is supposed, the soldiers had cooked their provisions. Barbour, too, speaks as if their camp had stretched so far north, as to occupy part of the Carse. So vast a multitude must doubtless have covered a large tract of country.

THE Scottish army had, some days before, drawn nearer Stirling, and posted themselves in ground previously chosen,\* behind the small stream of the Bannock, remarkable for its steep and rugged banks.† They

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\* BARBOUR.

† (The well known Mr Richard Gough, who travelled in Scotland, and is very severe upon a country which he considered barbarous, seems to have observed incorrectly, noted hastily, and prepared for the press carelessly. He confounds the Grey Friars Church of Stirling with the Chapel Royal; and finds fault with Mr Nimmo for saying that the banks of the Bannock are, "steep and rugged." He remarks that there are no rocks from Gillie's Hill to the Forth. True. The banks, however, are of an uneven character where the battle was fought. Of the temper of the latest editor of Camden's Britannia, some idea may be formed from the following remark on Dunblane. "Bishop Leighton's collection of books is little used, a striking proof how little literature is cultivated in the northern province of Scotland, though the country

occupied several small eminences upon the south and west of the present village of St Ninian's. Upon the summit of one of these eminences, now called Brock's Brae,\* is a stone sunk in the earth, with a round hole, about four inches in diameter, and the same in depth, in which, according to tradition, Robert's standard was fixed, and near it the royal pavilion erected. This stone is well known in the neighbourhood by the name of the "Bored Stone." Thus the two armies lay facing each other, at a mile's distance, with the streamlet running in a narrow valley between them.

STIRLING Castle was still in the hands of the English. Edward Bruce had, in the preceding spring, besieged it for several months; but, finding himself unable to reduce it, had abandoned the enterprise. By a treaty, however, between Edward and Philip Moubrey the governor, it was agreed, that, if the garrison had received no relief from England be-

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has lately produced so many authors." Gough's Camden, Vol. III, p 379. *Editor.*)

\* (i. e. Badger's Acclivity. *Editor.*)

fore St John the Baptist's day,\* they should then surrender to the Scots. Robert was much dissatisfied with his brother; but, to save his honour, at last confirmed the treaty.† The day before the battle, a fine body of cavalry, to the number of eight hundred, was detached from the English camp, under the conduct of Lord Clifford, to the relief of the castle. These, having marched through low grounds, upon the edge of the Carse, had passed the Scottish army on their left before

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\* (24th June is the birth-day of the Baptist: 6th May that of the Evangelist John. *Editor.*)

† (EDWARD BRUCE, however, was distinguished for vigorous measures. The following anecdote, as related by Lord Hailes, justifies the line of a celebrated poet.

“ And fiery Edward routed stout St John.”

“ John de St John with 15,000 Horse,” says the illustrious annalist of Scotland, “ had advanced to oppose the inroad of the Scots. By a forced march, he endeavoured to surprise them, but intelligence of his motion was timeously received. The courage of Edward Bruce, approaching to temerity, frequently enabled him to achieve what men of more judicious valour would never have attempted. He ordered the infantry, and the meaner sort of his army, to entrench themselves in strong narrow ground. He himself, with fifty horsemen well harnessed, issued forth under cover of a thick mist, surprised the English on their march, attacked and dispersed them. When blamed by Robert for his rash treaty with Moubrey, “ Let all England come,” exclaimed Edward, “ we will fight them were they more.” *Editor.*)

they were observed. The King himself was among the first to perceive them; and, desiring the Earl of Moray, who commanded the left wing, to turn his eyes towards the quarter where they were making their appearance, in the crofts north of St Ninian's, said to him, angrily, “Thoughtless man! you have suffered the enemy to pass.” Moray, feeling severely, instantly pursued them with five hundred foot; and, coming up with them in the plain, where the modern small village of New-House stands, commenced a sharp action in sight of both armies, and of the castle. Randolph's party, who had been drawn up in a circular form, with their spears pretended on every side, and resting on the ground,\* were briskly attacked and surrounded by the enemy. Much valour was displayed on both sides; and it was some time doubtful who should obtain the victory. Robert, attended by several of his general officers, beheld this encounter from a rising ground, supposed to be the round hill immediately west of St Ninian's, now called Cockshot Hill. Douglas, perceiving the distress of his brave

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\* Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland, year 1314.

friend, who was greatly inferior to the enemy in numbers, asked leave to go with a reinforcement to his support. This the King at first refused; but, upon his afterwards consenting, Douglas put his soldiers in motion. Perceiving, however, on the way, that Randolph was on the point of victory, he stopped short, that they who had long fought so hard might enjoy undivided glory. The English were entirely defeated, with great slaughter. Among the slain was Sir Gilzame de Ainecourt,\* a knight and commander of great renown, who had fallen in the beginning of the action. The loss of the Scots amounted to one man slain. Randolph and his company, covered with dust and glory, returned to the camp, amidst acclamations of joy.† To perpetuate the memory of the victory, two large stones were erected in the field, where they are still to be seen. The spot was lately inclosed for a garden. It is at the north end of the village of New-House, about a quarter of a mile from the South Port of Stirling.

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\* (Sir William Dayncourt. *Editor.*)

† BARBOUR.

THIS victory gave new spirits to the army, and raised so great an ardour for a general engagement, that the night, though one of the shortest, seemed long to them.\* Edward, too, exasperated at the defeat of his detachment, and perceiving the disadvantageous impression it was likely to make upon his army, was resolved to bring it to a general action on the following day. All was early in motion on both sides. Religious sentiments in the Scots were mingled with military ardour. A solemn mass was pronounced by Maurice Abbot of Inchaffray;† who also administered the sacrament to the King,

\* (THE following lines transport the enchanted reader to the spot.

" It was a night of lovely June,  
High rode in cloudless blue the moon,  
Demyat smiled beneath her ray;  
Old Stirling's towers arose in light,  
And, twined in links of silver bright,  
Her winding river lay.  
Ah, gentle planet! other sight  
Shall greet thee next returning night."

Lord of the Isles. *Editor.*)

† (He was, immediately after, made the King's Confessor, and, in 1319, consecrated Bishop of the See in which Inchaffray was, viz. Dunblane. He held the latter situation in 1327. Archbishop Spotiswood. p. 109. Chartulary of Glasgow as quoted by Keith in his Catalogue. *Editor.*)

and the great officers about him, while inferior priests did the same to the rest of the army.\* Then, after a sober repast, they for-

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\* ROBERT had neglected no means tending to raise the spirits of his army. The evening before the battle he made a speech to them, representing how much depended upon their courage and manly behaviour; and painting, in the blackest colours, the consequences of defeat, and, in the brightest, those of victory. The King had a particular respect for Saint Fillan, one of whose arms was said to have been preserved. His majesty had ordered Maurice to bring it along with him, inshrinéd in a small silver coffer; but, fearing lest, in case of defeat, the precious relict might be lost, the priest brought only the empty shrine. As the King was at his devotion, and particularly requested the aid of St Fillan, he was startled at the motion of the chest before him, which suddenly opened, and shut again, of its own accord. The chaplain, running to inquire into the matter, expressed great astonishment at finding the arm in the casket. He then told the whole story to the King; who caused it to be spread through the army; and with a good effect, for they considered it as a miraculous interposition in their behalf, and a pledge of future victory. Fordun. (Robert, out of gratitude, founded a priory in Strathfillan, a cell of Inchaffray, and dedicated it to St Fillan. Spotswood's Religious Houses, p. 241. A beautiful small hill in the plain between Locearn and Duneira-house is called Dun-Fillan. From writs, to be afterwards more particularly noticed, it appears, that St Phillan had a chapel within the castle of Doune in Monteith, and another without its walls on the bank of the Teith; and that certain lands and houses of Conraig in Strathearn, and a manse and garden at the croft of Doune, belonged to the altar and chapel of St Phillan in the said castle. St "Filane" a Scottish saint, according to Keith, was an Abbot. He must mean of Culdees, as his epoch is A.D. 703. His festival is the 9th of January. Catalogue, p. 231. Editor.)

med in order of battle, in a tract of ground, now called Nether Touchadam, which lies amongst the declivity of a gently rising hill, about a mile due south from Stirling castle. This situation had been previously chosen on account of its advantages. Upon the right, they had a range of steep rocks, whither the baggage-men had retired, and which, from this circumstance, has been called Gillie's or Servant's Hill. In their front, were the steep banks of the rivulet of Bannock. Upon the left lay a morass, now called Milton Bog, from its vicinity to a small village of that name. Much of this bog is still undrained; and part of it is now a mill-pond. As it was then the middle of summer, it was almost quite dry; but Robert had recourse to a stratagem, to prevent any attack from that quarter. He had, some time before, ordered many pits to be dug in the morass, and fields on the left, and covered with green turf, supported by stakes, so as to exhibit the appearance of firm ground.\* He also made calthrops be scattered there; some of which

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\* (THEY are represented by Barbour as being so close together, as to resemble the cells of a honey comb. They were a foot in breadth, and above two feet deep. *Editor.*)

have been found in the memory of people yet alive. By these means, added to the natural strength of the ground, the Scottish army stood as within an intrenchment.

SOME historians tell us, that Robert rendered even the rays of the sun subservient to his advantage, having drawn up his army in such a position, that that luminary shone so directly in the faces of the enemy, as to dazzle their eyes, and embarrass their motions. This, however, is a mere random assertion to embellish the story; for, upon comparing the field with the best accounts of the action, it plainly appears, that the Scottish army stood almost due east and west, with their faces to the south. By this means, the sun, in the morning, shone upon their left, and the higher he advanced the more did he dart his beams in their faces. In this respect, therefore, the advantage was rather on the side of the English.\*

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\* If the Scots had had their faces to the south, the rising sun, so near the summer solstice, would have been much on their backs, and in the eyes of the enemy. Mr Scott, who has studied the subject with as great advantages as any man, gives it as his opinion, that the Scottish "line extended in a north-easterly direction from the brook of Bannock, which is so rugged and broken as to cover the right flank effectually, to the

BARBOUR, who lived near those times, mentions a park with trees, through which the English had to pass, before they could attack

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village of St Ninians, probably in the line of the present road from Stirling to Kilsyth. The military advantages," he adds, " of this position were obvious. The Scottish left flank, protected by the brook of Bannock, could not be turned; or, if that attempt were made, a movement by the reserve might have covered it. Again, the English could not pass the Scottish army, and move towards Stirling, without exposing their flank to be attacked, while in march. If, on the other hand, the Scottish line had been drawn up east and west, and facing to the southward, as affirmed by Buchanan, and adopted by Mr Nimmo, the Author of the History of Stirlingshire, there appears nothing to have prevented the English approaching upon the Carré, or level ground, from Falkirk, either from turning the Scottish left flank, or from passing their position, if they preferred it, without coming to action, and moving on to the relief of Stirling. The Gillie's Hill, if this less probable hypothesis be adopted, would be situated, not in the rear, as allowed by all historians, but upon the right flank of Bruce's army. This hypothesis leaves the rear of the Scottish army as much exposed to the Stirling garrison as the left flank would be in the case supposed." Lord of the Isles, Note X to Canto VI. Mr Scott remarks of the two stones erected at the north end of New-House, in memory of Randolph's victory already described, that their being within a quarter of a mile of Stirling tends, were confirmation necessary, to support the opinion of Lord Hailes, that the Scottish army had Stirling on its left. " It will be remembered," he adds, " that Randolph commanded infantry, Daynecourt cavalry. Supposing, therefore, according to the vulgar hypothesis, that the Scottish line was drawn up, facing to the south, in the line of the brook of Bannock, and consequently that Randolph was stationed with his left flank resting upon Miltown bog, it is mo-

the Scots; and says, that Robert chose this situation, that, besides other advantages, the trees might prove an impediment to the enemy's cavalry. The improvements of agriculture, and other accidents, have, in the lapse of four hundred years, much altered the face of this, as well as other parts of the country. Vestiges, however, of this park still remain. Many stumps of trees are seen all around the field where the battle was fought. A farm-house, situated almost in the middle, goes by the name of "*the Park*;" and a mill built upon the south bank of the rivulet, nearly opposite to where the centre of Robert's army stood, goes by the name of Park-mill.

THE Scottish army was drawn up in three divisions, and their front extended near a

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rally impossible that his infantry, moving from that position, with whatever celerity, could cut off from Stirling a body of cavalry who had already passed St Ninians, or, in other words, were already between them and the town. Whereas, supposing Randolph's left to have approached St Ninians, the short movement to New-House could be easily executed, so as to intercept the English in the manner described." Note XIV. Many English, at the close of the battle, ran to the Castle or the Forth, which they must have done through the victorious army, had it been drawn up from east to west. *Editor.*)

mile in length, along the brink of the river. The right, which was upon the highest grounds, was commanded by Edward Bruce, the King's brother. The left was posted on the low grounds, near the morass, under the direction of Randolph, and the King himself took charge of the centre. Mention is also made of a fourth division, commanded by Walter Lord High Steward, and Sir James Douglas, both of whom had that morning been knighted by their sovereign.

THE enemy were fast approaching in three great bodies, led on by the English monarch in person, and by the Earls of Hereford and Gloucester, who were ranked among the best generals that England could then produce. Their centre was formed of infantry, and the wings of cavalry, many of whom were armed cap-a-pee.\* Squadrons of archers were also planted upon the wings, and at certain distances along the front. Edward was attended by two knights, Sir Giles de Argentine, and Sir Aimer de Vallance, who rode, according to the phrase of these

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\* (*From head to foot, a capite ad pedem.* *Editor.*)

days, at his bridle. That monarch, who had imagined that the Scots would never face his formidable host, was much astonished when he beheld their order and determined resolution to give him battle. As he expressed his surprise, Sir Ingram Umfraville took the opportunity of suggesting a plan, likely to ensure a cheap and bloodless victory. He counselled him to make a feint of retreating with the whole army, till they had got behind their tents; and, as this would tempt the Scots from their ranks for the sake of plunder, to turn about suddenly, and fall upon them.\* The counsel was rejected. Edward thought there was no need of stratagem to defeat so small a handful.

AMONG the other occurrences of this memorable day, historians mention an incident. As the two armies were on the point of engaging, the Abbot of Inchaffray posted himself before the Scots, with a crucifix in his hand; when they all fell down upon their knees in the act of devotion.† The enemy, observing them in so uncommon a posture,

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\* BARBOUR.

† BARBOUR. Fordun.

concluded that they were frightened into submission, and that, by kneeling, when they should have been ready to fight, they meant to surrender at discretion, and only begged their lives.\* They were soon undeceived. They saw them rise, and, with a steady countenance, stand to arms.

THE English began the action, by a vigorous charge upon the left wing commanded by Randolph, near the spot where the bridge is now thrown over the river, at the small village of Charterhall.† Its neighbourhood

\* (THE reader will perhaps not be displeased to see, in the native words of Barbour, the conference which this singular incident produced between the English monarch, and Sir Ingram Umfraville.

“ And when the English King had sight  
Of them kneeling, he said in hie,  
Yon folk kneeleth to ask mercy.  
Sir Ingram said, ye say sooth now  
They ask mercy, but none at yow,  
For their trespass to God they cry.  
I tell thee a thing sickerly,  
That yon men will all win or die,  
For doubt of dead, they will not flee.”

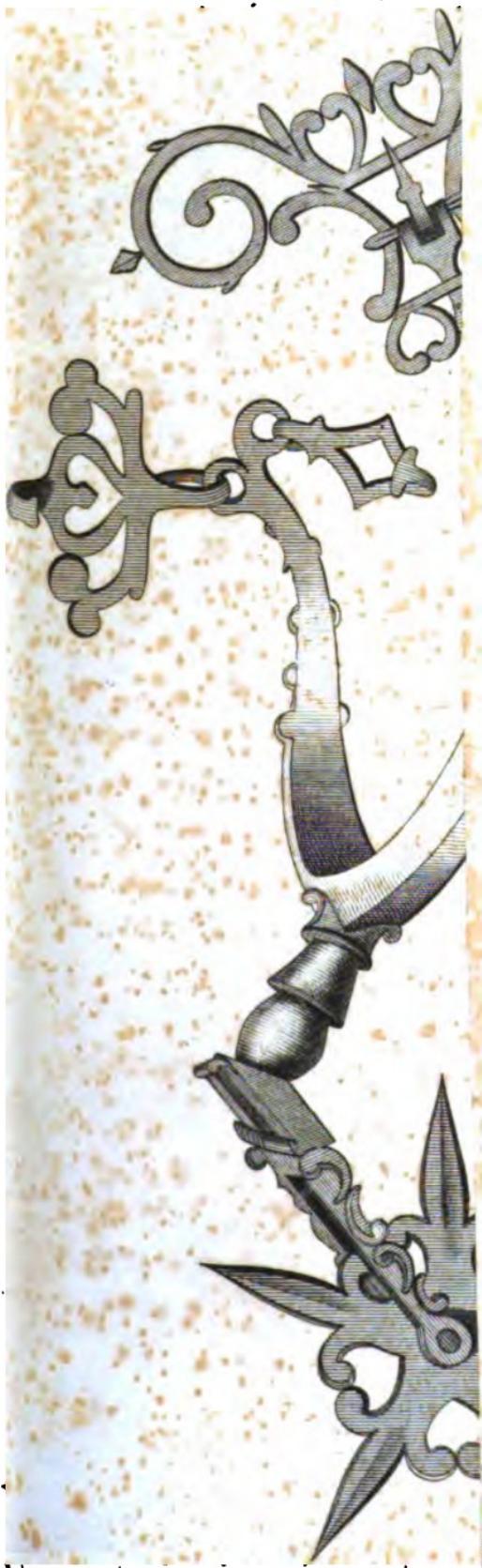
† (THIS place is mentioned in a *special retour* as church-lands; and, most probably, belonged to that detachment of the *Grand Chartreuse* which James I of Scotland had settled at Perth in what was hence called “ the Charterhouse.” It was the only institution of that order in Scotland. *Editor.*)

was the only place where the river could be passed in any sort of order. A large body of cavalry advanced to attack in front, while another set a compass to fall upon the flank and rear. Ere, however, they could come to close engagement, they fell into the snare that had been laid for them;\* many of their horses were soon disabled by the sharp irons rushing into their feet; others tumbled into the concealed pits, and could not disentangle themselves.† Pieces of harness, with bits of broken spears, and other armour, still continue to be dug up in the bog. Randolph well knew how to improve an accident which he had expected. Taking immediate advantage of the disorder and surprise into which it had

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\* Such is the account given by Buchanan and others. It differs a little from Barbour's, who, though he does not particularly mention the stations of the several generals, nor the manner in which the army was arranged, says, that the first attack was made upon the division commanded by Edward Bruce; that he was immediately supported by Randolph; that Walter Stewart and James Douglas next led on the charge; and that, last of all, the King, after having made his observations, and given the necessary orders, came forward with his division, when the battle became general. (Barbour's is the account adopted by Mr Scott, and by the great Lord Hailes. *Editor.*)

† BUCHANAN.





thrown the enemy, he charged with vigour. The battle was, meanwhile, spreading along the front, and maintained with much valour on both sides.

An incident happened, at the outset, which, however small in itself, led to important consequences. King Robert, according to Barbour, was ill mounted, carrying a battle-axe, and, on his bassinet-helmet, wearing, for distinction, a crown. Thus externally distinguished, he rode before the lines, regulating their order; when an English knight, who was ranked amongst the bravest in Edward's army, Sir Henry de Boun,\* came galloping furiously up to him, to engage him in single combat; expecting, by this act of chivalry, to end the contest, and gain immortal fame. But the enterprising champion, having missed his blow, was instantly struck dead by the King; the handle of whose axe was bro-

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\* "SIR Henry de Boune, the worthy,  
That was a wight knight and hardy;  
And to the Earl of Herfurd cousin,  
Armed in arms good and fine,  
Came on a steed."

ken with the violence of the shock.\* This was a signal for the charge. The heroic achievement performed by their king before their eyes, had raised the spirits of the Scots to the highest pitch. They rushed furiously upon the enemy, and met with a warm reception. The ardour of one of the Scottish divisions had carried them too far, and occasioned their being sorely galled by a large body of English archers, who charged them in flank.† These, however, were soon

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\* THE greater part of historians mention this incident as having happened in the beginning of the grand battle. According to Barbour's account, it happened the day before. He says, that, while Randolph, and the detachment of English cavalry under Clifford, were engaged in the plain near Stirling, the grand army of England advanced, in order of battle, to attack the Scots; but that, on Edward's having called a council of war by the way, it was determined to delay the engagement till the morrow. Great regard is due to Barbour, who could have his information from those who were present in a battle which had happened only about twenty years before he was born. He mentions many important incidents as having taken place the day before. We must recollect, however, that the day was at the longest. (The modern minstrel of Bannockburn, who has made exquisite poetry and profound antiquarianism go hand in hand, Mr Scott, adopts the chronology of Barbour. *Editor.*)

† (We have, under the foregoing section, hazarded a stricture upon the Monk of St Alban's description of the terrible effect of the arrow, as employed by the English. It seems, however, to have been the most powerful weapon of offence

dispersed by Sir Robert Keith Marischal, whom the King had dispatched with five hundred horse.\* A strong body of the enemy's cavalry charged the right wing, which Edward Bruce commanded, with such irresistible fury, that he had been quite overpowered, had not Randolph, who appears to have been then unemployed, marched to his assistance. The battle was now at the hottest; and it was yet uncertain how the day should go. The English continued to charge with unabated vigour. The Scots received them with an inflexible intrepidity; each individual fighting as if victory had depended on

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before the introduction of gunpowder, and may be termed the ordnance of the middle ages. Mr Scott says of it, in describing this part of the action,

“ Nor mountain targe of tough bull-hide,  
Nor lowland mail, that storm may bide.” *Editor.*)

\* (A charge of cavalry armed with the lance was the only effectual check to the archery of the middle ages, so that they might, as Barbour says, “ *no leisure have till shoot.*”

“ And how shall yeoman’s armour slight  
Stand the long lance and mace of might?  
Or what may their short swords avail  
’Gainst barbed horse and shirt of mail?”

Mr Scott, whose words we have quoted, remarks that the Scottish commanders in general did not, in subsequent battles, sufficiently profit by the lesson. *Editor.*)

his single arm. An occurrence, which some represent as an accidental sally of patriotic enthusiasm, others as a premeditated stratagem of Robert's, suddenly altered the face of affairs, and contributed greatly to victory. Above fifteen thousand servants and attendants of the Scottish army, had been ordered, before the battle, to retire, with the baggage, behind the adjoining hill; but having, during the engagement, arranged themselves in a martial form, some on foot, and others mounted on the baggage-horses, they marched to the top,\* and displaying, on long poles, white sheets instead of banners, descended towards the field with hideous shouts. The English, taking them for a fresh reinforcement of the foe, were seized with so great a panic, that they gave way in great confusion.† Buchan-

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\* (It has been already noticed that Gillie's Hill derives its name from the servants or *gillies* posted here. *Editor.*)

† BARBOUR. (Froissart's account of the Scottish martial music at this epoch, that each soldier in the host bore a little horn, with which, at the first onset, he made a most horrible noise, as it corresponds with Barbour's description of the musical instrument then used by them, however, according to Mr Ritson, it preclude the bagpipe, and Barbour is silent on the blowing of the horn by the *gillies*, affords an illustration of the sudden impression made upon the English. The amateur

an says, that the English King was the first that fled; but contradicts all other historians, who affirm, that Edward was among the last in the field. Nay, according to some accounts, he would not be persuaded to retire, till Aymer de Vallance, seeing the day lost, took hold of his bridle, and led him off. Sir Giles de Argentine, the other knight who waited on Edward, would not consent to leave the ground; but, putting himself at the head of a battalion, and making a vigorous effort to retrieve the disastrous state of affairs, was soon overwhelmed and slain. He was a champion of high renown; and, having signalized himself in several battles with the Saracens, was reckoned the third knight of his day.\*

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of the Celtic martial strain revolts from Mr Ritson's sceptical theory of the total absence of the spirit-stirring bagpipe from Bannock's bloody field. An old tradition says that "Hey tutty tawty" was Bruce's march upon this occasion, a tune admirably adapted to the exquisite lyric ballad of "Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled." And Mr Scott is of opinion that "the bagpipe lent its maddening tone." *Editor.*)

\* BARBOUR. (Sir Egidius, or Giles, de Argentine had served under Henry of Luxembourg, the first knight of his day, and he had been recently fighting against the second knight of fame, Robert Bruce. He was himself the third. Baston thus feelingly laments his fall,

THE Scots pursued, and made great havoc among the enemy, especially in passing the river, where, from the irregularity of the ground, they could not preserve the smallest order. A mile from the field of battle, a small bit of ground goes by the name of Bloody Fold; where, according to tradition, a party of the English faced about and made a stand, but, after sustaining a dreadful slaughter, were forced to continue their flight. This account corresponds to several histories of the Earl of Gloucester. Seeing the rout of his countrymen, he made an effort to renew the battle, at the head of his military tenants, and, after having personally done much execution, was, with most of his party, cut to pieces.\*

MUCH valour was exerted on both sides;

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*"Nobilis Argentem, pugil inclyte, dulcis Egidi,  
Vix Scieram mentem cum te succumbere vidi."*

“ Few Leonine Couplets,” says Lord Hailes, “ have so much sentiment.” *Editor.*)

\* (THE Scots, it is said, would have spared his life, had they known him; but he had neglected to wear his surcoat with armorial bearings over his armour, and thus fell unknown, after his horse had been pierced with spears. *Lord of the Isles.* Note XXIII to Canto VI. *Editor.*)

and the victory brought the greater honour to the Scots, that it had been obtained, not over an ill disciplined multitude, as some represent the English to have been, but a regular and well marshalled army, who had fought both with valour and skill.\*

PERHAPS there is not an instance of a battle, in which the exact numbers of killed and wounded have been truly ascertained. The ordinary method is, for each side to lessen its own loss, and augment that of the enemy. Though the English writers do not specify particulars,† they acknowledge it to be

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\* It is asserted by a late English tourist in Scotland, the Reverend Mr Crutwell, that the two Earls, Gloucester and Hereford, having quarrelled at the outset about precedence, did not act in concert. It is stated by Mr Scott, that the Welch troops had, before the battle of Falkirk, quarrelled with the English men-at-arms; and, after bloodshed on both sides, separated themselves from the army. Nor were they reconciled without difficulty. They had not greatly exerted themselves at Bannockburn, but were indifferently rewarded by the Scots for their forbearance. Without arms, and clad only in scanty dresses of linen, they were massacred in great numbers, as they retired in confusion towards their country. *Lord of the Isles, Note VII to Canto VI. Editor.*)

† (THE loss has been specified by the continuator of Trivetus, and Mr Scott has adopted his account. Along with the Earl of Gloucester, there were slain sixty barons, bannerets, and knights. The numbers of the prisoners were twenty two earls

very great, and that their nation never met with such an overthrow. The Scottish writers make the enemy's loss, in the battle and pursuit, fifty thousand, and their own four thousand. Among the latter, Sir William Wepont and Sir Walter Ross were the only persons of distinction. A proportion almost incredible! The slain on the English side were all decently interred by Robert's order; who, even in the heat of victory, could not refrain from shedding tears over several who had been his intimate friends. The corpse of the Earl of Gloucester was carried that night to the church of St Ninians, where it lay, till, together with that of the Lord Clifford, it was sent to the English monarch.\* The number of prisoners also was very great; and amongst them were many of high rank, who were treated with the utmost civility.

THE remains of the vanquished were scat-

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barens and bannerets, and sixty eight knights. Many clerks and esquires also were slain and taken. There is some discrepancy, probably typographical, between the lists and round numbers in Mr Scott's statement. We have not seen the work which he quotes. Lord of the Isles, Note XXV to Canto VI. Edinburgh, 8vo. *Editor.*)

\* BARBOUR.

tered all over the country. Many ran to the castle; and not a few, attempting the Forth, were drowned.\* The Earl of Hereford, the surviving general, retreated with a large body towards Bothwell, and threw himself, with a few of the chief officers, into the castle, which was garrisoned by the English. Being hard pressed, he surrendered; and was soon exchanged against Robert's queen and daughter, and some others of his friends, who had been captive eight years in England.\*

KING EDWARD escaped with much difficulty. Retreating from the field of battle, he rode to the castle; but was told by the governor, that he could not long enjoy safety there, as it could not be defended against the victors.† Taking a compass to shun the vigilance of the Scots, he made the best of his way homeward, accompanied by fifteen

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\* (HERE are two, among many, proofs, that the armies were drawn up more from south to north, than from west to east. On the latter supposition, the fugitives must have penetrated through the pursuers. *Editor.*)

† (Is it probable that Edward had forced his way through the Scottish ranks? This he must have done, unless the armies had stood from south to north. Nor could his doing so have escaped notice, or been passed over in silence. *Editor.*)

noblemen, and a small body of cavalry. He was closely pursued above forty miles by Sir James Douglas, who, with a party of light horse, kept upon his rear, and was often very near him.\* How hard he was put to, may be guessed from a vow which he made in his flight, to build and endow a religious house in Oxford, should it please God to favour his escape. He was on the point of being made prisoner, when he was received into the castle of Dunbar by Gospatrick Earl of March, who was in the English interest. Douglas waited a few days in the neighbourhood, in expectation of his attempting to go home by land. He escaped, however, by sea, in a fisherman's boat. His stay at Dunbar had been very short. Three days after the battle, he issued a proclamation from Berwick, announcing the loss of his seal, and forbidding all persons to obey any order proceeding from it, without some other evidence of that order's being his.† Edward's former confidence of success, and the manner of his

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\* BARBOUR.

† RHYMER'S *Fœdera*, Vol. iii. p. 483, (Roger de Northburge, keeper of the King's signet (*Custos Targiæ Domini Regis*), was made prisoner, with his two clerks, Roger de Wakenfeide, and Thomas de Switon. The King caused a scal

escape, call to mind the ostentatious parade with which Xerxes invaded Greece, and the sorry plight in which he was compelled to retreat.

THE castle of Stirling was next day surrendered, and the garrison allowed to pass unmolested to England, in terms of the treaty regarding it; but Moubray the governor was so won by the civilities of Robert, that he entered into his service, and ever after continued faithful to him.\*

IN the morning after the battle, an English knight, and an old acquaintance of Robert's, Sir Marmaduke Twenge, came and surrendered. He was cordially received; and, after having been treated with great civility, was sent home not only without ransom, but loaded with presents.† In a word, Bruce's whole behaviour after his victory, discovered a

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to be made, and entitled it his "privy seal," to distinguish it from the signet so lost. The *targia*, or signet, was restored to England, through the intercession of Ralph de Monthermer, ancestor of the Marquis of Hastings. Lord of the Isles, Note XXV to Canto VI, where the Continuation of Trivetius's Annals is quoted, Oxford, 1712, Vol. II. p. 14. *Editor.*)

\* BARBOUR.

† IDEM.

greatness of soul, seldom found in conquerors. The horrors of war, so long familiar to him, had not extinguished the gentler affections.\*

HISTORIANS have been careful to entertain us, after the bloody spectacle of an engagement, with an account of an English poet, named Baston, a Carmelite friar, and Prior of a monastery in Scarborough, who was found among the prisoners. He was reckoned one of the best poets of that uncultivated age; and Edward, in full confidence of success, had brought him in his train, to celebrate his triumph. Being presented to Robert, he was promised his liberty, on condition of his composing a poem in praise of the victory. This he did, in a monkish rhyme, consisting of a barbarous

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\* (He lost, however, as Mr Scott remarks, "no time, in directing the thunders of parliamentary censure against such part of his subjects as did not return to their natural allegiance after the battle of Bannockburn." Mr Scott has printed, in one of his copious notes, a parliamentary voucher to this effect, dated Monastery of Cambuskenneth 6th November 1314, to which fifty seals were appended. Lord of the Isles, Note XXIV to Canto VI. We had not adverted to this transaction, when treating of the Monastery which is the scene of it. *Editor.*)

jingle.\* Some historical facts, however, are confirmed by it. He mentions the pits and ditches which had been dug, the stakes that were fixed in them, and the caltrops. He gives a list, also, of the most distinguished of the English slain in the battle.†

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\* (It has been already noticed, that he feelingly laments the fall of Sir Giles Argentine. *Editor.*)

† THE authenticity of the barbarous composition ascribed to Baston, and handed down by Fordun, has never, so far as we have heard, been called in question. As this work is that of the only writer who had an opportunity of being an eyewitness of this obstinate engagement, his authority may be quoted for various circumstances, particularly the pits, stakes, and caltrops, all of which he mentions in the following lines:

*"Machina plena malis pedibus formatur equinis,  
Concavas, cum palis, ne pergant absque ruinis,  
Plebe foveas fodit, ut per eas labantur equestres,  
Et pereant, si quas videant transire pedestres."*

He had begun his Poem thus,

*De planctu cudo metrum cum carmine nudo,  
Risum retrudo, dum tali themate ludo;  
Rector celestis, adhibens solamina mœstis  
Veras est testis, &c.*

The encounter betwixt Randolph and Clifford is thus described;

*Est dolor immensus, augente dolore dolorem  
Est furor accessus, stimulante furore furorem,  
Est clamor crescens, feriente priore priorem,  
Est valor arescens, frustrante valorem &c.*

A different jingle is used to describe the heat and fury of the great battle, a specimen of which follows:

A Scottish monk, also, composed a poem upon the same subject, in a strain nothing superior, though a little more intelligible.\*

A ballad, also, on the battle of Bannockburn, was, anciently, composed in the Scottish language, and universally sung by women and children for several ages.†

THIS battle, forming one of the most re-

*Hic rapit, hic capit, hic terit, hic ferit, ecce dolores,  
Vox tonat, æs sonat, hic ruit, hic luit, arcta modo res,  
Hic secat, hic necat, hic docet, hic nocet, iste fugatur,  
Hic latet, hic patet, hic premit, hic gemit, hic superatur,  
&c. &c.*

- \* We subjoin part of it, as another specimen of the uncouth poetry of that age, preserved by Fordun, who has himself written verses not greatly superior, and interspersed them in his History.

*M. semel et C. ter, semel X. J jungito quater.  
Nato Baptista, nova gratia contigit ista,  
Quod Rex Scotorum, pedium cum parte suorum,  
Anglos prostravit, equites cum rege fugavit.  
Rivulus est super hoc testis, cognomine Bannock,  
In quo submersa jacuerunt corpora versa, &c.*

- † The following fragment of it has been handed down to us:

*Maydens of England, sore may ye mourne,  
For Zour lemmons, Zou have lost at Bonockborne,  
with Hevalo.*

*What weend the King of England  
To have gotten Scotland,*

*with Rummelo.*

markable æras in the history of Scotland, was fought on Monday the 24th of June 1314, the birth day of John the Baptist. The victory was attended with the most important consequences. It established Robert firmly upon a throne, which, hitherto, he had always felt tottering beneath him; and settled, throughout the kingdom, a tranquillity formerly unknown.\* The rich spoils, also, found in the

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\* THE extensive possessions in the west of Scotland belonging to Baliol, together with the estates of his partizans, who appear to have been more numerous than is commonly imagined, falling under forfeiture, gave the crown greater power than it had formerly possessed. Robert reserved some of these estates, and bestowed the rest upon his most trusty friends; who thus became attached to his government by a new tie. (The reward bestowed upon Sir Robert Keith Mareschal, who, by dispersing, with his cavalry, the enemy's archers, had so materially contributed to the success of the day, may be seen from the following passage in Robertson's Index of Charters. Charter by Robert I "to Robert Keith, of the lands of Merschell, and the office of Merschellschip, Keith" (in the constabulary of Haddington and shire of Edinburgh), "Symone, Colbinstoun, Alnedon in Buchan, with the new forest of Innerpeffer, four dewache of land of Strathbogie, the forest of Kintoir, contineand ane taillie." This Charter was confirmed by David II. It is not known to whom Leckie in Stirlingshire had formerly belonged; but, from Robertson's printed Index of Charters, it appears that the half of this estate nearest "Buchan" was the private property of King Robert, and that he exchanged it with the Earl of Lennox for Cardross in Dunbartonshire. A charter by Robert Duke of Albany Regent, confirms one by John de Dolas of Estir Leky, to Murdoch de Leky, of the

English camp, greatly increased the national wealth. That people, sure of victory, had marched to it with all the parade of luxury;\* and, on their defeat, money, plate, rich armour, sumptuous furniture, fine equipages, and all the riches of their camp, fell into the hands of the Scots. These, together with the large sums paid by prisoners of rank for their ransom, introduced a more plentiful circulation of money in Scotland than had ever been known. The effects soon became every where visible. Several large houses, where there had been none before, were, according

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lands of Estir Leky in the shire of Stirling. The original charter is dated at Leky, 10th February 1406-7; witnesses, Duncan Earl of Levenax; John Gourley, and Alexander Post, burgesses of Stirling; Patricke Liadesay, and John Naper *Dominus de Kilmahew*. The charter of confirmation is dated in the first year of the regency. Robertson's Index of Charters, "Robert Duke of Albany His Register." From a *special retour*, dated March 26, 1555, it appears, that John Leckie of Leckie had been slain above seven years before in the battle of Pinkey, and that he was succeeded in the superiority at least of half of the lands and barony of Leckie next to the barony and lands of "Buchtquhan," by his son Walter. From another such writ dated January 11, 1688, we find mention made of George Moir of Leckie, heir of David Moir of Leckie his father. The house of Leckie gave a hospitable reception to Charles Edward Stewart, during the night of the 13th of September 1745, when on his way to the south. *Editor.*)

\* FORDUN.

to traditions still current, built after this battle. From that time, also, the Scots began to study more elegance in their houses and gardens, and give more attention to agriculture. For, however much they hated the English, and had been harrassed by their unjust claims, they gradually adopted several of their customs, and found an advantage in cultivating various arts, borrowed from them. Resembling those nations whom the Romans had invaded; and who came gradually to imitate that people, and practise arts and customs, the first knowledge of which they had received from their enemies and oppressors.\*

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\* (SINCE printing the foot note to page 231, regarding Sir Giles de Argentine, we have learned, from a most respectable quarter, that this celebrated flower of chivalry was son of the Lord Chancellor Argentine; that his family had derived its name from Argenton in France; and that he was an ancestor of the Dukes of Gordon. *Editor.*)

## SECT. X.

BATTLE OF SAUCHIE,

11th JUNE 1488.

NEVER was any race of Kings more unfortunate than that of Stewart. Their reigns were generally disastrous, and their end tragical. Of six successive monarchs, the immediate predecessors of James VI, not one had died a natural death. James III came to an untimely and unnatural end in the county we are surveying.

A misunderstanding had subsisted between this prince and several of the chief nobility, during great part of his reign. James did not possess those talents for government which had distinguished several of his predecessors; for, though sundry wise and useful regulations were established in his reign, and his errors have, no doubt, been much exaggerated by faction, yet it cannot be denied, that marks of an imprudent and feeble mind

are visible in the general tenor of his conduct.

A natural timidity of temper, together with a foolish attention to astrology, had filled his mind with perpetual jealousy and suspicion. A fondness for architecture, music, and other studies and amusements, which, though innocent and useful, were too trifling to engage the whole time and care of a prince, had rendered him averse to public business. Indolence, and want of penetration, had led him to make choice of such ministers and favourites, as were not considered qualified for the trust committed to them.\*

THE ministers of state had usually been chosen from amongst the nobility; but, in the reign of James, the nobles, either from his fear or hatred of them, or from a consciousness of his inability to maintain his dignity among them, were seldom consulted in affairs

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\* (We intend to state, afterwards, some circumstances in extenuation of Mr Nimmo's representation of this monarch's character; and to attempt to shew that the conduct of his enemies was unjustifiable. *Editor.*)

of government, and often denied access to the royal presence.

THIS could not fail to excite the displeasure of the Scottish barons, who, in former reigns, had not only been regarded as the companions and counsellors of their sovereigns, but possessed the great offices of power and trust.

DISPLEASURE arose to indignation, when they beheld every mark of the royal confidence and favour conferred upon Cochran the mason, Hommil the taylor, Leonard the smith, Rodgers the musician; Torfifan the fencing-master; whom James always kept about him, caressed with the fondest affection, and endeavoured to enrich with an imprudent liberality.

To redress the grievance, the barons had recourse to a method corresponding to their characteristic ferocity. Unacquainted with the regular method, adopted in modern times, of proceeding by impeachment, they seized upon James's favourites by violence, tore them from his presence, and, without any

form of trial, executed them.\* So gross an insult could not fail to excite some degree of resentment, even in the most gentle bosom. True policy, however, must have suggested to a wise prince, so soon as the shock of passion had subsided, the necessity of relinquishing measures, which had given so great offence to subjects so powerful as the Scottish barons then were; for their power had, by a concurrence of causes, become so predominant, that the combination of a few was able to shake the throne. James's attachment to favourites was, notwithstanding, so immoderate, that he soon made choice of others, who became more assuming than the former, and consequently objects of greater detestation to the barons, especially those, who, by residing near the court, had frequent opportunities of beholding their ostentation and insolence.

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\* (JAMES HOMMIL Scisor, (the old name for taylor) did not suffer on this occasion. He was afterwards prosecuted by the parliament met 1488, for trying to bring in the English to the King's aid. Parliamentary Record, 331. Another of the royal suite, James Chisholme, page to his majesty and subsequently chaplain, escaped the fate of his companions. This youth, son of Edmund first Chisholme of Cromlix, was, in 1487, consecrated Bishop of Dunblane. *Editor.*)

MATTERS came at length to an open rupture. A party of the nobility took up arms; and having, by persuasion or force, prevailed upon the King's eldest son, then a youth of fifteen, to join them, they, in his name, erected their standard against their sovereign. Roused by the intelligence of such operations, James also took the field. An accommodation at first took place, but upon what terms is not known. The transactions of the latter part of this reign are variously related by historians, and but darkly by the best. Such as lived the nearest to the time, and had the fullest opportunities of information, probably found that they could not be explicit without throwing reflections upon either the father or the son. The malcontents, according to some accounts, proposed that James should resign his crown in behalf of his son. This accommodation, whatever the articles were, being attended with no mutual confidence, was of very short duration. New occasions of discord arose. James, it was asserted, had not fulfilled his part of the treaty. Ignorance, indeed, of the articles prevents us from forming any certain judgment of the truth of the charge. There are, how-

ever, strong presumptions in its favour. The Earls of Huntly and Errol, the Marischal, the Lord Glammis, with several others who had hitherto adhered to James, now left him, and joined the disaffected. And, in an act of parliament, framed soon after the King's death, and entitled "The proposition of the debate of the field of Stirling," his receding from certain articles to which he had formerly consented as the foundation of peace, is expressly assigned as the reason which had determined these Lords to that sudden change. This document sets forth that the late King, by perverse counsel of divers persons, who were then with him, had broken certain articles which he had subscribed and consented to; and that, therefore, the Earl of Huntly, and others of the King's lieges, had forsaken him, and adhered to his successor. The confederacy now began to spread wider than ever, so as to comprehend almost all the barons, and consequently their military vassals and retainers, on the south of the Grampians.

JAMES, having the prospect of new hostilities, had shut himself up in Edinburgh castle, till, by the arrival of his northern sub-

jects, whom he had summoned to his assistance, he should be in condition to take the field. As, however, Stirling was reckoned more convenient for the rendezvous of the northern clans, he was advised to go thither.\* Upon his arrival, he was excluded

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\* (OUR Author omits mentioning, what Mr Pinkerton states, that the King, after crossing the Forth in a vessel of Sir Andrew Wood's, proceeded to Aberdeen; and that the northern counties eagerly poured forth their bands in defence of the royal cause. He might have noticed, that, in April 1488, James advanced by Stirling to Blackness, when an undecisive skirmish took place, and a reconciliation was hastily patched up; and that the King gave his uncle the Earl of Atholl to Hales, as a hostage. The Earl of Crawford had distinguished himself at Blackness; and, as the reward of valour, was created Duke of Montrose. Lord Kilmauris was, for the same reason, created Earl of Glencairn. Sir Thomas Turbull of Green-wood, who bore the royal standard, Colless of Balnamone, and Somer of Balyard, are made honourable mention of on this occasion. See Mr Pinkerton with his authorities and vouchers. *History of Scotland*, I. 333. Sir David Lindsay of Byres had gained experience in France and now brought on a thousand horse, and, if we may credit the perhaps partial narrative of his namesake of Pitscottie, three thousand infantry. Lord Ruthven led a thousand gentlemen on horseback, provided with defensive armour and spears, a thousand bowmen, and a thousand armed with swords and mail. Lindaay affirms the total to have been thirty thousand "*by commons*," i. e. exclusive of the common followers of the army. Ferrerius says forty thousand. This army, whatever, were its numbers, was disbanded after the battle of Blackness. Mr Pinkerton states that in the insurgent army were the Lords Glamis Drummond and Lyle, the Earls of Levenax and Argyll, of Huntley and Errol, the Earl Marischal, the Earl of

from the castle by Shaw the governor, who favoured the other party. While deliberating what step to take on this unexpected incident, intelligence was brought him that the disaffected Lords, at the head of a considerable army, had advanced to Torwood. The only alternative was, either to make his escape by going on board Admiral Wood's fleet, stationed in the river Forth, near Alloa, or engage the enemy with what forces he had collected. Though not distinguished for courage, he resolved upon the latter, and prepared.

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Angus. Mr Redpath, in his Border History, suspects Blackadder then Bishop of Glasgow and next year Archbishop, and Brown Bishop of Dunkeld, both of southern families attached to the Homes and Hepburns, the latter of which clans was headed by Hales. See Pinkerton's History of Scotland, I. 328-9. "The open pretext," says this historian, who on the whole is unfavourable to the ill-fated monarch, "was, that James had introduced Englishmen into the kingdom, with a design to subdue it to his own absolute power, and to foreign influence. Act of Indemnity, Acts, fol. V. 82. The charge is ridiculous, and evinces the innocence of James, and the ignorance of the rebels." The "Pacification of Blackness" extracted from the Records of Parliament in the Register Office, Edinburgh, has been published by Dr Henry; from whom Mr Pinkerton, with an ungracious sneer at "the worthy doctor's compilation from trivial authorities," has deigned to borrow it. Henry, Vol. V. Appendix. Pinkerton's History, I. App. 22. (Editor.)

THE two armies met in a tract of ground, which now goes by the name of Little Canglar, upon the east side of a small brook called Sauchie Burn, about two miles south of Stirling, and one mile from the famous field of Bannockburn. The royal army was drawn up in three divisions. Historians differ about their numbers. Some, beyond all probability, make them amount to above thirty thousand. The Earls of Mentieth and Crawford, the Lords Erskine, Graham, Ruthven, and Maxwell, with Sir David Lindsay of Byres, were each intrusted with a military command. We are not certainly informed how these leaders, with their several divisions, were arranged. Nor is it agreed in what part the King had his station; only, we are told that he was armed cap-a-pee, and mounted on a stately horse, presented to him by Sir David Lindsay; and that Sir David told his Majesty, he might at any time trust his life to the animal's agility and sure-footedness provided he could keep his seat.

THE malcontent army, amounting to eighteen thousand, and mostly cavalry, was like-

wise ranged in three divisions. The first, composed of East-Lothian and Merse men, was commanded by the Lords Home and Hales, whose discontent had arisen from the King's having annexed to his Chapel-Royal at Stirling the revenues of the priory of Coldingham, to the disposal of which they laid claim.\* The second line, made up of the inhabitants of Galloway and the border counties, was led by Lord Gray; and the Prince had the name of commanding the main body, though he was entirely under the direction of the lords about him. Showers of arrows from both sides began the action; but they soon came to closer engagement with lances and swords.

THE royalists at first gained an advantage, and drove back the enemy's first line. These,

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\* (THE parliament, in 1485, had made this annexation. Home virtually called in question the authority of the legislature; which he esteemed inferior to the appointment of his ancestor to be factor on the property alluded to, by the outlawed Earl of Douglas. See Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. II. p. 329. He is styled Lord Home by anticipation, as he did not bear the title till 1489, on the death of his very aged grandfather. *Editor.*)

however, being soon supported by the borderers, who composed the second, not only recovered their ground, but pushed the first and second lines of the royalists back to the third.

Any little courage of which James was possessed soon forsook him. He put spurs to his horse, and galloped off, with the view, as is conjectured, of getting on board Admiral Wood's fleet, which lay in sight, at the distance of five miles. As he was on the point of crossing the Bannock, at the small village of Milltown, a mile east of the field of battle, a woman happened to be drawing water; and, observing a man in armour gallop full speed towards her, and being alarmed for her safety, left her pitcher, and ran off. The horse, starting at sight of the vessel, threw his rider; who was so bruised with the fall, and the weight of his armour, as to faint away. As the disaster had happened within a few yards of a mill, the miller and his wife carried the unfortunate horseman thither; and, though ignorant of his name and station, treated him with great humanity, and admi-

nistered to him such cordials as their house afforded. When he had somewhat recovered, he called for a priest, to whom, as a dying man, he might make confession. Being asked who he was; he replied, “ I was your King this morning.” Some of the malcontents, who, having observed his flight, had left the battle to pursue him, had now come up to the spot; and, as they were about to pass, the miller’s wife, wringing her hands, entreated, that, if there were a priest in company, he should stop and “ confess His Majesty.”

“ I am a priest,” said one of them, “ lead me to him.” Being introduced, he found the King lying in a corner of the mill, covered with a coarse cloth; and, approaching on his knees, under pretext of reverence, asked him, whether his Majesty thought he could recover if he had surgical help? James replied in the affirmative; when the ruffian, pulling out a dagger, stabbed him several times in the heart.\* The name of the person is not certainly known.†

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\* LINDSAY of Pitscottie.

† (BUCHANAN’S statements require confirmation. History,

THE place where this atrocity was committed is well known in the neighbourhood by the name of Beaton's Mill, and said to be so called from the person who then possessed it. It is yet standing. It was converted into a dwelling-house, when more commodious mills had been erected near it. The lower parts of the walls are still the same which received the unfortunate monarch. The stones wear the marks of antiquity, being much mouldered by the weather in the lapse of ages. The upper part of the fabric has been renewed; and the reparations it has undergone seem to have had no other design than to perpetuate the memory of a tragical event, the circumstances of which have been so carefully handed down by tradition, that they are still related by the inhabitants of the village, and perfectly correspond to the accounts we meet with in the best historians.

AFTER the King's flight, his troops continued to fight with great bravery; but, at last,

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L. XII, c. 61. Nor can we trust his account of the three persons by whom he says the flying king was pursued. That so high a commander should thus quit his station, is most highly improbable. *Editor.*)

finding themselves unable to stand their ground, and discouraged by an uncertain rumour of his death, they began to retreat towards Stirling.\* They were not hotly pursued, for hostilities had immediately ceased. The army of the confederates lay that night upon the field, and next day marched back to Linlithgow. The number of the slain is uncertain, though it must have been considerable; for the action had lasted several hours, and been well maintained by the combatants on either side. Some of high rank had fallen on the royal side, among whom was the Earl of Glencairn.† This battle was fought on the 11th of June 1488; and was called, by diplomatical authority, “The Field of Stirling.”‡

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\* (“It was in vain,” says Mr Pinkerton, “to defend a cause thus betrayed by its patron; and the adverse ranks shrunk from the horrors of mutual slaughter. I. 334. *Editor.*”)

† (THE Lords Ruthven and Erskine also fell, with a few others of rank. Many were wounded, the powerful arrow had not been idle. *Pinkerton's History, I. 334. Editor.*)

‡ (THE date,” Mr Pinkerton remarks, “appears in the Chartulary of Glasgow, MS. Harl. 4631.” “The Battle of Sauchie” is a better name, as distinguishing it from the action between Wallace and the English in 1297, so much nearer the town. Bannockburn has a better claim to be called the Battle of Stirling than either; and probably would have been so

THE Prince, who, before the battle, had given strict charge regarding his father's safety, heard the rumour of his death with great emotions of grief. It was not till some days after, that he obtained a certain account; for, if any of the confederate Lords were in the secret, they had kept it carefully from the Prince, and from the rest. A report was spread that the King had gone on board Admiral Wood's fleet, and was alive. The Admiral, being called before the young King and the council, declared, that he knew nothing of his late master. So little had this Prince been accustomed to his father's company, that he was almost a stranger to his person; for, when Wood had appeared before him, struck with his stately appearance, or perhaps with some resemblance, seriously exclaimed, "Sir, are you my father?"\* The Admiral, bursting into tears, replied,

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called, had not Wallace's victory had the start of it in point of time. *Editor.*)

\* (It is affirmed by Pitscottie, that a wizard, instigated by Cochran, had told James III, that he should be destroyed by his nearest relative. He was thus, probably, led to entertain a constant jealousy of his children; and they were seldom admitted to any intercourse with him. It is alledged that, when his children were very young, the suspicion had attached to his brothers. *Editor.*)

“I am not your father, but I was your father’s true servant.”\* At last, the corpse of the King was discovered, and carried to the palace in Stirling castle, where it lay till interred, with all due honour, in Cambusken-neth, near his Queen, who had died not long before.† The inhabitants still shew the spot. No monument is to be seen.

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\* PITSCOTTIE. † IDEM. BUCHANAN. (Sir Andrew Wood of Largo. On the 18th of March 1483, this property was granted to Andrew Wood of Leith, for his services by land and sea, chiefly in the English war; and confirmed about 1497, with the addition, that the most eminent service had been the defence of Dunbarton, when the English navy came to besiege it. Pinkerton’s History of Scotland, Vol. I. p. 315. Mr Pinkerton conjectures the date of this exploit to be 1481, but says of the whole affair, that it is “unknown in history.” Sir Andrew Wood’s fleet consisted of two ships, viz. Flower and Yellow Carvel. They compensated their want of numbers, by courage, skill, and success. They took five English vessels, who had made an inroad upon the Scottish trade in the Forth. Henry VII offered a large pension to any one who should kill or capture Wood. Many had declined, when Stephen Bull ventured against him with three stout ships completely manned and equipped, and anchored off the back of the Isle of May. Wood, though not expecting him, fought him hard two days, during which they had drifted to the Tay. At length, Wood captured the three English men of war, and brought them into Dundee. Presenting Bull to James IV, he was handsomely rewarded. The monarch gave presents to the English sailors, and sent them and ships as a gift to Henry, who muttered thanks, and disguised his chagrin. Sir Andrew formed, between Largo house and the church of that name, a canal, along which, in a barge,

THE confederate Lords endeavoured to atone for their treatment of their late sovereign by their loyalty and duty towards his son, whom they instantly placed upon the throne. They also deemed it requisite, for their future security, to have a parliamentary indemnity for their proceedings. In a parliament accordingly that met soon after, they obtained a vote, by which every thing done in “the Field of Stirling” was justified, and declared “lawful, on account of the necessity they had lain under of employing force against the King’s evil counsellors, enemies of the kingdom.” This vote is, in the records, called “The Proposition of the Debate of the Field of Stirling.”

THE far greater part of the nation, south of the Tay soon acknowledged the new King; and the castles of Edinburgh and Stirling, surrendered to him. Sir John Lundie was made governor of Stirling, instead of Shaw, whose late treachery had rendered him

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with the appropriate naval honours, he proceeded to and from divine service. The estate of Largo has been more than once associated with naval prowess. It is now the property of Sir Philip Durham, K. C. B. *Editor.*)

detestable even to the party whose interest he had intended to serve.\*

THE northern clans, who had adhered to the late King, did not so speedily submit to his successor, but entered into a combination to avenge his death upon those who were thought to keep his son still captive among them. Early next year, Lord Forbes made a tour through the northern counties, to excite the inhabitants; and accompanied his arguments with an address to their passions, by displaying the bloody shirt of the murdered King upon a lance. The Earl of Levenax, who had espoused the same cause,† raised five thousand vassals and retainers, and marched northward, to form a junction with Forbes. As, however, the King and

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\* PITSCOTTIE. (He was James Shaw of Sauchie, to whose charge the Prince had been left in Stirling castle. He was to blame; but not more than any other of the rebels, or, to use a softer word, confederates. How very unjustifiably James was used by his rebellious subjects, we will attempt to shew in Note Y at the end of this volume. *Editor.*)

† (It will be recollect that, according to a former quotation, he was among the insurgents before the battle of Blackness. Ferrerius fol. 399, as quoted by Mr Pinkerton. I. 928. The family of Levenax, or Lennox, was now the Darnley or Stewart race. *Editor.*)

confederate Lords held Stirling, he crossed the Forth some miles above; and at night, encamped in a field adjoining to Tilly-Moss, now called Moss-Flanders.\* Having no suspicion of danger, and intending to march early next morning, he lay in a careless posture, and had not even set a regular watch. This tempted one MacAlpin to act treacherously. He stole away to Stirling, and gave information of the place where the Earl had encamped, and the insecurity of his posture. Lord Drummond, a chief of the confederates, quickly setting out with a considerable force, surprised the Earl, and, with little bloodshed, dispersed his army.†

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\* SASSENTILLY, a place immediately east of the village of Thornhill, seems to retain the name. It does not appear, however, what was the precise spot of Lennox's *bivouac*. Moss Flanders, Flat? Flounder. Danish *Flynder*, is a sort of flat fish. Bailey. Editor.)

† (SOON after the battle of Moss-Flanders, Lord Drummond, by special license under the hand and seal of James IV, of whose daughter Margaret his youthful Majesty was enamoured, and to whom his lordship was not distantly related by blood, built, on his recently purchased estate of Concraig, the strong castle of Drummond. In 1498, he obtained from the King a grant of the barony of Drummond, in the lordship of Monteith, which, on account of the attempt to avenge the late King's death, had been forfeited by the Earl of Lennox. This barony was purchased by the Earl of Monteith about 1630; and, towards the end of the 17th century,

THE northern clans, hearing of Lennox's defeat, immediately submitted to the new King; and the whole kingdom soon united in acknowledging his authority. As a penance for the unnatural part he had acted towards his father, he wore, ever after, an iron girdle next the skin; adding a link every year.\*

## SECT. XI.

## CASTLE OF STIRLING.†

THE town of Stirling is situated upon a hill; which, gradually rising from the east, termi-

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became, by testament, the property of the Marquis of Montrose, to whose representative, the Duke of Montrose, it now belongs. *Editor.*)

## • PITSCOTTIE.

† (WE may preface this section with a copy of Latin verses of which Camden says, "I shall close my account of Stirling with these lines of J. Johnston." They have not been inserted with others of this poet's works, in the "Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum," and may therefore the more excite the reader's attention. Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch has inserted them in Bleau's Atlas; Sir Robert Sibbald has copied them; and Mr Gough has furnished a metrical translation.

" *Regia sublimis celsa despectat ab arce  
Pendula sub biferis maenia structa jugis.*

nates abruptly in a steep rock, upon the extremity of which is built the Castle. This fortress is of great antiquity; and no certain account can be given of its first erection. Boece affirms that Agricola raised fortifications upon its rock. Nor is it improbable that

*Regum augusta parens, regum nutricula natis,  
Hinc sibi regifero nomine tota placet.  
Hospita sed cuivis, quovis sub nomine, amicus  
Sive es, seu non es, hospes an hostis item.  
Pro lucro cedit damnum. Discordia tristis!  
Heu quoties procerum sanguine tinxit humum!  
Hoc uno infelix, at felix cætera, nusquam  
Lætior aut casti frons, geniusve soli."*

The following is Mr Gough's translation.

" Parent of monarchs, nurse of kingly race,  
The lofty palace, from its height, looks down  
On pendant walls, that guard the lower town;  
While royal title gives it noble grace.  
Friendly to all, whatever be their name,  
Inmate or foe, or real friend or feigned.  
Danger to profit yields. How oft (oh shame!)  
Has noble blood her territory stained!  
Hapless in this alone, to none she yields  
The bliss of genial air and fertile fields."

There is more of the classic, than of the antiquary, in the following extract from Arthur Johnston's lines on this ancient town, as published by Camden and Sibbald.

" *Non semel Ausionius Sterlinum reppulit enses.  
Limes et Imperii quem biberat annis erat.*"

Sletzer the Engineer has given a drawing of Stirling and Castle from beyond the bridge, as they appeared above a century ago. See *Theatrum Scotiae. Editor.*)

the Romans had a station here, for making the necessary preparations for passing the Forth, and invading Caledonia. Their military causeway runs hither from the south; and hence to the north.\* Stirling, according to some, is the *Ouandouara* or *Vindovara* of Ptolemy; though, according to that author, Paisley is entitled to this distinction.†

STIRLING must have been a frontier town from the fifth till towards the end of the

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\* (We have already noticed the opinion of the learned Author of "Caledonia," that "the Romans had a station at Stirling." We have also quoted a Roman inscription, which, in Sir Robert Sibbald's day, was upon a rock near the castle, and intimates that the second legion held here their daily and nightly watch. See 3d foot note to p. 27 of this volume. *Editor.*)

† See his map, published in various works. Mr Chalmers, following an authority harmonizing with more recent statistics, places *Vanduaria* here. The bowling green is traditionally the *praetorium* of the Roman fort. Sir Robert Sibbald and Mr Horsley speak of the remains of a Roman station visible in their times; though it be now effaced by modern inhabituation and horticulture. *Wendur*, in the ancient British tongue, is "White Water;" an etymology applicable to the White Cart. The Roman name *Vanduaria* is the Latin form, *Ozandouara* the Greek. Early last century the *praetorium*, though not large, was well fortified with three fosses and ramparts of earth, so high that men on horseback could not see over. Caledonia, I. 156.

tenth century; and, probably, was sometimes in the possession of one conterminous power, sometimes in that of another. From the contests of which it was thus the subject and scene, it is supposed to have derived its name. *Stryveling*, is said to signify “Strife;” and the monkish writers seem to allude to this etymon, when they call Stirling *Mons Dolorum.*\*

### ON the death of Kenneth II, in 855, his

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\* BOETHIUS. (Another ancient name was Snadun, which William of Worcester, by reference to the mountain in Wales, has called Snowdun, when he says in his Itinerary, p. 311, that “King Arthur kept the round table in the Castle of Styrlyng, otherwise called Snowdon-west-castell.” “The name of Snowden Castle,” says Mr Chalmers, “is the *Snadun* of the Scoto-Irish people, signifying the fortified hill on the river.” Caledonia, Vol. I. p. 245. Sir David Lindsay thus addresses Stirling Castle, in the person of the dying Papingo.

“Adieu fair Snawdoun with thy towris hie,  
Thy chapell royal, park, and tabyll round,”

It is worthy of remark, that, in the modern town of Paisley, which was the *Vanduaria* of the Romans, and subsequently was situated in the kingdom of the renowned Arthur, there is a street called Sneddun, probably the same word with that of which we have recently been treating. The Sneddun, is a street running from the river, towards the summit of the once fortified hill. *Editor.*)

brother Donald V\* mounted the Scottish throne. Historians describe the latter differently; some as valiant and wise, others as utterly wicked. Early in his reign, the kingdom was invaded by two Northumbrian princes, Osbrecht and Ella. Uniting their forces with the Cumbrian Britons, and a number of Picts who upon their expulsion from their native country had taken refuge in England, they advanced to Jedburgh. Here Donald encountered them; and, after an obstinate and bloody engagement, obtained a complete victory. Pushing, however, his advantage no farther than to make himself master of Berwick, he took up his station there in supine security; safe, as he imagined, from an enemy he had so lately vanquished. The Northumbrians, informed of his careless posture, surprised him by a hasty march, dispersed his army, and made himself a prisoner. Marching north, they subdued all before them to the Forth and Stirling. The Scots, without either King or army, sued

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\* (DONALD III, according to the ancient, and, compared to Boece's history, more veracious, chronicles preserved by Innes. They limit his reign to four years, and speak favourably of him. *Editor.*)

for peace. They obtained it on condition of paying a large sum for the King's ransom, and yielding up all their dominions south of the Forth to the Northumbrians, and those south of the Clyde, with Dumbarton, to the Cumbrians. The Northumbrians, taking possession of the territories thus ceded to them, rebuilt Stirling castle, and planted it with a strong garrison. They threw a stone bridge over the Forth; and, on the top, raised a cross, with the following inscription:

Anglos a Scottis separata crux ista remotis.  
Hic armis Brutis: Scotti stant hic cruce tuti.—

Thus translated by Bellenden:

I am free marche, as passengers may ken.  
To Scottis, to Britonis, and to Inglyssmen.\*

\* BOET. Lib. x. (A very extraordinary translation! It is not even a parody. Bellenden's translation of Boece's History of Scotland, of which there was a very small impression, was made for the instruction of the Scottish nobility in the time of James V, and soon after the publication of the Latin original. Of the peerage of those days, Sir Ralph Saddler wrote, "I see none amongst them that hath any agility of wit or learning." Sir David Lindsay, who had had the charge of James when a boy, introduces the young gentlemen about the King's person as thus attempting to bias his youthful majesty against book-learning.

FORDUN takes no notice of this conquest, nor of Donald's captivity; though he mentions a defeat of the Picts by that monarch. The ancient English historians, too, are silent on it; though they mention two Northumbrian princes, Osbrecht and Ella, who both perished in 866, in an attack upon the city of York, occupied by the Danes. The whole story, as well as the inscription, wears much of a monkish garb. Its authenticity, however, is, in some degree, confirmed by the arms of the town of Stirling, which have a bridge, with a cross as aforesaid, and the last line of the recently quoted distich as a motto around it.\*

" We think thame varie naturall foolis,  
That learnis ouer meikil at the scoolis.  
Sir, yow must learne to run a speare,  
And gyde yow lyke ane man of weare."

In his " proeme," or prefatory address, to his translation of the elegant but fabulous history of Boece, Bellenden says, triumphantly,

" Tharefore thou ganis for na catyve wichtis;  
Allanerly bot unto nobyll men." *Editor.)*

\* (ANOTHER account is given by Mr Chalmers of the bridge in the seal of the borough; and we have quoted it as an addition to a foot note by Mr Nimmo. See Section VII. Along with Fordun, who flourished a century before Boece, the ancient chronicles, preserved by the indus-

We must not imagine that, in those times, Stirling castle bore any resemblance to a structure, adapted, as the present is, to the use of fire-arms. Its size and form probably resembled those strongholds which, under the feudal constitution, the English and Scottish barons used to erect upon their estates for inhabitation; and which, in those barbarous ages, they found necessary to fortify for their defence, not only against foreign invaders, but their nearest neighbours. Such a Gothic structure is the *Castrum Strivclense* in the arms of the borough.

THIS fortress, after it had continued in the possession of the Northumbrian Saxons about twenty years, was, together with the whole

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trious and accurate Innes, are silent on the contest between Alpin's second son and the Northumbrians recorded successively by Boece and Buchanan. It was about three centuries after the reign of Donald MacAlpin, viz. 1150, that David I erected Stirling into a royal borough. The earliest notice in Scottish history of a seal is, that the Bishop of St Andrews had one in 1122. Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiæ*, plate 100. Nor is it likely that the arms of a Scottish borough would commemorate a circumstance detracting from the national glory. That they should allude to an affair so honourable as Wallace's victory, and that the allusion should be inserted as an addition to the former device of the body corporate, seems highly natural. *Editor.*)

country south of the Forth, restored to the Scots, on condition of their assisting the Saxons against their turbulent invaders the Danes.

In the arms of Stirling are two branches of a tree, to represent the *Nemus Strivelense*, or “Forest of Stirling,” probably a wing of the Caledonian. Its situation and boundaries are not known. Vestiges of a forest are still discernible for several miles. Banks of natural timber still remain in the Castle Park, at Murray’s Wood, and near Nether Bannockburn. Stumps of trees, with much brushwood, are still to be seen in all the adjacent fields.

WHEN, near the close of the 10th century, Kenneth III was informed that the Danes had invaded his dominions, he appointed Stirling castle the rendezvous of his army;\*

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\* (Our Author quotes no authority. It appears, however, from the documents furnished by Innes, that, after annexing the kingdom of Strathclyde, in 975, Kenneth fortified the fords of the Forth; and that he had carried havoc into Northumberland, before he faced the Danes at Luncarty. Chalmers’s *Caledonia*, I. 394. *Editor.*)

and marched thence to the battle of Luncarty, where he obtained a signal victory over these rovers.

THIS castle is spoken of as a place of great importance in the 12th century. In 1174, William the Lion was taken prisoner in an unsuccessful expedition into England; and, after having been detained a year in captivity, was released, on promising to pay a large ransom, and, as a pledge, delivering into the hands of the English the four principal fortresses of the kingdom, Stirling, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, and Berwick.\* He promised, besides, to

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\* (He surrendered also Gadeworthe. It is remarkable that, in the treaty, as published by Rhymer, Edinburgh is called *Castellum Puellarum*, I. 39. Dunbarton castle was then only the principal dwelling of the old Earls of Lennox. It was not till 1298, that Baldwin third Earl of Lennox surrendered it into the hands of Alexander II, who erected it into a royal fortress. (The Earls of Levenax had a castle, some remains of which, exhibiting the family arms, lately existed, in Strathblane, on the west side of the Blane, nearly opposite to the modern house of Ballagan. The original charter of Balcorrach and other lands by Duncan 8th Earl of Levenax to "Donald of the Levenax," his "laffwell sone," is dated here on the 22d of July 1421. "In Witnes of ye quhilc thyng till ye pnt charter we haf hungyne to our Sell at Strablayn ye xxii day of ye monetht

do homage for his whole kingdom. This was the first great descendant that England obtained over Scotland; and indeed the most important transaction between these kingdoms since the Norman conquest. It happened in the reign of Henry II. His son and successor Richard I remitted what of the ransom-money remained unpaid at his accession, restored the fortresses, and renounced all claim to the superiority of Scotland.\*

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of Julij ye zere of our Lord a thousand four hunder twenty and a zer. Befoir yir Witnass Yat is to say Walter Stewart and James Stewart his broyer William of Strevylling Lord of Cedar Alexander of ye Levenax Sir Robert Lang Prson (Parson) of Inchecalzach Gilbon of Galbrath Donald Clerk with oyr mony personis." Charter, recorded 9th June 1769. Donald of Ballcorrach was lineal ancestor of the Lennoxes or Woodhead.—Middle Catter in Dunbartonshire, a place much indebted to nature, and recently to taste, seems to have been long the residence of the Earls of Lennox of the Stewartine race. Buchanan of Auchmar mentions a charter by Matthew 2d Earl of Lennox (of the name of Stewart), to Robert Buchanan second of Drumkil, granting to him Spittel of Finnick, with boat and boat land of Catter, dated at the Earl's "ancient mansion house of Middle Catter" in 1505.  
*Editor.*)

\* (THE preservation in the English archives of the charter by Richard discharging the concession of superiority extorted by his father from the captive Lion, is referred to by the late Mr William Robertson of the Scottish Register House, as a presumption that Edward I destroyed none of the Scottish records. *Introduction to Index of Charters. Editor.*)

THE Scottish monarchs often held the court and parliament in Stirling castle. It did not, however, become one of their stated residences till the family of Stewart had mounted the throne. From different Princes of that line it received its present form. It was the birth-place of James II, who often resided in it after he had mounted the throne.\* It is well known to have been the place where that Prince perpetrated a deed

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\* (IMMEDIATELY after the murder of James I, the young King was put under the government of Sir Thomas Livingston, who had the keeping of Stirling castle. Chalmers's *Caledonia*, Vol. II, p. 569. The King, by the contrivance of the Chancellor Crichton, was kept prisoner in Edinburgh castle. The Queen Mother resolved to have him under the charge of Livingston; and, visiting her son, under pretext of maternal affection, persuaded him to permit himself to be carried out in a trunk, and put on board a vessel at Leith. They had arrived, ere night, at Stirling castle. The Chancellor, however, seized his Majesty while hunting in the woods near Stirling, and conducted him with much courtesy to his former place of durance. The Regent followed his young charge, and held a conference with Crichton in St Giles's church, when the Earl of Douglas acted as mediator, but so as to offend both. Inviting him to an entertainment in the castle, these two official men, in the presence of the young and terrified monarch, who employed tears and entreaties, made Douglas and his brother be dragged by armed ruffians, from table to the outer court, where they were instantly murdered. Arnot's *History of Edinburgh*, pp. 10, 11. Pretty education for his boyish Majesty! *Editor.*)

which fixes an indelible stain on his reign, the murder with his own hand of William Earl of Douglas, in violation, as is said, of his writ of safety. The royal apartments were then in the north-west corner of the castle, and are now partly the residence of the Fort Major. The closet where the murder was committed still goes by the name of “*Douglas's Room.*”\*

JAMES III, contracting a peculiar fondness for the castle, on account of its pleasant situation, made it his principal residence, and shut himself up in it so closely with his favourites, that the nobility and barons were seldom admitted to any intercourse with him.† He erected several new structures in it, besides repairing and embellishing those that had fallen into decay. He built a large hall,‡ which, in those days, was deemed a noble and magnificent fabric. It is still entire, and goes by the name of the “*Parliament-*

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\* (SEE Note Z by Editor.)

† (It appears, indeed, that his mild, and, according to the ideas of the age, pious temper, did not coalesce with the turbulence and intrigues of his nobles. This point is discussed at some length in Note Y by Editor.)

‡ (120 feet long. *Editor.*)

*House*," having been intended for the accommodation of that court, as well as for other solemn purposes; it is covered with an oaken roof, of exquisite workmanship, and full of carvings upon the wood, according to the taste of the age. This roof is not much decayed, though it has stood nearly three hundred years.\* James also instituted a college of secular priests in the castle, and erected for them the Chapel-Royal.† James VI demolished it in 1594, and, on the same spot, built the present chapel. The annexation of the rich temporalities of the Priory of Coldingham to the Chapel-Royal, by offending the

\* (Mr NIMMO mistook the room where the carvings were in his day. It was "the King's Hall" in the palace. Nisbet's Heraldry, II, 161, where a minute account is given of Prince Henry's baptism. A representation of the front of the hall has been recently published, by Mr William Blackwood, in the "*Lacunar Strivilinense*," a series of masterly etchings, by Mr W. H. Lizars, from the carvings, which lie scattered in various hands, and several of which are identified by a curious frontispiece to Sir John Skene's Collection of the Acts of the Scottish Parliament, printed in 1597. *Editor.*)

† (THE castle had formerly within its walls a chapel sacred to St Michael. The founder is not certainly known to the Editor. Robert Duke of Albany and Regent was possibly. In Robertson's Index of Charters, under the article "Robert Duke of Albany His Register," we find notice of a "Charter of 10 marks furth of the lands of Craigorthe in Stirlingshire, to ane chaplain in St Michael's chappell, in the castle of Stirling." *Editor.*)

Lords Home and Hailes, was a cause of ruin to James III.\*

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\* (AMONG the insurgents in the Battle of Sauchie, Alexander Hume, grandson of Lord Hume, had had a principal command; and, amid other rewards of treason, his father Alexander Master of Home was made Great Chamberlain for life, Warden of the east Marches, Governor to the King, Tutor to his brother the Earl of Marr, and Captain of Stirling castle. He had allotted him the houses of Newark in Selkirkshire and Striveline. Parliamentary Record, 364. Great Seal as quoted by Crawfurd in his "Officers of State." Of the general government of Stirling castle, Camden says, that, "for a long time the Lords Ateskine were castellans, to whose care the keeping of the young Princes of Scotland during their minority was frequently committed." Lord Erskine had had a high command in the royal army, when he fell; and his representative had now, it would appear, been superseded in the government of the castle by a successful insurgent. David II had granted a charter "to Robert de Erskyn Esquire (*Miles*) during his whole life-time, of the keeping of the castle of Strivelyne, with the office of Sheriff (*Vicecomitis*) of the same, with the power of constituting another Sheriff in his place, and a Constable, and Janitor; and, for the maintenance of the said castle, yearly, 14 chalders of wheat, and 12 chalders of oats out of the land of Bothkenere, in the county of Strivelyne, and 200 merks, by the hands of the Chamberlain, from the feu-lands and yearly revenues belonging to the King in the county of Strivelyne, &c. at Strivelyne, 16 April, in the year of our reign 40." i. e. in 1360. Robertson's Index. On the 7th of May following, on the banks of the Forth, near Strivelyn, we find the said *Dominus* Robert de Erskyn, and *Dominus* Hew de Eglynton, the two Justiciars of the kingdom, the one benorth and the other besouth the Forth, acting on the borders of their respective jurisdictions, along with other distinguished persons, of whom *Dominus* Patrick de Grame was one, as umpires, in an agreement between John and Maurice de Drumond on the one part, and John and

JAMES V was crowned here; and its chief ornament, the palace, all of hewn stone, with much statuary work upon it, was built by him. Its form is square, with a small court in the middle, where the King's lions are said to have been kept, and which still goes by the name of the *Lion's Den*. The palace contains many large and elegant apartments. The ground story is now converted into barrack-rooms for the soldiers of the garrison; the upper affords lodgings for the officers.\*

OPPOSITE the palace, on the north, stands a chapel of hewn stone, built by James VI, for the baptism of his eldest son Prince Henry, in 1594. In this chapel, now employed

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Alexander the two surviving brothers of Walter Monteith of Ruskie, on the other. For the particulars, see Priory of Inchmahome, pp. 121-136. *Editor.*)

\* (MR GOUGH, an herculean antiquary, who visited the castle, says of the palace, that "it was begun by James V, and finished by Mary, in a singular stile of architecture, neither Grecian nor Gothic, emblematical figures standing on wreathed balustrade pillars on pedestals, supported by grotesque figures, under something like Gothic arches, and in the pediments of the windows." Edition of Camden, Vol. III. Additions. The figures of James V and daughter appear among statues which, however grotesquely executed, give a sublime interest to the edifice. *Editor.*)

as a store-house, is preserved the hull of a boat, which that whimsical monarch caused to be built, and placed upon carriages, to convey, into the great hall, the provisions for a grand repast to the foreign ambassadors, and other company, on that occasion. From the roof, hangs a piece of square wood, on which are carved models of the castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, Dunbarton, and Blackness.\*

A strong battery, with a tire of guns, pointing to the bridge over the Forth, was erected during the regency of Mary of Lorraine, mother of Queen Mary. It is called the

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\* (THIS apartment is now an armoury; and does honour to the taste and attention of Captain French, a gentleman whose urbanity of manners, founded on benevolence, has been often gratefully experienced by the stranger.—We may take this opportunity of mentioning that the deputy-governor's house in the north-west angle of the square formed by the palace, parliament-house, and chapel-royal or armoury, has double sashes in the outside windows. The atmosphere thus confined between the sashes is known to be the best possible non-conductor of cold or heat. Here is the apartment in which James II slew the Earl of Douglas. It looks into ground on the north called the Nether Bailliey, into which the corpse of Douglas was thrown from a window. In the ceiling of the dining room are some curious ornaments. *Editor.*)

French battery, probably from having been constructed by French engineers. The last addition was made to the fortifications under Queen Anne. They had formerly reached no farther than the old gate, where the flag-staff now stands. In that reign, they were considerably enlarged towards the town; and bomb-proof barracks, with other conveniences for a siege, were erected. From the unfinished state in which some parts have been left, it appears, that the whole plan has not been executed.

IMMEDIATELY adjoining to the buildings upon the north, is an eminence, comprehending a few acres, and which, being inclosed with a strong wall planted with guns, makes part of the fortifications. In this inclosure, called the Nether Bailliery, is the well which supplies the garrison with water.\*

SOUTH-WEST of the castle lies a large park, surrounded with a stone wall, called the King's

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\* (Two store-houses, and a large magazine have been built here since Mr Nimmo wrote. Whether the higher part of the fort was called the Upper Bailliery is not known to the Editor.)

Park, where the court hunted deer kept in it.\* This field, together with Gowling Hill, and other parcels of ground around the garrison, form a small jurisdiction, called the Constabulary of the Castle.† At the east end of the park lay the royal gardens. Vestiges of the walks and parterres, with a few stumps of fruit trees, are still visible; but, by long neglect, and the natural wetness of the soil, the place is now little better than a marsh.

IN the gardens is a mound of earth, in form of a table, called “*the Knot*,” with benches of earth around, where, according to tradition, the court sometimes held *fetes champetres*.‡ Around the gardens are the vestiges of

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\* (It extends to the south side of the modern race-ground. The wall is to be seen running along the base of the basaltic columns which here front the south and west. It is less than twenty five years since it was first traversed by a public road. The old Dunbarton road had hitherto gone by Cambusbaron. *Editor.*)

† (These grounds now belong to the borough. *Editor.*)

‡ BARBOUR, in his account of the battle of Bannockburn, makes mention of a round table, which was then at the foot of the castle. He says, that, when Edward of England was told by Moubray, the governor, that he could not expect safety by being admitted into the castle, ‘he took the way beneath the castle, by ‘the round table.’ It is of great antiquity, and was

a canal, on which the royal family and court aired in barges.\* In the castle-hill is a hollow, called "*the Valley*," comprehending about an acre, and having the appearance of an artificial work, for justings and tournaments, with other feats of chivalry.† Closely adjoining to this valley, on the south, is a small rocky pyramidal mount, called "*the Ladies Hill*," where the fair ones of the court took their station to behold these feasts.

OPPOSITE to the castle, on the north, lies Gowling Hill, on the northern extremity of which, near the bridge, is a small mount,

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possibly in that place long before the gardens were formed. Here, probably, they exercised the pastime, called the *Knights of the Round Table*, of which several of the Scottish monarchs, particularly James IV, are said to have been fond. (Mr Gough remarks that a similar table had, not long before he wrote, existed at Windsor. Edition of Camden, 1789, Vol. III. *Editor.*)

\* (A public road from north to south now traverses the park here. *Editor.*)

† A celebrated tournament, between three Frenchmen and three Scots, took place in Lent 1449, in the presence of James II, the umpire and rewarder. For this, and a public shew of a different sort, the aerial excursion for France of the Abbot of Tungland, see Note AA, by Editor.)

well known in the neighbourhood by the uncouth name of Hurly Haaky,\* surrounded at top with a parapet of earth, and having on it other remains of artificial works. On this mount, Duncan the aged Earl of Levenax, and his son-in-law Murdac Duke of Albany, lately Regent, were, with Alexander a younger son of the Regent's by Duncan's daughter Isabella, beheaded, on the 25th of May, 1425. Walter, the eldest son had met the same fate here on the preceding day.† No known history specifies their crime.‡

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\* (From the childish amusement, probably, of using the skeleton of a Cow's head, for a sliding stool on the declivity. *Haaky* is a sort of generic name for a Cow in Scotland. Lindsay's "Hury Backit" seems to refer to the same amusement. "Sum harlit hym (James V when a boy) to the Hurlie-Backit." The stool, whatever the material, might have been "the Backit." *Editor.*)

† (Sir Robert Graham and several associates had been executed here, for the assassination of James I. As the more popular accounts of the death of this monarch are erroneous as well as the subsequent history of the chief actor, we refer the reader to Note BB.)

‡ An act had been passed in the first parliament after James's return from captivity, ordering the sheriffs to inquire what lands had belonged to the crown during the three preceding reigns, and empowering the King to summon the holders to shew their charters. There had, probably, been some demur, rousing James to vigorous measures. He seems

THE Lordship and castle of Stirling were latterly part of the dowry of the Scottish Queens. A small peninsula betwixt the

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to have selected the ringleaders for an example. He ordered into custody Walter Stewart eldest son of the late Regent, Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, and Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock. The latter two, indeed, were soon after released. He next laid hold of Duncan the aged Earl of Levenax, and Sir Robert Graham, the future regicide. At a parliament in Perth, he arrested, on the 12th of March 1424-5, Murdac Duke of Albany, Alexander his second son, with several others, all of great ancestry and importance. His view probably in seizing so many was, to prevent an insurrection which, as matters stood, was fruitlessly attempted by Murdac's youngest son James. The monarch, adjourning his parliament to Stirling in May, and, presiding in person, formed a jury of twenty one members. Among them were Walter Stewart Earl of Atholl, and the Earls of Douglas Angus and March, all of whom, except Atholl, had been arrested with Albany. There were also three lesser barons who had been similarly seized. As, however, these did not constitute the majority, they could not turn the scale in favour of the accused. What the accusation was, as it is not recorded, we are left to conjecture. The dilapidations of the crown lands implied in the act of parliament recently adverted to, may perhaps sufficiently account for this transaction. A contemporary narrative of the murder of James, preserved in the General Register House, and printed by Mr Pinkerton, represents the general impression to have been that "the Kyng did rather that vigorous execucion upon the Lordes of his Kyne for the covetise of thare possessions and goodes, thane for any rightful cause; althoſe he fonde colourabill wayes to serve his intent yn the contrarye." Register of Parliament and other public matters, Folio, 12. Pinkerton's History, Vol. I, p. 463. Sir David Lindsay of the Mount seems to have doubted of the

bridge of Stirling and the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, still goes by the name of Queen's Haugh, having been the place, where, according to tradition, the Queen's cows usually grazed. The charter to a small parcel of ground, within the Constabulary, mentions its having been granted to the first possessor, for the service of taking care of the Queen's poultry and washing-tubs,

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justice of Murdac's condemnation, when he makes the Papingo thus moralize,

"Quha rang in court mair hie apd trumphand  
Nor Duke Murdok, quhill that his day endurit?  
Was he not greit protectour of Scotland,  
Yet of the court he was not well assurit;  
It changit sae, his lang service was amurit;  
He, and his son fair Walter, bot remeid,  
Forfaulit war, and put to duleful deed."

Murdac Stewart, son and heir of Robert Earl of Fife and Menteith and Duke of Albany Regent, was Justiciary of Scotland benorth the Forth, and designed of Kinclevyne, when taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, in 1402. He had been married since 1391 to Isabella daughter of Duncan 8th Earl of Levenax. He was sent to Henry IV, and presented in full parliament on the 20th of October. He remained in England till 1415; and must have had frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with James I, who was there from 1405, as both were allowed to go at large. Murdac had succeeded his father as Regent in 1419, accomplished the release of his cousin german and sovereign in 1424, and, as Earl of Fife, placed his Majesty in the chair of state, at his coronation in Scone. *Editor.*)

NORTH-WEST of the castle, and leading up to the town, is a steep path, called Ballochgeich.\* James V, who often travelled through the country in disguise, under pretext of discovering thieves and robbers, used, when asked who he was, to call himself "*the Goodman of Ballochgeich.*"†

\* ("Hidden Hollow?" *Gighis* is "Masquerade" in Gaelic. Ballochgeich leads to the old postern gate of the castle. On its eastern side was the Roman inscription already noticed. See p. 27. *Editor.*)

† (BUCHANAN of Auchmar tells a story of "*the Goodman of Ballochgeich,*" which has been often repeated. The first proprietor of Arnrior of the name of Buchanan, a place in Perthshire where this county inserts itself into Stirlingshire, eleven miles from Stirling, and in the parish of Kippen, had requested of a carrier to have part of his load at a price; when he was told that the articles were for the King. "Tell him," said Buchanan, "if he is King of Scotland, I am King of Kippen, and need some of my royal brother's provisions," compelling the carrier to deliver part of the cargo. James, hearing the story, and relishing a joke, resolved to wait on his neighbouring Majesty of Kippen, and did so one day with a small retinue. Demanding admittance at the palace of Arnrior, he was refused by a tall fellow holding a battle-axe, who told him there was no admission till his master had finished dinner. "Tell your master," said James, "the Guidman of Ballochgeigh humbly requests an audience of the King of Kippen." Buchanan, guessing the quality of his guest, received his Majesty with the appropriate honours, and became so great a favourite, that he had leave to draw upon the carrier as often as he pleased, and was kindly invited as "King of Kip-

SIR Robert Erskine was appointed governor of the castle by King David Bruce, in 1360; and, for the sustenance of the garrison, had a grant of twelve chalders of oats, and fourteen chalders of wheat, with two hundred merks, which were yearly payable to the crown, out of the feus of Bothkennar. He likewise obtained a grant of all the feus and revenues in Stirlingshire, belonging to the crown, with the wardships, escheats, and other emoluments annexed to them.\* The office continued in

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pen" to visit his brother sovereign at Stirling. Another anecdote connected with Ballochgeich is told of James V. Being benighted, he entered a cottage in the moor near Alloa; and, though unknown, was treated with all possible hospitality. When departing next morning, he invited the *Gudeman* (i. e. landlord) to Stirling castle, and bade him call for the *Gudeman of Ballochgeich*. Donaldson (this was the landlord's name) having availed himself of the invitation, and doing as directed, gave great amusement to the court, and was, by the King of Scotland, created *King of the Moors*. His descendants retained the cottage, and a bit of ground, situated on the estate of Alton, till lately; and each successive representative of his Majesty was known by the title to which he was the legitimate heir. *Editor.*)

\* CRAWFORD'S State Officers. (We have, in a foot note to p. 276, produced a more specific authority for part of the statement in the text. *Editor.*)

that family till the forfeiture of the Earl of Mar, in 1715.\*

THE prospect from the castle is most delightful, as well as extensive. On the east, the windings of the Forth are very interesting.† As the situation of Stirling castle ren-

\* (THE Marr estate was purchased of the government for his son Thomas Lord Erskine. We may be permitted to express our congratulation, on the late act of liberality on the part of government towards the representative of the Erskines Earls of Marr, in gifting the rents of the Lordship of Stirling to John Francis Erskine of Marr Esqr, a gentleman whose private worth is well known. This was done in 1815, the centenary of the abstraction from his ancestor of the foresaid hereditary emoluments. The rental of the Lordship of Stirling has been printed and circulated by Mr Erskine; and it seems no act of indelicacy towards any person concerned, that we assign to this interesting document a place in the History of Stirlingshire. *Editor.*)

† (Sir Robert Sibbald has described them. "The aspect," says he, "of the crooks of the Forth is very beautiful to the eyes, the silver coloured streams being much set out by the pleasant greenness of the banks: the turns of the river, serpent like, and the various colours of the ground it circleth, are most delightful." He then indulges his poetic vein.

" Renowned Maeander of the much fam'd Troy,  
So full of windings thus doth sport and toy;  
Whose water oft in haste down bends its course,  
Oft turneth back, as seeking its first source."

*History of Fife, Part II, Chapter I. Editor.)*





dered it a key to the northern parts of the kingdom, the possession of it was esteemed of importance. Hence, the sieges and revolutions it has undergone have afforded much matter for history.

IN 1296, Edward I, enraged at Baliol's renunciation of his allegiance, marched into Scotland with a great army, and, like a torrent, carried all before him.\* The strongest fortresses yielded; and Stirling, deserted by its garrison, made no stand. After the battle of Stirling, in 1297, Surry, being forced to retreat, left the castle under Sir Marmaduke de Twenge; who was obliged instantly to evacuate it before Sir William Wallace.† After the battle of Falkirk, Wallace demolished it.‡ It was repaired by Edward II;

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\* TIRREL. (Hollingshed, in a passage already quoted, says softly, that "Wallace, after the battle, went, with sundry of his friends, into the castle of Strivelyne." *Editor.*)

† (It may be proper to apprise the reader, that, instead of correcting, the Editor has found himself called up to write anew, (with Mr Nimmo's occasional aid however,) what follows of the military chronicle of Stirling castle. Nimmo is not only diffuse here, but incorrect and defective; however he may have been servilely transcribed in some minor histories of this fortress. *Editor.*)

‡ TRIVET.

but was, the following year, recovered by the Scots.\* In 1300, the English usurper laid siege to it; when Sir William Oliphant defended it three months, but, at length, capitulated.† It was held by the English till 1303; when the Scottish leaders, having compelled a surrender, restored Oliphant to the command. Edward entered Scotland on the 10th of May; and, having penetrated into the North as far as Kinloss, returned on the 6th of November to the Abbey of Dunfermline.‡ Having, subsequently, dispersed any forces which the Scots could bring into the field, he repaired, early in March, to St Andrew's; where, assembling a great council of English and Scottish barons, he procured the

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\* HEMINGFORD.

† TIRREL.

‡ (EDWARD was at Alnwyke on the 9th of May, at Roxburgh on the 17th and 21st, at Edinburgh on the 4th, at Lythgow on the 6th, at Clackmannan on the 12th and 14th, having probably crossed the Forth near Alloa, with the help of his ships; at Perth on the 16th of June, and 10th of July; at Aberdeen on the 24th of August; at Kinloss from the 9th to the 20th of September; at Dundee on the 20th of October; at Cambuskyneth on the 1st of November; at Dunfermlin from 6th November to 10th February; at St Andrews from 12th March to 4th April 1304; at Strivelyn from 1st May till 29th July; at Boghkener 19th August. Mr Chalmers with his authorities. *Caledonia*, I, 970. *Editor.*)

outlawry of Sir William Wallace, Simon Frazer, and the garrison of Stirling castle. Although gunpowder was yet unknown, he despoiled the cathedral of its leaden roof\* for the siege of the only fortress in Scotland which defied his power. During three months, every expedient was employed by Edward, in person, and often exposing himself, to reduce it. At length he succeeded by storm. He sent the brave garrison, whose offer of capitulation he had refused, to different jails in England; and the governor to the Tower of London. Wallace still remained, unsullied in fame, and unconquered in spirit; but, having been arrested soon after, and carried to London in fetters, he was condemned for high treason, and suffered death on the 23d of August 1305. The English now held Stirling castle for ten years, till the battle of Bannockburn; which was fought to relieve it, but in vain. In 1333, it yielded to Edward Balliol. In 1336, after being repaired by Ed-

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\* (We had omitted, when contradicting the assertion that monasteries were held sacred from destruction in papal times, to mention, that the Abbeys of Dunfermline, Melross, Dryburgh, Restennet and Haddington &c. were about this time, destroyed by the English. Lord Hailes's Annals, I, 276. Rolls of Parliament, I, 471-3. Chalmers's Caledonia, I, 670. *Editor.*)

ward III, it was besieged by Sir William Douglas and Sir Andrew Moray, the friends of David Bruce; when Edward relieved it in person. Sir Robert Keith Marischal, one of the chief heroes of Bannockburn, was killed on this occasion. The castle was, next year, blockaded by the same party, and again relieved by Edward. It was captured by Bruce's friends in 1339.\*

MONCK besieged it in 1651; and, by firing from batteries in the burying ground of the borough, reduced it. The ornamental parts of the palace, and the Franciscan tower, display the mutual discharge of artillery on this occasion. The national registers had, last year, been lodged in the castle. Seizing upon them, Monck, by Cromwell's order, sent them to London; where they lay, in the Tower, till the Restoration. On their return soon after to Scotland by sea (an absurd piece of economy!), they were mostly lost. That they were numerous, appears from an act of parliament in 1661, which states, that eighty-five hogsheads had, in a storm, been

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\* FORDUN, Hemingford.

shifted from the Eagle frigate, to another vessel, and that both sank soon after.

In the beginning of 1746, the highlanders raised a battery of two 16 pounders, two 8 pounders, and three 3 pounders, between the church and Marr's building, but were dislodged by the artillery of the garrison, under General Blackney. On the 27th of January, they erected a battery of three pieces on Gowling Hill, and another of similar power on Lady's Hill; and opened both on the 29th. Many of the besiegers fell by the fire of the castle. It must, however, have surrendered for want of provisions, but for the Duke of Cumberland's approach, and the consequent retreat of the highland army.\*

### SOME important transactions, civil and sa-

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\* (A small history of Stirling, which appeared in 1794, mentions an anecdote of Charles Edward, the more worthy of credit that the anonymous Author is obviously no Jacobite. The highlanders had to pass along St Mary's wynd in going to and from Gowling Hill, and, while passing an opening, were exposed to the cannon of the castle purposely pointed. The more cowardly crept hurriedly on all fours, while the braver marched deliberately and erect. "The town's people remarked," says the history now referred to, "that among the latter was the young Prince Charles." p. 153. *Editor.*)

cred, have, at different times, taken place in Stirling castle.

SOME laws of Alexander II annexed to the *Regiam Majestatem*, were enacted here, particularly that, so friendly to liberty, which established trials by jury. William the Lion held a parliament in the castle, for the payment of his ransom. Here William died in 1212. Several parliaments and conventions met here during the short reign of John Baliol. Here, also, the epistle is dated which, with the advice of the states, he wrote to the King of France in 1295, proposing a marriage between a princess of France and young Baliol.

It was the place of both the birth and coronation of James V. His daughter, too, was crowned in the castle in 1543, when scarce nine months old.\* Arran the Regent, carried the crown on that occasion, and Lennox the sceptre. A numerous assembly of the states, then present, appoint-

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\* (Mr NIMMO had put "years" for months; and the error has been regularly copied into subsequent histories of this fortress. *Editor.*)

ed the castle to be the royal minor's residence; and committed the alternate keeping of her person, and superintendence of her education, to the Lords Graham, Lindsay, Erskine, and Livingstone.\*

THE only son of Darnley and Queen Mary was born, on the 19th of June 1566, in Edinburgh castle, but soon after conveyed to Stirling; where, on the 15th of December, he was baptized with much solemnity. Great preparations were made for the occasion. Couriers were dispatched to the courts of England, France, and Savoy;† and ambassadors arrived from each, to countenance the assembly. A convention of the states granted a thousand pounds Sterling, to defray the expence. The Earl of Bedford arrived, with a vast retinue, ambassador from the Queen of England; and brought, as a gift, a font of gold, weighing a couple

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\* **BUCHANAN.** L. xv. (It was thought necessary, after the disastrous battle of Pinkey, that Mary should be sent to France. Lord Erskine carried her thither, and presented her to the King. *Editor.*)

† (THE Duke of Savoy was uncle to Mary's former husband. *Editor.*)

of stones, and used on the occasion. Monsieur le Croc had come from France. The Count of Brianc, ambassador of the Duke of Savoy, arrived. Many of the Scottish nobility and gentry were present.

ON the day appointed for the baptism, the Prince was carried, at five in the evening, from his chamber into the chapel, by the French ambassador, through a passage lined on either side by nobility and gentry. The ambassador was followed by four Lords of the Romish persuasion, namely, the Earl of Atholl bearing the great wax-cloth, the Earl of Eglinton carrying the salt, the Lord Semple the cude,\* the Lord Ross the bason and ewer. At the door of the chapel, the Prince was received by Hamilton Archbishop of St Andrew's, accompanied by the Bishops, Crichton of Dunkeld, Chisholme of Dunblane, and Lesley of Ross.† Next fol-

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\* (FACE-CLOTH for the infant. It was commonly the priest's fee. Bailey. The Latin *Cudo*, "head-piece or helmet of leather," seems to be the etymon. *Editor.*)

† (JOHN HAMILTON had been successively Abbot of Paisley and Bishop of Dunkeld. He was, under Moray's regency, hanged at Stirling on the 1st of April 1570. Keith's Cata-

lowed the Prior of Whitehern, and several Deans and Arch-Deans, with the officers and singers of the chapel, in their several habits. The Prince was held up at the font by the Countess of Argyle, in name of, and by commission from, the Queen of England. He was baptized by the Archbishop, and named James Charles. His names, and titles, were thrice proclaimed by the heralds with flourish of trumpets. The whole service was Romish, with the exception of the spittle, by the Queen's express prohibition. Neither Bedford, nor any of the Scottish Protestant nobility, entered the chapel. They stood outside the door. None but Popish Lords could be prevailed upon to assist, by carrying the utensils. Bedford observed to the Queen, that, of twelve Earls present, only two had countenanced the rites. The Countess of Argyle, for having acted so principal a part, was called before the General Assembly of the Reformed Church. She appeared; and, professing her sorrow, was ap-

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logue, p. 24. William Chisholme and John Lesley a well known historian, were subsequently exiles on the continent. The former became Bishop of Vason, the latter <sup>of</sup> Coutances.  
*Editor.*)

pointed to do penance where she had offended.\*

THE King was not present at his son's baptism. Buchanan assigns a ridiculous reason, that the taylors and embroiderers had neglected to provide him in proper clothes. Others, with more probability, represent him as having learned that Bedford and his retinue had received express orders from Elizabeth not to address him by the title of King.† As it was inconsistent with his honour to be denied it in his own court, and, at the same time, imprudent to quarrel with the Queen of England, he had, possibly, judged it expedient not to appear.‡

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\* SPOTISWOOD'S History. Melvill's Memoirs.

† (CAMDEN affirms that Bedford was so enjoined. *Editor.*)

‡ (DARNLEY had, for a considerable period, betrayed a sullen temper. He had cruelly insulted Mary by the share he took in the murder of Rizzio, and must have brooded over the cause he had given her to despise, and even hate him. He had openly threatened to quit the country. Stirling was his principal residence at this juncture. The house he lived in looks up Broad Street, and is now occupied by a branch of the Bank of Scotland. He had refused to accompany Mary thence to Edinburgh soon after the birth of the Prince. Robertson. He had made a short excursion to Holyroodhouse, and had an ungracious interview with the Queen. Returning to Stirling, he seems to have been chiefly here till some time

AFTER service, the Queen, with the English and French ambassadors, sat down to an elegant repast, in the Parliament-House. The second course was brought in a wheeled machine, accompanied by a musical band. At the suggestion of a Frenchman, a number of men, dressed as SATYRS, with long tails, and whips, preceded the vehicle. Some Englishmen, conceiving a personal insult, raised a noise; and it was with much difficulty that the Queen could appease the uproar.\* Bedford, alone of his countrymen, treated the infantine pageant with silent contempt.

THE ambassadors, during their stay, were entertained with frequent banquets, and various amusements. Bedford never attended worship in the chapel, but went with the Protestant Lords to the town-church.† At his departure, he was presented, by the Queen, with a chain of dia-

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in November, when he went to see Mary at Jedburgh. Robertson. He thence quickly came back to Stirling, and staid here till the 27th of December, when he visited his father in Glasgow. Drumsoy, pp. 4, 5. Chalmers's Caledonia, II, 463. *Editor.*)

\* MELVILLE. † KNOX.

monds, valued at two thousand crowns. His retinue also were honoured with presents.\*

AFTER Mary's resignation of her kingdom,† in 1567, the nobility, gentry, and

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\* ("THE King and Queen," says Mr Chalmers, "kept their Christmas at Stirling." On the 27th, Darnley went to visit his father at Glasgow. On the 28th, Mary visited Drymen, near Loch Lomond; on the 29th, she had returned to Stirling, where she remained on the 30th. On the 31st, she went to Tullibardin, where she conferred a benefice on Adam Murray. On the 1st of January, 1566-7, she had returned to Stirling, where she abode till the 13th, when she set out for Edinburgh. Caledonia, Vol. II, p. 469. *Editor.*)

† (*Maria Scotorum Regina,  
Hominum seditionisorum  
Contumelias lassata,  
Minis territa, clamoribus victa,  
Libello per quem  
Regno cedit,  
Lachrymans trepidansque  
Nomen apposuit.*)

Dr Johnson has translated his Latin words.

"Mary Queen of Scots,  
Harrassed, terrified, and overpowered  
By the insults, menaces,  
And clamours  
Of her rebellious subjects,  
Sets her hand,  
With tears and confusion,  
To a resignation of her kingdom."

Boswell's Life of Dr Johnson, Vol. II. p. 300 of 3d edition.  
*Editor.*)

burgesses, met at Stirling on the 29th of July, and set the crown upon the head of her son, James VI, then about thirteen months old. Having convened in the castle, and adjusted the solemnity, they walked in procession to the town-church. After sermon, by Mr John Knox, the royal infant was anointed by Bothwell Bishop of Orkney;\* and the crown was set upon his head, or rather held over it. The Earls of Morton and Home gave a promissory oath, in name of his infant Majesty, that he should profess and maintain the reformed religion, and govern the kingdom accordingly. As they returned to the castle, Atholl carried the crown, Morton the sceptre, Glencairn the sword of state, and Marr the young King.†

THE castle was his residence during his minority, and witnessed his education under four preceptors, the celebrated George Buchanan, David Erskine commendator of

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\* (He had married the Queen to Bothwell. Keith's Catalogue, p. 135. *Editor.*)

† SPOTISWOOD. Crawford's Memoirs.

Dryburg,\* Adam Erskine commendator of Cambuskenneth, and Peter Young. The care of his person was committed to the Countess of Marr, and the late Regent's brother, Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar.†

\* (ACCORDING to the Earl of Buchan, this commendator of Dryburgh was the ancestor of Ralph and Ebenezer Erskines, both seceders from the national church. They were natives of Dunse. The latter, it is well known, had, before his secession, been a parish minister in Stirling. Life of John Earl of Marr, and son of the Regent. The followers of the Erskines have latterly obtained a merited fame in the republic of letters. Need we say that we allude to Doctors Jamieson and M'Crie? *Editor.*)

† (AFTER the appointment of Morton to the regency, the Lords of the secret council, by the admonition of the estates of parliament, gave a charge to Sir Alexander, the original of which is mentioned by the Earl of Buchan as being in the archives of the family of Marr, and which is thus quoted by his Lordship. "That the said Alexander be himself, and the friends of the young Earl of Marr his nephew, for quilks he soll be answerable, soll keip the castle of Striveling, in name and to the use and behoof of our sovereign Lord, and soll alswe, surely and faithfully, keip and observe the maist nobill person of his Hiencss within the said castle, at the devotion of his said present regent, his Hieness continueing, as afore, under the noriture of the Lady Countess of Marr his Majesty's governante as towards his mouthe and ordering of his person, &c. And that the education, and instruction of our said sovereign Lord on literature and religion, under Maisters George Buchanan and Peter Young, his present pedagogis, or such as soll hereaftir be appointit be the said Lord Regent, agreeing in religion with the said George and Peter, as it is approvitt in Parliament, and usit in the said castell," &c. &c. Fugitive Essays by the Earl of Buchan, pp. 291-2. In 1578,

THE first parliament, after James had taken the government into his own hands, met in 1578, in the great hall in the castle. A party of the nobility were so highly displeased with Stirling as the place of meeting, in preference to Edinburgh, that they protested against it. The real cause, however, of their disgust, was the inveterate enmity they entertained against Morton, the late regent, who still continued with the King, and, according to the Earl's enemies, much influenced his counsels. The discontented Lords had declined, on that pretext, attending parliament; and publicly affirmed, that their sovereign was detained captive. This de-

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the son and successor of the Earl of Marr and late Regent, succeeded his uncle in the custody of Stirling castle; and it was agreed upon between the ruling parties, that Marr should not remove the King any where without the consent of the council; that he should not receive any within his Highness's lodgings whom he did not know to be well affected towards his Highness, admitting an Earl with only two in train, a Lord with one only, and a Gentleman unattended; that Maister George Buchanan and Maister Peter Young, should continue his Majesty's instructors, and no others be admitted without the council's consent, nor any religious exercise be kept within the castle, but that which the parliament had approved. *Ibid. p. 294.* Marr, after being Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and created Lord Cardross with a power of assignment, died in Stirling castle on the 14th of December 1694, and was interred in the family chapel at Alloa on the 7th of April 1695. *Editor.*)

claration was flatly contradicted by a royal proclamation.\* The matter, however, did not terminate here. So great a jealousy had taken place between the dissatisfied Lords and the King's attendants, that troops were levied on both sides; but, before hostilities had commenced, an accommodation was happily brought about, and a temporary tranquillity restored.†

IN 1594, the most magnificent piece of pageantry ever seen in Scotland was acted in the castle. An account of it will be given in the following section.

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\* (THE King declared that "it was his desire to remain at Stirling and be served by the Earl of Marr, with whom he knew his surety was greater than if he should be at the devotion of those that caused the present troubles" &c. Spotswood. In an original letter from Nicholas Arrington to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, preserved in the Cotton Library (Caligula VI, Folio II), and dated "at Straveling April 4 1580," is the following passage: "Here is greate myslykinge that the King is no bettere accompanied with councillors, an that he frequents the fields and hunting too moche." The passion for rural sport attended James to England. The first monarch of Great Britain wrote his council from his hunting-seat near Royston; "Hunting is necessary for my health; upon my health depends the health of the nation; and therefore it is necessary for the health of the nation, that I should hunt." *Editor.*)

† SPOTISWOOD.

## SECT. XII.

BAPTISM OF PRINCE HENRY,

30th AUGUST 1594.

ANNA, Princess of Denmark, and Queen of James VI, was, on the 19th of February 1593-4, delivered of her eldest son\* in Stirling castle. Ambassadors were immediately dispatched to the courts of England, France, Denmark, the Low Countries, Brunswick, and Magdeburgh, with tidings of the happy event, and a request that each would send a representative to the baptism. A convention of the nobility and principal boroughs was called, under pretext of asking their advice in the arrangement of the solemnity, but, in reality, to solicit money to defray the expence. The convention, informed of the King's design, re-

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\* (THEY had been married above five years, viz. from the 24th of November 1589. Prince Henry was their first child. The mode of setting down the year of his birth in the text results from the difference between the computation then and now. It is familiar to chronologists, that, till 1600, the Scottish new year's day was the 25th of March. *Editor.*)

dily granted a hundred thousand pounds of Scotland, or eight thousand three hundred and thirty three pounds, six shillings and eight pence Sterling. So large a sum gave James new spirits, and encouraged him to begin the preparations.\* The mansion where

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\* (For the expences of his marriage "his Highness" had had the promise from the boroughs of L.20,000 Scots. The difficulty with which it seems to have been performed may illustrate the extent of parliamentary exertion on the occasion more particularly before us. The present Mr Boswell of Auchinleck has printed a curious voucher on this subject. "Edin. 1st Sept. 1589, The King and Lords of the Secret Council "considering how yt afere ye landing of ye Queen, his Highness bedfellow, now hourly looked for to arrive, accompanied with certain persons of honourable rank and estate, yr mon be pnt ready silver to deburs, for buying outredding and furnishing sic things as of necessity mon be had for yr Intertainment dureing sic time as ye solemnity wch sal be used for ye dcoration of ys honourable action sal endure; and now his H. having made accompt of ye sum of 20,000 Lib. promised to be lent by ye burrows to ys effect &c.....and yrfor his H. with advice of his sd Lords, ordains Letters to be direct to charge ye provost & baillies of all the Burrows of ys realme, to make paymt of ye sd sum to Ja. Dalziel, burgess of Edr. collr. general yrof, within 10 days, under the pain of Rebellion & escheat, &c." The learned and ingenious gentleman who has favoured his friends with this and other curiosities of the olden time, has printed a royal mandate of the same date, bearing that "the King considering how yt for ye greater solemnity and decoration of ye honourable action now in hands, his hieness will have adoe with great quantity of powder, & yrfor ordains Letters to be direct, chargeing all persons yt have any quantity of powder pntly in yr hands yt name of ym

the Prince had been born was pitched upon for the baptism. As, however, James III's chapel was deemed neither large nor elegant enough, orders were given to demolish it, and erect on its site another and a finer. Craftsmen were summoned from all parts of the kingdom; and, that the work might be executed with the greater dispatch, large pay was allowed, and the King acted as daily overseer.

THE dispatches to foreign courts had been so well received, that ambassadors arrived from each. On the 16th of July, landed at Leith Christianus Bernakow, and Stenio Bille, ambassadors from the King of Denmark, the Queen's father. Next day, arrived Adamus Crusius from the Duke of Brunswick, together with Joachimus Bessewitius, from the Duke of Magdeburgh. On the 3d of August, came the Baron of Braderod from the States of Holland, accompanied by Jacobus Falkins.

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take upon hand to sell dispone or transport ye same, or ony pt yrof, furthe of ys realme, but to retain & cause the same be in readiness to be delivered to sic persons as his ma. shall direct for reset yrof, upon reasonable prices, under ye pain of confiscation of ye same, together with all ye rest of yr moveable goods, to his H. use." *Editor.*)

treasurer of Zealand. The English ambassador, indeed, did not reach Stirling till the 28th. This delay was occasioned by the sudden illness of the nobleman first appointed, the Earl of Cumberland. The Earl of Sussex, having been chosen in his place, had required some time to prepare for the unexpected journey.

THE preparations were, meanwhile, going forward; and the ambassadors entertained in the most splendid and sumptuous manner. Hunting, and other exercises of the field, or various amusements in the palace, were the pastimes of the day; and the evening was spent in balls, masks, and banquets. Tournaments, and running at the ring, were practised in the Valley; which was surrounded with guards, finely appalled, to prevent the croud from breaking in. A scaffold was erected on one side the Valley, for the Queen, her ladies, and the foreign ambassadors. The performers, at their entrance, uniformly made a low obeisance to this illustrious groupe.

THE baptism was performed, on the 30th of August, with a pageantry surpassing any

thing of the kind ever seen in Scotland. It is easy to discern, throughout the whole, the features of that vanity and pedantry which distinguished James VI. The new chapel-royal was hung with the richest tapestry; and every embellishment added, tending to heighten the splendour of the occasion. The eastern part was inclosed with a rail, which none was allowed to pass, except the King, and the performers of the service.

At the north-east corner, was placed a chair of state for his Majesty; and on the right, at a small distance, another chair, finely ornamented. It had been designed for the French ambassador, who had not yet arrived. Next was a seat covered with crimson taffety, for the English ambassador extraordinary. On a desk before him lay a red velvet cushion, and on either side stood a gentleman-usher. Next sat Mr Robert Bowes, the ordinary ambassador of England, on whose desk lay a purple velvet cushion and cloth. Next to him sat the ambassador of Brunswick, with a green velvet cloth and cushion before him. At the most remote distance, were placed the ambassadors of the Low Countries, with a blue velvet cloth and cu-

shion. On the left were placed the two Danish ambassadors, with a velvet cloth of purple on their desk. Next sat the ambassador of Magdeburgh. Over head of each were the armorial bearings of his respective constituent.

IN the midst of the rail stood a pulpit, hung with cloth of gold. All the pavement inside the bâllustrade was overlaid with fine tapestry. In a desk under the pulpit, sat David Cunningham, Bishop of Aberdeen,\* with David Lindsay, *Minister† of Leith*, on one hand, and John Duncan, one of his Majesty's Ordinary Chaplains, on the other. Before them stood a table covered with yellow velvet.

THE passage from the Prince's chamber, which was in the palace, to the door of the

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\* (He had formerly gone ambassador to Denmark. Keith's Catalogue p. 78. *Editor.*)

† (THEN a novel addition. It has been, invariably, the appropriate addition of the ecclesiastics of Scotland, since 1689. "Minister at" was the expression used during the unsettled period that intervened from the Reformation to the Revolution; and has kept its place in the ecclesiastical records to the present day. "Minister of" seems to express more aptly the territorial function of the parochial clergy. *Editor.*)

chapel was lined with a hundred hag-butters,\* fifty upon either side, finely apparelled, and mostly young burgesses of Edinburgh. When all the necessary preparations were completed, his Majesty, King of Scots, attended by the nobility and privy-councillors, entered the chapel, and sat down in the chair of state. The foreign ambassadors now repaired to the Prince's chamber, where they found the royal infant laid upon a bed of state, embroidered with the Labours of Hercules. The ascent to a platform on which the bed stood was by three steps, covered with tapestry wrought with gold. A large cloth of lawn covered both bed and steps, and reached a good way over the floor. As soon as the ambassadors and other officers had assembled, the Dowager Countess of Marr† approached the bed, and, making a

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\* (ANOTHER name for Musqueteers. *Editor.*)

† THIS venerable matron had formerly, by act of parliament, been appointed “*gouvernante*” to the baby James, “his Hieness continueing under her noriture, as towards his mouthe and ordering of his person.” Archives of the Marr family, as quoted by a noble cadet, and that lady’s descendant, the present Earl of Buchan. *Fugitive Essays*, Edinburgh, 1812, duodecimo, pp. 291-2. Under a section dedicated to antique costume, it may not be esteemed a violent digression should we make another quotation from his Lordship’s account of James’s infancy. The royal charge, when at Stirling, had, in the dead

low obeisance, took up the Prince, and delivered him into the hands of the Duke of Lennox, who immediately presented him to the English ambassador; to be by him borne into the chapel. Upon a table in the room stood the implements of the sacred service. These the master of the ceremonies delivered to certain noblemen, to be carried before the Prince. The Prince's robe-royal, of purple velvet, richly set with pearls, was delivered to Lennox, who put it upon the royal infant, whilst the train was borne by the Lords Sinclair and Urquhart. They, adjourned to an outer chamber, where a canopy was supported with four poles, and covered with crimson velvet fringed with gold. At length, when every thing had been regularly adjusted; the procession, at sound of trumpet, set out in the following order. Lyon King at Arms, with the other Heralds in their best

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of night, been seized with a colic. The ladies were all summoned from their warmed births to attend his Highness; when, as was remarked by his Lordship's author, "none of the ladies had any shifts, except the auld Countess of Murr, her Ladyship being tender (sickly)." p. 290. What a contrast to that ostentation of opulence, the means of which the Scottish parliament, with a laudable sympathy indeed in his domestic happiness, had given their Sovereign! *Editor.*)

robes; the Lords bearing the utensils. Lord Seton a silver bason, Lord Livingston a towel, Lord Home a ducal crown, richly set with diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds. Then followed the canopy, borne by four barons, viz. Walter Scot of Buccleugh; the Constable of Dundee; Sir Robert Ker of Cesford; and the *Laird\** of Traquair. Under the canopy walked the Earl of Sussex, ambassador extraordinary of England, appointed to that special service, carrying the Prince in his arms, and assisted by the ordinary ambassador, Mr Bowes. Along with them was the Duke of Lennox. Around the canopy were the ambassadors of Denmark, Magdeburgh, and the States. Last of all, followed the Countess of Marr, Mrs Bowes, the ladies of honour, and the nurse.

At their entrance into the chapel, the utensils were received by the master of ceremonies, who placed them upon the table before the pulpit; and the noble bearers retired to their seats. The canopy was set

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\* (A word tantamount to "Baron," and including the idea of a Peer of Parliament; however applied latterly, in a ludicrous sense, to very small land proprietors. *Editor.*)

down before the pulpit, where the English ambassador delivered the Prince to Lennox, who immediately gave him to the Lady Marr, who committed him into the hands of the nurse. All the ambassadors retired to their seats. Outside the rail were placed long seats, covered with green, on which were seated the gentry of England, Denmark, Germany, Flanders, and Scotland.

As soon as all the company were seated, and silence made, Mr Patrick Galloway, one of his Majesty's Ordinary Chaplains, mounted the pulpit, and preached from Genesis 21; 1, 2; "*And the Lord visited Sarah, as he had said, and the Lord did unto Sarah as he had spoken,*" &c. When sermon was ended, the Bishop of Aberdeen stood up in his seat, and discoursed on the Sacrament of Baptism, in Latin, as well as English, as a proper compliment to the continental part of his audience. The provost and prebends of the chapel sang the twenty-first psalm. The King, leaving his seat, advanced towards the pulpit. The ambassadors followed in order. The barons who bore the canopy moved towards the pulpit; and the Duke of Lennox, receiving the Prince from the Lady Marr, delivered him to

the English ambassador, who held him in his arms during the performance of the sacred act. The royal child was christened under the names of Frederick Henry, no sooner pronounced, than thrice repeated aloud by the Lyon King at Arms, and as often confirmed, with sound of trumpet, by the inferior heralds.

WHEN the action was over, the King, ambassadors, and great officers returned to their seats. The English ambassador, meanwhile, stepping aside, was waited on by two gentlemen-groomis; one of whom, kneeling, presented a basin, while the other, in the same humble attitude poured water into it. The ambassador washed his hands; and, having wiped them with a towel presented to him, with equal reverence, by a third gentleman-groom, resumed his chair.

WHEN all was composed, the Bishop of Aberdeen, mounting the pulpit, pronounced in Latin verse, a eulogy on Prince Frederick Henry. He then addressed himself, in Latin prose, to each of the ambassadors; beginning with “ My Lord Sussex.” He gave a history of each Potentate there diplomatically repre-

sented, shewed the relation which each crowned head bore to the royal family of Scotland, and concluded by giving God thanks on the joyous occasion. It now only remained to pronounce the concluding benediction. This had no sooner been done, than the Lyon King at Arms enunciated aloud, "God save Frederick Henry, by the Grace of God, Prince of Scotland," and the inferior heralds, at an open window, re-echoed the benison, with the shrill trumpet's clang.

THE King, Prince, Ambassadors, Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Ladies, retiring in the same order in which they had entered, repaired to the Parliament House. The guns of the castle were, meanwhile, fired, and answered by volleys of small arms. When the procession had arrived, the Duke of Lennox, receiving the Prince from the English ambassador, presented him to the King, who dubbed him a Knight, the Earl of Marr touching him with the Spur. The King also placed upon the infant's head a ducal crown; and the Lyon proclaimed, "The Right Excellent, High and Magnanime Frederick Henry, by the Grace of God, Knight and Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Earl of Carrick,

Duke of Rothsay, Prince and Great Steward of Scotland." These titles were repeated by the heralds, at an open window in the hall, with the usual flourish of trumpets.

The Prince was then carried, by the English ambassador, to his chamber in the palace, where a variety of the most rich and rare *propines*\* were presented. His Majesty was now pleased to confer knighthood upon the following gentlemen, William Stewart of Houston, Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, John Boswel of Balmourow, James Shaw of Salquhy, (Sauchie) John Murray of Ethilstown, William Menteith of Kerse, Alexander Frazer of Frazerburgh, John Lindsay of Dunrod, George Livingston of Ogilface, James Forrester of Torwoodhead, Alexander Balfour of Strathour, Walter Dundas of

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\* (*PROPINE*, French, "Drink-money," from the Latin *propino*, "I drink," and radically from the Greek *propinein*, "to drink part of a cup before handing it." In her intercourse with France, Scotland had borrowed many words. *Propine* had come to signify, generally, "gift." Thus,

" Propines like this I'll get nae mair again  
Frae my dear Lindy. Mony a time hast thou  
Of these to me thy pouches feshen fu'."

Ross's *Helenore*, Aberdeen 1789, 3d edition, p. 26,  
as quoted by Dr Jamieson. *Editor.*)

New-Liston, John Boswel of Elasemont, George Elphiston of Blythwood, William Livingston of Darnchester, and David Meldrum of Newhall.\* These names, with their new honours, were proclaimed upon the terrace in front of the castle; and large quantities of gold and silver scattered amongst the people.

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\* THE following motley oath was taken and subscribed by each.

" 1. I shall fortify and defend the true Christian religion, and Christ's evangel, now presently preached within this realm, to the utmost of my power. 2. I shall be loyal and true to my sovereign Lord, the King's Majesty, to all orders of chivalry, and to the noble office of arms. 3. I shall fortify and defend justice at my power, and without favour or feed. 4. I shall never flee from my sovereign Lord, the King's Majesty, nor from his Hienes's lieutenant, in time of melay and battle. 5. I shall defend my native realm from all alieners and strangers. 6. I shall defend the just action and quarrel of all ladies of honour, of all true and friendless widows, of orphans, and of maidens of good fame. 7. I shall do diligence, where-soever I hear there are any murderers, traitors, and masterful reavers, that oppress the King's lieges and poor people, to bring them to the law. 8. I shall maintain and uphold the noble state of chivalry, with horse, harness, and other knightly abuziments, and shall help and succour them of the same order, at my power, if they have need. 9. I shall inquire and seek to have the knowledge and understanding of all the articles and points contained in the book of chivalry. All these premisses, to observe, keep, and fulfil, I oblige me, with my hand."

THE tables had, meanwhile, been covered in the Parliament House; and, at eight, their Majesties, and the ambassadors, sat down to a sumptuous banquet. The Lord Lyon and followers entered with note of trumpet; next, those of the nobility who belonged to the Royal Households. Of the King's were the Earl of Marr *Great Master Householder*; Lord Fleming *Great Master Usher*; the Earl of Montrose *Carver*; the Earl of Glencairn *Cup-bearer*; and the Earl of Orkney *Sewer*. Of the Queen's household were, Lord Seton *Carver*; Lord Home *Cup-bearer*; and Lord Semple *Sewer*.

THEIR Majesties and the ambassadors were placed at one table, with an open space between chairs. On the King's right, sat the Earl of Sussex and Mr Bowes, the English ambassadors. Next, were placed those of Brunswick and Magdeburgh. On his left, in a chair of state, sat the Queen; and next, the Danish ambassadors, and those of Holland and Zealand.

ON the east side of the hall were two long tables, for the noblemen, maids of honour, and counsellors of Scotland, with the noble-

men and gentlemen of England, Denmark, Germany, and Flanders. Here the sexes sat alternately.

WHEN the first course, a very sumptuous one, had been removed, the company was suddenly surprised by a whimsical spectacle, a *Moor*, having round the neck, for traces, massy chains of gold, and drawing a triumphal car, to the sound of trumpets and hautboys.\* The machine had been so artfully contrived as to appear to be moved by the Moor unassisted. It was at first designed that a Lion should draw it; but, lest the quadruped should alarm the ladies, or, startled by the lamps and torches, commit havoc without distinction of sex, it was deemed preferable that the work should be done by the biped.

THE chariot bore a table richly covered with fruits, and confectionary, and attended by six damsels, three of whom were clothed in argentine satin, three in crimson satin,

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\* (SOMETHING similar, it will be recollectcd, had taken place at the King's baptism. *Editor.*)

and all of them glittering with gold and silver. Each wore on the head a garland; and the hair, which flowed without confinement, was bedecked with feathers, pearls, and jewels. In front stood CERES, holding a sickle in one hand, and a bunch of corn in the other, with this inscription upon her side, FUNDENT UBERES OMNIA CAMPI. Over against CERES stood FŒCUNDITAS, holding some bunches of *chesbols*,\* designed to represent fruitfulness, with this device upon one side, FELIX PROLES DIVUM, and upon the other, CRESCANT IN MILLE. Next, on the other side, was placed FIDES, holding a bason, in which were two hands joined, with this sentence, BONI ALUMINA CONJUGII. Over against FIDES stood CONCORDIA, in whose left hand was a golden tassel, and in her right the Horn of Plenty, with this device, PLENO BEANT TE NUMINA SVU. The next place was occupied by LIBER-

\* (Scottish name for "poppy." The prelifix nature of this vegetable is well known. The name of *chesbol*, however, according to Dr Jamieson, is derived from its deleterious quality. "It is not improbable," says the learned philologist, "that *chesbol* is formed from the French *chasse poulx* wild black hellebore or bear's foot, from *chasser* and *poulx* or *pouls*, to drive away the pulse." The name of the bear's foot might naturally be transferred to a plant whose medical effect is similar. *Editör.*)

ALITY, who held in her right hand two crowns, and in her left as many sceptres, with the motto, ME COMITE, PLURA DABIS QUAM ACCIPIES. The last was PERSEVERANCE, having in her hand a staff, and upon her left shoulder an anchor, with the scroll, NEC DUBIAE RES MUTABUNT NEC SECUNDÆ. The dessert was delivered, in silence, by the damsels, to the Earls, Lords, and Barons, as *Sewers*.

ANOTHER spectacle, equally uncommon at feasts, entered the hall; a boat placed upon wheels, and moving by invisible springs. Her length of keel was eighteen feet, and breadth of deck eight. The highest flag (which was lowered upon her passing through the door of the hall) was forty feet, from the solid element on which she moved. The masts were red, the tackling and cordage silk of the same colour, and the pulleys gold. Her ordnance consisted of thirty-six brass pieces, elegantly mounted. The sails were of white taffety, and the anchors tipped with silver. In the fore-sail was a compass, with this device, QUASCUNQUE PER UNDAS. On the main-sail were painted the joint arms of Scotland and Denmark, and this inscription common to both,

**EN QUÆ DIVISA BEATOS EFFICIUNT, COLLECTA TRA-  
NES.** All the sails, flags, and streamers were embroidered with gold and jewels. The mariners were six, clad in variegated Spanish taffety. The pilot, arrayed in cloth of gold, moved the machine at will. Fourteen musicians, appalled in taffety, were on board. There, too, was ARION with his harp. Upon the fore-castle stood NEPTUNE, clad in Indian silk embroidered with silver, holding a trident, and wearing a crown inscribed JUNXI ATQUE REDUXI. Next stood THETIS, with her mace, and this device, NUNQUAM ABERO, ET TUTUM SEMPER TE LITTORE SISTAM. At her hand stood TRITON with his shell, and the scroll, VELIS, VOTIS, VENTIS. Around the vessel were three SYRENS, who, accommodating their gestures to the music, repeated, “ UNUS ERIS NOBIS CANTANDUS SEMPER IN ORBE.” The vessel was decked with pearls, corals, shells, and other marine productions. At sound of trumpet, she entered the hall; and, at the blast of TRITON’s shell, and the pilot’s whistle, made sail, discharging her ordnance, till she had reached the table. The *Sewers* received the cargo, being sweetmeats in crystal glasses, curiously painted with gold and azure,

and made up in the shape of various fishes. While the vessel was unlading, ARION, sitting upon the prow, cut in form of the fabled dolphin, struck the harp; then followed hautboys, violins, and flutes; and, last of all, a general concert. When the banquet had ended, thanks were given, and the hundred and thirty eighth psalm sung in seven parts by fourteen voices. Then, at the sound of TRITON's shell, and the pilot's whistle, the vessel weighed anchor and made sail, till she had got outside the hall.\* The hull, pretty entire, and standing on four wheels, is still to be seen in the chapel.†

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\* (THIS mixture of Christian devotion and Pagan pantomime was certainly, to say the least of it, in bad taste. *Editor.*)

† THIS account is extracted from a pamphlet entitled "True Account of the Baptism of Prince Henry." It agrees with Sir James Melvill and Archibishop Spotswood, so far as they describe the circumstances of the service. Melvill mentions several valuable presents made the Queen by the foreign ambassadors, when, afterwards, admitted to an audience. From the English Queen was a cupboard overlaid with silver, and some cups of massy gold. The states presented a golden box, inscribed "*Gift to the Prince of five thousand a year,*" and accompanied by two cups of the same material, "so weighty," says Melvill, who was employed to receive them, "that I could hardly lift them and set them on the table."

## SECT. XIII.

## TOWN OF STIRLING.

STIRLING, the chief town of the county of this name, is situated in 56 degrees 12 minutes north latitude, and 3 degrees 50 minutes west longitude from London. It bears a near resemblance to Edinburgh, being built upon a hill, gradually rising from the east, and terminating in an almost perpendicular basaltic rock, on the summit of which stands the castle.\* Its lofty situation, in the midst of a spacious and fertile plain, contributes not only to the pleasure of the inhabitants, as it furnishes one of the most extensive and variegated prospects to be met with in Scotland, but also to their health, by affording the advantage of breathing a pure and wholesome

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\* ANCIENT Athens is extremely like both. This strikingly appears from Stuart's views of that renowned city. Its resemblance to Edinburgh is emphatically dwelt on by a living traveller, Dr. Clark; who remarks that the surrounding scenery is the Highlands of Scotland, with the accompaniment of magnificent works of art. Travels. Vol. III. Golconda has a similar situation. *Editor.*)

air. William the Lion requested, in his last illness, to be carried to Stirling, in the hope of reaping benefit.\*

THE castle, no doubt, gave rise to the town, by encouraging the neighbouring people to settle under its protection; and, when that fortress had become a royal residence, many of the nobility and state-officers built in the town, for conveniently attending the court. Merchants and tradesmen were attracted hither. Thus did it gradually increase, until it had covered the greater part of the hill, and become a place of general resort.

STIRLING, from its vicinity to the Forth, as well as from its castle, has always been deemed an important town. From the remotest ages, the most common and easiest communication of the northern and southern parts of the island has been by the fords, or the bridges in its neighbourhood. Hence the possession of it has been of the greatest consequence for the command of Scotland.

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\* FORDUX.

BESIDES the natural rampart formed by the Forth, at a small distance, on three sides; artificial fortifications have been drawn around it. On the west, it is defended by the castle; on the north, the vestiges of a great ditch are still discernible; and, on the south, which derives no assistance from the river, a strong wall runs along the brink of a steep rock. In ancient times, too, the east side was inclosed with a wall, passing a little east of the present meal-market.\*

STIRLING first appears as a royal borough under Alexander I.† Its armorial bearing,

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\* (Now (1817) Reading Room, and Public Library. The street running south-east is modernly called Quality Street. *Editor.*)

† (Mr NIMMO had said David I; but we were unwilling to confine so material a fact to the comparative obscurity of a note. The most ancient of the town's charters is granted by Alexander I, at Kincardine, the 18th of August, 1119, and 12th of his reign. It is not a writ of erection. It merely confers some additional privileges on the burghers and freemen. Statistical Account, X, 273. Alexander, however, might have been the monarch by whose favour Stirling had obtained its earliest franchise. "The following arrangement," says the learned and accurate Mr Chalmers, "of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, may be made under the several reigns of the Kings, as those communities successively appear in charters. Under Alexander I, Edinburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, Strive-

as set forth on its ancient seal, is on one side, a bridge, with a cross on the top, and the motto around it,

HIS ARMIS BRVTI: SCOTI STANT HAC CRVCE TVTL.  
CONTINET HOC NEMVS ET CASTRVM STRIVILENSE.

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lin, Inverkethin, Perth, Aberdon, the three last of which obtained their respective charters from William the Lion. Under David I, Jedburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Rutherglen, Renfrew, St Andrew's, Dunfermline, Crail, Elgin, Forres, Inverness; Rutherglen and Inverness had their first existing charters from William. Under William, Dumfries, Lanark, Glasgow, Irvine, Ayr, Forfar, Dundee, Aberbrothock, Munross, Inverury, Kintore, Banff, Cullen, Nairn. Under Alexander II, Annan, Dunbarton, Dingwall, Rosemarkie. Under Alexander III, Kinghorn, Peebles, Selkirk. Under Robert I, Kirkaldy, Queensferry, Lochmaben. Under David II, Cupar, Inverbervy, Dunbar, Brechin, Lauder, Wigton. Under Robert III, North Berwick, Rothsay. Under James II, Kirkcudbright; James III, Kirkwall; James V, Pittenweem, Burnt-island, Dysart; James VI, Anstruther Easter, Do. Wester, Culross, Wick, Sanquhar, Stranraer; Charles I, Dornoch, Inverary, New Galloway, Newburgh; Charles II, Tain, Cromarty, Kilrenny; William III, Campbelltown." Some of them had been ecclesiastical boroughs, others boroughs of barons. Caledonia, I, 775, 6. We may, meanwhile, remark that, as Stirling was one of "the Court of the Four Boroughs," it is probable that, with the exception of the other three, Edinburgh, Roxburgh and Berwick, it is the most ancient royal borough in Scotland. It is asserted by the late Reverend Doctor James Sommerville, Minister of Stirling, that "there is no regular Annal, or Register, respecting it, previous to the middle of the 15th century;" that "the only one that reaches back to that period, or near it, is the Register of Sasines, commencing in 1479;" and that "the Council Records commence in 1597." Stat. Acc. X, 274. *Editor.*)

On the reverse, a Gothic castle, and two branches of a tree, represent the castle and forest of Stirling, as appears from the following line around it, *CONTINET HOC NEMUS ET CASTRUM STRIVILENSE*. The wolf, an inhabitant of the ancient Scottish forests,\* makes a part of the arms; and is represented on a seal apart, standing on a rock, with the motto, *OPPIDVM : STERLINI*. The transaction to which the motto of the bridge is supposed to refer, has been mentioned in a former section.†

STIRLING was one of the towns which constituted the “*Curia Quatuor Burgorum*,” or Court of Four Boroughs. This court (which was the origin of the “Convention of Boroughs”) was a Commercial Parliament, invested with full powers to determine in every question, whether judicial or legislative, relating to the Scottish boroughs. At a meet-

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\* (The place is traditionally pointed out where the last wolf that infested Monteith was killed, a romantic cottage south-west of the Mill of Milling, in the parish and barony of Port. *Editor.*)

† (We have elsewhere given Mr Chalmers's opinion of the arms and motto so far as the bridge is concerned. See p. 176. *Editor.*)

ing of the *Curia Quatuor Burgorum* in Stirling, 12th October 1405, various laws were enacted concerning the internal order of boroughs, and the qualifications of burgesses. In those ages, the appeal from the sentences of the Borough-Courts was to the Chamberlain, at Haddington; who was empowered to summon an assize of three or four respectable burgesses, one from each of the following towns: Edinburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, Stirling; or, when Berwick and Roxburgh were in the hands of the English, from Linlithgow and Lanark. The verdict was final.\*

[THE Chamberlain held circuits, or “*chamberlain-ayres*” (as they were called), in the different boroughs of Scotland; and his decrees were reviewed by the *Curia*.† In 1454, the convention was removed to Edinburgh, and Haddington struck off the list of “the

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\* *CURIA Quatuor Burgerum annexed to Regiam Majestatem.*

† (It has been deemed expedient to insert in the text this leading fact in the history of the Scottish royal boroughs; and also a history of the corporation of Stirling to more recent times. Mr Nimmo, publishing during its temporary annihilation, has passed this event in silence. The insertion is marked with brackets. *Editor.*)

Court of the Four Boroughs."\* Under James III, this court was changed into what was called, "the Convention of the Royal Boroughs," to be held yearly at Inverkeithing.† It does not appear, however, from the Record, that it had met earlier than 1552. Meanwhile, the sentences of the borough magistrates came to be reviewed by the ordinary courts of law, instead of the Chamberlain of the *Curia*. By a statute in 1535, magistrates were to produce their accounts yearly at the Exchequer, after a public notice of

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\* This court comprehended, originally, Edinburgh Berwick Roxburgh and Strivelin. Caledonia, I, 775. Haddington, which first appears as a royal borough under David I, had, it would seem, been substituted for Berwick or Roxburgh, and was the place of convention. Ibid, II, 598. It was, indeed, the demesne town of the Scottish King in the 12th century. David I, in a grant recorded in the chartulary of May, says of it "my burgh of Hadintune." Ibid, II, 412. William the Lion dates charters at Hadintun, and gave his daughter Isobel in marriage to Robert de Ros at Hadintun. Alexander II was born at Haddington. Chronicle of Mailross, as quoted by the Author of Caledonia, II, 413. In 1454, James II granted to the magistrates of Edinburgh a right to hold, yearly, within their jurisdiction, a court of parliament of the four principal boroughs of the kingdom, Edinburgh, Stirling, Linlithgow and Lanark. Caledonia, II, 598. Thus did Haddington, although the seat, cease to be one, of the four conventional boroughs.

† PARLIAMENT 14, c. 3.

fifteen days.\* By a statute of James VI, the Convention was to meet four times every year, in any borough it pleased, with one commissioner only from each, except Edinburgh, which was to have two.† By a subsequent statute of the same monarch, a majority of the boroughs, or the city of Edinburgh with any other six, would call a Convention as oft as they saw meet, and all the others were to attend under penalty.‡ The Convention of Royal Boroughs now meets in Edinburgh. The Lord Provost of the Scottish metropolis, though not a member, is perpetual Preses. The city clerks are clerks to the convention. It commonly sits four days; during which the magistrates of Edinburgh keep open table for the members.§

For about a century before 1773, the town-council of Stirling, consisting of twenty-

\* PINKERTON's History of Scotland, II, 351.

† PARLIAMENT 5, c. 24.

‡ PARLIAMENT 14, c. 119.

§ ARNOT's History of Edinburgh, pp. 463, 4, 6. The Convention had been in use to review and alter the constitution of the boroughs. As, however, it had gone great lengths; it came to be held that it could not exercise this power in any degree. Ibid, p. 464.

one members, elected, in a great measure, their successors. Fourteen were of the Guildry or Merchants, and seven of the Incorporated Trades. The Provost, four Baillies, Treasurer, and Dean of Guild, were annually, or, it might be, for two successive years, but no longer, chosen out of the Merchant-Counsellors; seven Merchants by the common council in place of seven Merchant-Counsellors who had vacated their seats; and each of the seven incorporated trades made up a list or *leet* of four of their members, to be sent to the council, two from each of which were cut off by the council, and two returned to their respective incorporations, that they might elect one to be Council-Deacon\* for the ensuing year. A magistrate might, and by practice often did, remain in council as one of the seven ordinary Merchant-Counsellors, or be made Dean of Guild; who was Preses of the Council, and could again be elected Provost or Bail-

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\* THE trades incorporated by royal charter, are, hammermen, weavers, shoemakers, taylors, butchers, skinners, bakers. There are four communities not having royal charters, viz. mechanics, not of any of the classes before mentioned, barbers, carters, and maltmen. They were constituted by the magistrates between 1720 and 1730. Each person, on entering, pays L.2 2s. 6d. to the borough. Stat. Account.

lie. This succession and interchange of official dignity might last for a life-time, without any practical responsibility.\*

In the above-mentioned year, three leading members of the town-council had entered into a combination, unknown, as appeared in evidence, to the majority, to preserve themselves and friends perpetually in office. This abuse of power was, by certain injured individuals, brought before the Court of Session, then consisting of one chamber. The election of magistrates and counsellors of the borough of Stirling made at Michaelmas 1773, was, by a casting vote, declared "null and void." The cause was appealed to the House of Peers, and the decree affirmed.† The effect was to annihilate the borough.

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\* ORDER of his Majesty's Council 23d May 1781. The power of the bakers to send eight, asserted in the Statistical Account, is not mentioned in the voucher now quoted.

† In a chronological catalogue of the prose works of the celebrated Dr Samuel Johnson, published by the late Mr Boswell of Auchinleck, we find, under the year 1775, the following article, "Argument to prove that the Corporation of Stirling was corrupt, dictated to me for the House of Lords." Vol. I, p. xxx of 3d edition. The industrious biographer says, "I consulted him upon a cause, *Paterson and others against Alexander and others*, which had been decided by a casting

MATTERS had remained thus nearly eight years, when, on the 23d of May 1781, his Majesty in council was pleased, to grant the petition of the burgesses and inhabitants of the burgh of Stirling, setting forth the facts above stated, and humbly praying that his

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vote in the Court of Session, determining that the Corporation of Stirling was corrupt, and setting aside the election of some of their officers, because it was proved, that three of the leading men, who influenced the majority, had entered into an unjustifiable compact, of which, however, the majority were ignorant. He dictated to me after a little consideration, the following sentences on the subject. "There is a difference between majority and superiority; majority is applied to number, and superiority to power; and power, like many other things, is to be estimated *non numero sed pondere*. Now though the greater *number* is not corrupt, the greater *weight* is corrupt, so that corruption predominates in the borough, taken *collectively*, though, perhaps, taken *numerically*, the greater part may be uncorrupt. That borough which is so constituted as to act corruptly, is in the eye of reason corrupt, whether it be by the uncontrollable power of a few, or by an accidental gravity of the multitude. The objection in which is urged the injustice of making the innocent suffer with the guilty, is an objection not only against society, but against the possibility of society. All societies, great and small, subsist upon this condition; that, as the individuals derive advantage from union, they may likewise suffer inconveniences; that, as those who do nothing, and sometimes those who do ill, will have the honours and emoluments of general virtue and general prosperity, so those likewise who do nothing, or perhaps do well, must be involved in the consequences of general corruption." Vol. II, pp. 379, 380 of 3d edition.

Majesty would be graciously pleased to restore the said borough, and to direct a magistracy and town-council to be chosen by a poll-election, and that some part of the former *set* or constitution of the borough might be altered, in order to prevent in future the abuses which had occasioned the present disfranchisement. The alterations are said to have been suggested by the then Lord Advocate of Scotland, whom, as the order in council bears, his Majesty had consulted, Henry Dundas, Esq. afterwards Lord Viscount Melville. By the new constitution, the Merchants were to elect the fourteen Merchant-Councillors; the seven incorporated trades their respective Deacon, who was thereby to become a constituent member of the town-council; the Merchants at large, were to chuse one of the fourteen merchant-councillors to be Dean of Guild; the seven new Deacons, with a delegate chosen by each incorporated trade, to elect one of themselves to be Deacon Convener; the said fourteen to compose the Convener Court till the next election; and the fourteen Merchant-Councillors, with the seven Deacons of the Trades, to chuse

the Provost, four Baillies, and a Treasurer out of the fourteen Merchant-Councillors, exclusive of the Dean of Guild, the Provost to be Chief Magistrate and Preses of the Council, in place of the Dean of Guild, who was Preses of the former set.\*

It appears that, in practice, the Dean of Guild, who is chosen by the merchants at large, is changed annually.†

IT may be proper to state that the burgess-oath of Stirling, which had not been

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\* SEE Order in Council, 23d May 1781. It is our voucher.

† THERE does not seem to be any necessity for this practice. There is no law to this effect in his Majesty's Order. It may, however, be a matter of expediency, similar to the resolution of the Town Council in 1695, that none of that body is to purchase or to take in lease, any part of the public property, or to receive any remuneration for trouble in managing the affairs of the borough; and this, for the public accounts, a board of auditors, not members of council, shall be annually elected; two members by the merchants at large, and two by the seven incorporated trades. Measures which, one would think, might have secured the borough against the cause of its subsequent defranchisement; though, perhaps, symptomatic of corruption. There seems a propriety in allowing the chief magistrate a handsome salary, to support his dignity. In 1718, the Council of Edinburgh settled upon the Provost a yearly salary of L.300 Sterling. He had formerly enjoyed certain perquisites, which were then abolished. Arnot, p. 203.

affected by the great municipal revolution above commemorated, is couched in such general and liberal terms as to admit those who in relation to the oaths of other burroughs are termed antiburghers. To illustrate this point, we may quote an instance of the stricter burgess-oath. “ I protest before God and your Lordships, that I profess and allow with my heart, the true religion presently professed within the realm, and authorized by the laws thereof. I shall abide thereat and defend the same to my life’s end, renouncing the Roman religion called Papistry.”\* At Stirling, on the other hand, a milder oath is administered. “ I swear to be a faithful burgess to the burgh of Stirling, to obey the magistrates thereof, and town officers having their lawful commands, in matters purely civil, so far as agreeable to the word of God.” The restriction of obedience to matters “ purely

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\* Such is the burgess oath of Perth. This, and similar forms, involving religion, have produced a schism among the followers of Ralph and Ebenezer Erskines. The last mentioned person, once minister of the third charge of Stirling, continued at the head of the burghers. A difference about the authority of the civil magistrate to check heresy has recently produced a schism among the burghers. Such as deny it are said to be of “ *the new light*. ”

civil," is asserted to have been introduced at the particular desire of the *antiburgher-burgesses*. It may thus be said, that, in relation to their own borough, there are no anti-burghers here.]

In the council-house is kept the pint-jug, appointed by law as the standard in Scotland for Dry Measure. The material is a sort of *yetlin*, and of very rude manufacture.\* It is mentioned, in acts of parliament, as being here before the reign of James II. By act 19th February 1618, entitled, "Act anent settling the weights and measures of Scotland," it is statuted and ordained, that "the wheat firlot shall contain twenty-one pints and a mutchkin of the Stirling Jug;" and that "the firlot for bear, malt, and oats, shall contain thirty-one pints of the same.†

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\* (OUTSIDE, and opposite the handle, it has two shields in relief; one of which, near the mouth, has the lion of the Scottish arms, the other a rudely designed quadruped, in a horizontal position, and so little defined, that it resembles a child on all fours as much as any thing. The wolf, as being the crest of the borough arms, might have been intended, however unsuccessful the artist. *Editor.*)

† (THE contents of the firlot are 2,688 $\frac{1}{2}$  solid inches. To Edinburgh was assigned, by parliament, the keeping of the

THE church of Dominicans or Black Friars, which stood outside the walls of the town on the east,\* was the chief place of worship for the inhabitants, till James V, in 1494, founded a convent of Franciscans or Gray Friars in the higher parts, and built

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standard *Ell*, to Perth the *Reel*, to Lanark the *Pound*; with a view, as Mr Chalmers conjectures, to their respective manufactures. The Stirling *Jug*, was lost, till discovered by the late Reverend Alexander Bryce of Kirknewton, a gentleman zealous to apply his science to common life. Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. II. p. 40. This ingenious parish minister was father of James Bryce Esqr. of the Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh, the Rev. William Bryce Minister of Aberdour, and Sir Alexander Bryce K. C. B. *Editor.*)

\* (It is now entirely erased, and the foundation partly converted into garden ground. Duncan Earl of Levenax, Murdo Duke of Albany, Walter and Alexander Stewarts, sons of the latter and grandsons of the former, after being executed on the Hurly-Haaky on the 24th and 25th of May 1425, were buried in the Black Friars on the south side of the great altar, "with their figures and arms depicted." Douglas's Peerage, p. 397. His voucher is "Chron. Scotiæ" in Advocate's Library, p. 272. Douglas quotes the words "*figuris et armis eorundem depictis.*" From recent excavations, and the discovery of many human bones, it appears, that the branch of Friars Wynd parallel to Quality Street runs through the middle of the ground formerly occupied by the convent as a cemetery, and is comparatively modern. It is in the recollection of a person yet alive, that part of the building of the convent, within the garden, was pulled down, and that a man in armour was found buried in the wall in a perpendicular attitude. The figure, including the dress, had greatly decayed, and both soon yielded to the influence of the atmosphere. *Editor.*)

the present church for the accommodation of that fraternity. The last mentioned house is a magnificent Gothic fabric, all of hewn stone, with an arched roof supported by two rows of plain massive pillars. It was, of course, originally one church. Since the reformation, it has been divided by a dead wall, and at present makes two large and convenient places of worship, called the east and west churches. A small addition is said to have been made to the fabric at the east end, by Cardinal Beaton.\* It is taken notice of in history, as the place where, in 1543, the Earl of Arran, Regent during Mary's minority, publicly renounced the reformed religion. Here, on the 29th of July 1567, James VI was crowned. The tower and roof bear many marks of bullets shot by the castle at General Monck's troops, when, in 1651, he had raised batteries in the church-yard; and also, in 1746, at the highlanders, who fired small arms from the tower.†

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\* (THE chancel, an addition which once added greatly to the internal as well as external beauty. When the magistrates again seat it, they will, in some measure, redeem its pristine elegance, by reversing the order of the pulpit and gallery.  
*Editor.*)

† (It is 22 feet square, and about 90 high. *Editor.*)

NORTH of the church stands a ruinous building, begun to be erected, in 1570, by the Regent Marr; and hence called "Marr's Work." The stones were brought from the neighbouring Abbey; the extreme dilapidation of which is thus partly accounted for.\* Some trifling inscriptions are still legible upon the lintels of the doors and windows. Many of the stones have lately been carried off to rebuild a church-yard wall at St Ninians; and what still remains of the fabric is preserved to protect the main street, or market-place, from the fury of the west winds.† Near it stands another building, which anciently belonged to the family of Argyle. On the right hand of the street leading to the castle, stands a spacious edifice, once belonging to the Alexanders Earls of Stirling,‡ and afterwards to the Dukes of Argyle, by one of whom it was

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\* (THE Abbey was the quarry for the small modern village of Cambuskenneth. *Editor.*)

† (SIR Robert Sibbald says that "from the rooms of the Earl of Marr's house, the whole large street may be seen;" and that "the Earl lived splendidly here." History of Stirlingshire, Edinburgh 1710, pp. 42, 43. *Editor.*)

‡ (FOR some account of the builder, Sir William Alexander of McNstri, and first Earl of Stirling, who was eminent as a poet and statesman, see Note to Section XIV. *Editor.*)

lately sold.\* Several other houses are pointed out, as having been the dwellings of the nobility and barons, while the court resided in the castle.†

THE town was enlarged towards the east in James VI's time. Formerly, the east wall passed a little below the present meal-market,‡ and the south port stood a hundred yards more to the westward. The last built

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\* (In February 1681, the Earl of Argyle entertained here the Duke of York, afterwards James II, under whose reign he was put to death. The principal apartment then used was in 1715 the scene of the councils of war held by the Earl's son against the son of James II. The Duke of York had, in his Scottish tour, been sumptuously entertained by the magistrates of Edinburgh, and experienced hospitality at Linlithgow and Falkirk. Caledonia, II, 697. Arnot, 177. "Argyles Lodgings" in Stirling was bought by government in 1779, and converted into a military hospital. *Editor.*)

† (ESME STEWART, Lord d' Aubigny in France, where he had been born and bred, and Duke of Lennox in Scotland, to whose lovely daughter the Treasurer Marr was subsequently married, is said to have lived in the site of the present weigh-house: Here, when, at "the procurement of the Earl of Morton," he was hard pressed by mynisters to make a re-solute confession of his religion, notwithstanding any dispensacions, he keipt his chambre as it were not weil dispos-ed." Speaking of this, the English ambassador, in a letter to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh already quoted, says, "some of the mynistres holdit the opynyon that he wantit but laboringe." *Editor.*)

‡ (Now (1817) Reading Room and Public Library. *Editor.*)

port was erected about 1591. When taken down a few years ago, to render the entry to the town more commodious, a silver piece of the size of a crown, was discovered in the foundation. Three *cinqe foils* occupy the shield; on which are emblazoned the helmet, surmounted by the crown, of royalty. The legend around is "MARGARETA. D: G PRIN. COM. AB. ARBURGH." On the obverse, is the Holy Child in the centre, holding a globe, with a cross on the top. Around the Child is a Glory, and around the latter, "PROTECTOR MEVS ES TV. 1576."\*

NEAR the South Port is a very copious and pure spring, called *St Ninian's Well*, on account of its having been dedicated to a saint, whose memory was universally esteemed.†

\* (From an inspection of the coin in the custody of the town council, we have been enabled to correct Mr Nimmo's false date, 1587, and erroneous legend, "MARGARETTA PRINCESS DE MAGDEBURGH;" both of which have been implicitly transcribed into the minor histories of the borough. Mr Nimmo makes his lady a grandmother of Anne Queen of James VI. There was an Ann-Margaret daughter of Otto Junior of Harburg. She was born, 2d March 1567, and became Lady Provost of Quedlinburgh. She died in 1643. Anderson's Royal Genealogies, p. 521. *Editor.*)

† (See Note Q by Editor.)

The remains of a chapel also are to be seen. Having been repaired, it is much used by the inhabitants as a washing-house. The well, from which an extensive and populous parish takes its name, furnished the inhabitants of Stirling with the greater part of the necessary water, till 1774; when, to the great benefit of the place, water was brought in pipes from Gilly's-Hill, about a mile distant. It now supplies every quarter of the town.

THERE are three hospitals in Stirling. The oldest is called *Spittel's*, from Robert Spittel taylor to James IV. Mr Spittel founded and endowed it for the relief of decayed tradesmen.\* The house stands near the

\* (A house in the Back-Row has the following inscription, with the scissors *en saltier*.

THIS : HOVS : IS : FO  
VNDIT : FOR : SVP  
PORT : OF : THE : PVI  
R : BE : ROBERT : SPIT  
T AL : TAILLYO  
VR : TO : KING  
JÆMES : THE : 4 : IN  
ANNO : 1590  
R S

Another house bears his name and scissors. It is at the south end of the opening above the flesh-market. The deed of foun-

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flesh market; and the funds which support the institution, are the rents of lands belonging to it, and presently amounting to three hundred pounds Sterling yearly.\* He built the bridge across the Bannock, at the village of Bannockburn, and several others in the neighbourhood.†

COWAN'S hospital stands in the highest part of the town. It was founded in 1639, and largely endowed‡ by John Cowan, a substantial merchant here, for the support of twelve decayed Guild-Brethren. The house, a handsome fabric, though not large, was built in 1639. Adjoining to the house is “the bowling-green.” The funds, being laid out upon lands, are in a very flourishing condition; and afford a competent support to a great number of people.§ The yearly reve-

dation is lost. The sum left is not known. The managers have no rule of distribution, but custom. Stat. Acc. *Editor.*

\* (THE Statistical Account 1793 complains of Mr Nimm's overstatement, and affirms that “the present yearly rent of these lands is L221.” The rental from Martinmas 1815 to Do. 1816 was L.1089 16s. 1d. Sterling. *Editor.*)

† (SEE Note CC by Editor.)

‡ (THE sum left was L.2222 Sterling. The managers are the Town-Council, and the Minister of the first charge. *Editor.*)

§ (THE widows and daughters of the Guild-Brethren are admitted to a share. *Editor.*)

nues amount to eleven hundred pounds Sterling;\* and, amongst other lands belonging to it, are those of Cambuskenneth, very fertile. Neither the houses belonging to this institution, nor Spittel's houses, are occupied by their stipendiaries, few of whom could find accommodation. They are permitted to have their dwellings in the town, and neighbourhood.

A third hospital is *Allan's*, originating from the bounty of John Allan, Writer in Stirling; who, at his death, about 1725, founded it, for the maintenance and education of the children of decayed tradesmen.† The funds,‡ being in land, yield four hundred pounds Sterling yearly.§

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\* (THE rental from Martinmas 1815 to Do. 1816 was £4363 12s. 8d. Sterling. Were the original number of pensioners adhered to, they would each have above £350 a year. *Editor.*)

† (A clause provides for his relations, if indigent. They have regularly claimed a share. *Editor.*)

‡ (30,000 merks, or £1760 Sterling. The managers are the town-council, and the minister of the second charge. *Editor.*)

§ ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAME merchant in Stirling, bequeathed, in 1809, to the town-council, £4000 Sterling, of which the interest was to be applied to the clotheing and edu-

THE intentions of the founders are surely laudable. It may, however, be asked, whether such institutions do not hold out a premium to idleness, improvidence, and extravagance. Experience confirms what a moderate degree of sagacity teaches *a priori*, that excessive almsgiving demoralizes not only such as are its immediate objects, but the community connected with them.\*

THE two principal entries to the town are the Borough Port upon the south, and the

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cating of boys, sons of the Guild-brethren and of mechanics, by equal members. *Editor.*)

\* ("So numerous are the poor in Stirling," says a late writer, "and so ample the funds for their relief, that it resembles a vast hospital." The late statistical writer of Stirling, who is well known to have given much benevolent and judicious attention to the poor, is of the opinion in the text, but enumerates other causes of poverty; the number of low wretched houses which none but the poor will hire, and of tippling houses where they drink and get dissipated, the low rate of female labour as affording no effectual encouragement to honest industry, and principally the castle as being garrisoned by invalids who connect themselves with poor women in Stirling and become the parents of a race of beggars. Stat. Acc. 1793. VIII, 290-1-3. It may be added, that the pensioned paupers of Stirling, being prohibited from following their vocation in the borough, issue forth, in good weather, much to the annoyance of the neighbourhood for many miles. *Editor.*)

bridge upon the north.\* No certain information can be obtained of the first erection of the bridge. It has four arches, with a gate at the east end.† In 1745, the southernmost arch was broken down by order of General Blackney, to prevent the Highlanders from passing that. Before its existence, the passage was by a bridge half a mile more to the westward at Kildean. The foundations are still to be seen. It appears to have been the bridge mentioned in *Regiam Majestatem*, as the place where the inhabitants south of the Forth, challenged as having in their possession stolen goods belonging to the people on the north, were appointed to produce their warrants within six weeks. The bridge lately built at Drip, has greatly facilitated ] the communication with the west country.

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\* (THE access has been much improved of late. A road of ample dimensions, and as easy of ascent as the ground will admit, has been cut through Ballochgeich. The new turnpike which passes Craigforth from Callander, Doune and Port of Monteith, leads at pleasure in a straight line along the Carse by the vicinity of the bridge of Stirling, avoiding the acclivity of the castle rock, and the hazards peculiar to thaw after intense frost; by Ballochgeich; or, finally, by a new road along the west side of the castle, and joining the road from Dunbarton. *Editor.*)

† (Now (1817) taken away. *Editor.*)

IN the town-house are kept, joined by a massy silver ring, two silver keys, about seven inches long, and of the ordinary shape, one of them belonging to the borough-port, the other to the gate upon the bridge. These the magistrates have been in use to present to the King, or any of the royal family, when happening to pass. They were last presented to his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland, in 1746.

OPPOSITE to Stirling, upon the north bank of the river, stands a high rock, *Abbey Craig*, so called from its vicinity to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. On the top are extensive ruins, called *Castle-Hill*. A small stone was lately dug up here, with the Scottish thistle on one side, and on the obverse elegant Saxon characters.\*

IN the neighbourhood of Stirling is a

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\* We regret our inability to give a copy. We are happy, however, in being able to mention, that, in 1784, Alexander Harley, now resident in Stirling, having been employed in excavating *Abbey Craig*, found eleven brazen spears, somewhat resembling those in the late Baron Clerk of Pennicuick's collection, and of which Mr Gordon has given likenesses in his *Itinerarium*. Several were presented to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, and four are preserved in the Council Chamber of Stirling. *Editor.*)

chain of four steep rocks, all gradually rising from the east, terminating in an almost perpendicular precipice on the west, and each of which, has witnessed important military transactions. Abbey Craig, the most north-easterly, is memorable for the defeat of the English<sup>1</sup> near it by the renowned Wallace. The next, on which stand the castle and town of Stirling, has been the scene of innumerable encounters. The third, called Gilly's-Hill, is the western termination of the famous field of Bannockburn. At the east end of the fourth, Sauchie-Hill, lies the field where James III, and his disaffected subjects, headed by his juvenile son, engaged.\*

THE river is navigable by small craft as far as the town; and some trade is carried on along it, although the numerous windings render the navigation tedious.† Yes-

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\* (THESE, and a fifth basaltic rock, Craigforth, anciently Craigorthe, when illuminated by the rays of the setting sun, form a very striking group. Basaltic rocks prevail elsewhere in the county. Several of the pillars are of gigantic stature, mostly five sided. *Editor.*)

† (THE distance of the quays of Alloa and Stirling, along

sels of seventy tons proceed, in stream-tides, as far as the shore of Stirling; but several fords or shoals in the river, prove obstacles to those of heavier burthen. A vessel sailing between Stirling and Alloa, requires a wind so frequently shifting, as, during the voyage, to blow from all points of the compass.\* Should the project, lately in agi-

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the middle of the river, is seventeen miles; of that of Alloa and Stirling bridge nineteen and a half. The direct line is only six. *Editor.*)

\* (THE steam-boat, though a modern introduction, is familiar to most people. Several vessels on this principle have been used between Newhaven and Stirling since 1814, and furnish the traveller with an easy and cheap conveyance—The first hint of the steam-engine was given by the Marquis of Worcester, in his ‘Century of Inventions.’ Captain Savery constructed the first. Newcomen condensed the steam in a cylinder. Mr Watt of Glasgow is the great improver, and has applied it to many useful purposes. Having been employed by the University to put in order one of Newcomen’s, he was led to invent his own, the *chef d’œuvre* of mechanism. He found that a cubic inch of water is converted into a cubic foot of steam, in other words, increased 1728 times. Thomson’s History of the Philosophical Society, pp. 114-5. The American States, who have built a large steam frigate, for thirty 32 pounders to fire red-hot balls, claim the application of steam to a vessel moving on water. That it was practised, however, in Europe before the existence of the transatlantic commonwealth, appears from the following extract from Ruddiman’s Weekly Mercury for 1779, a work then published in Edinburgh. ‘Deux Ponts, Septr. 8. A Frenchman

tation, of a nayigable canal along the banks of the Forth be revived, and meet with success; it will advance, not only the trade of Stirling, but the improvement of an extensive and fine country westward.\*

THE neighbourhood, being plentifully stored with coal-mines, has given occasion to apply to Stirling the following lines

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belonging to the French ambassador at Vienna, has invented a boat with wheels, and put in motion by fire. He uses his model to go up the Danube, and a large vessel is making upon the same principle. A Venetian mechanic had conceived the idea of a boat to go by fire, but whether with wheels is not affirmed. Vol. II. No 1. October, 1777. *Editor.*)

\* (THE advantage of such a mode of intercourse is unquestionable. Nor does the practicability admit of controversy. The celebrated John Smeaton F R S, the architect of the Eddyston Lighthouse, and the engineer of the great Canal of the Forth and Clyde, says, in his Report on the latter, dated 1764, that "two locks and one dam on the Forth will make an open navigation from Gartmore to the Firth at all seasons of the year." For the benefit, indeed, of the north side of the vale of Monteith, a cut would be required from the confluence of the Guidie to Balquhapple, a distapce of rather more than two English miles. The stream is then a ready made Canal, having been cut in successive straight lines, for the sake of draining a morass, anciently called the Lake of Guidie. The Lake of Inchmahome, whence the Guidie issues, is less than fifteen feet above high water mark at Stirling, and would add a mile and a half of navigation. *Editor.*)

which Johnstone the poet wrote upon Newcastle.

*“Rupe sedens celsa, rerum aut miracula spectat  
Naturæ, aut solers distrahit illa aliis;  
Sedibus ætheriis quid frustra quæritis ignem?  
Hunc alit, hunc terra suscitat ista sinu.  
Non illum torvo terras qui turbine terret,  
Sed qui animam terris, detque animos animis.  
Eliquat hic ferrum, æs, hic aurum ductile fundit.”*

THE old Scottish towns, being generally built of wood, were subjected to frequent conflagration. Stirling, Haddington, Roxburgh, Lanark, Perth, Forfar, Montrose, and Aberdeen, were all burnt in one night of March 1244.\* The wind had probably been very high, as happens at that season.

STIRLING, as already noticed, was burned by Wallace, in his retreat from the battle of Falkirk in 1298; and the country laid waste, to starve the English, had they pursued.†

\* FORDUN.

† (It was again burnt by Richard II in 1385. Froissart II. f. 180, as quoted by Mr Pinkerton, History of Scotland, Vol. I. p. 32. Editor.)

IN 1452, James II, having invited William Earl of Douglas into the castle, stabbed him, in direct violation, as was alledged by the Douglasses, of a writ of safety. This was the occasion of a civil war, which caused much devastation and bloodshed. James Earl of Douglas, brother and successor of him who was slain, assembled his friends and vassals with a design to invest the castle. Finding themselves too weak for the enterprise, they departed; proclaiming the King a perfidious traitor, and dragging his safe conduct through the town at an horse's tail. Soon after, however, they returned with an additional strength, and repeated the contemptuous treatment of the King and his safe conduct; but, still finding themselves unable to attack the castle, where James remained on the defensive, they plundered the town, and laid great part of it in ashes.\*

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\* (IN 1539, Keillar, and Beveriche, Friars, Duncan Simpson a priest, and Robert Foster, a gentleman of Stirling, along with Dean Thomas Forrest, canon of St Columbs and vicar of Dollar, were condemned before Cardinal Beaton as obstinate heretics, and burnt on the castle-hill of Edinburgh. Forrest had been found fault with for preaching, by his ordinary Crichton Bishop of Dunkeld, who said to him, " It is enough for you, when you find any good epistle or good gospel, to preach that, and let the rest alone." The vicar replied,

STIRLING was the stage of many considerable transactions, during the commotions of the Reformation. Mary of Lorrain, as Regent, frequently held her court and parliaments in the castle,\* as did also her daughter Queen Mary.

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that he had read both the old testament and the new, and never met with a bad epistle or bad gospel. "I thank my God," rejoined Crichton, "that I know nothing either of the old or new testament; therefore, Dean Thomas, I will know nothing but my portass and pontifical. Go away, and lay aside all these fantasies, or you will repent it when it is too late." Knox's History edited by David Buchanan, p. 22. Spotswood, p. 66. We have been tempted to give this anecdote a place here, not so much from its connexion with a gentleman of Stirling, who, for conscience sake, was burnt at Edinburgh, as from the general light it throws on the existing state of society. Bishop Crichton was uncle to the Bishop Crichton of Dunkeld who, twenty six years after, assisted at the baptism of Queen Mary's son. Of the elder Crichton, Bishop Keith says, "he was a man nobly disposed, very hospitable, and a magnificent house-keeper; but, in matters of religion, not much skilled." He died about four years after his noted interview with his vicar. Catalogue, pp. 57, 8. *Editor.*)

\* (On the 14th of December, 1557, the provost of Stirling's name appears with those of the provosts of Dundee and Linlithgow, as members of the Scottish parliament, who sign a commission to certain individuals, to repair to Paris, and affiance their Queen with the Dauphin of France. She was married to him on the 24th of April 1588. Chalmers's Caledonia, II, 623, who quotes the parliamentary record, 738-9, but does not give the names of the legislative chief magistrates. *Editor.*)

IN 1559, the Lords of the Congregation, being assembled at Perth, and understanding that the Queen Regent intended to plant a strong garrison of the French in Stirling, to stop their passage across the Forth, prevented her design, by taking possession. The Abbey of Cambuskenneth, and convents of Black and Gray Friars, were demolished by the sallies of an irregular zeal. In August, the reformers entered here into their third bond of mutual defence.\* †

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\* KNOX.

† (In May 1569, the Regent Moray sentenced four priests of Dunblane to be hanged at Stirling, for having said mass against act of parliament. He commuted the punishment, however, to standing, an hour, chained to the market cross, with their vestments books and chalices; where the mob pelted them with stones, and treated them with other marks of indignity, and, at the conclusion of the drama, their vestments and books were burnt by the common executioner. Crawfurd of Drumsoy's Memoirs, p. 112. We may take this opportunity of remarking that the elaborate Mr Gough, in his edition of Camden 1789, takes care to mention that the cross of Stirling (which has been long taken away) stands in the high street, that it is a pillar resting on four steps, and surmounted by a lion holding a shield. Vol. III, p. 364.—In a section which may be entitled "Chronicle of Stirling," we may notice a remarkable fact omitted by Mr Nimmo, that, on the 1st of April 1571, the primate of the kingdom was hanged at Stirling. John Hamilton, Abbot of Paisley, Bishop of Dunkeld, and latterly Archbishop of St Andrews, had been a particular friend of Queen Mary. He had baptized her son;

DURING the minority of James VI, the nation was divided into two powerful parties, one of which adhered to the Queen, the other to her son. Both were perpetually employed in committing mutual hostilities. In Sep-

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and, after the battle of Langside, advised her not to trust her person in England. He was attainted of treason under Moray's regency, and took refuge in Dunbarton castle. Strong in situation and works, but negligently kept, this fortress was seized under night by three companies of foot, who, after performing prodigies, seized upon the prisoners, and sent the primate under a strong guard to Stirling. There, after form of trial, he was publicly hanged. One of the articles of charge was, it would appear, framed after his attainder, that "he knew, or was participant of, the murther of James Earl of Murray, late Regent." To this, says Crawfurd of Drumsoy, he candidly answered, "I not only knew thereof, and wald not stop it, but rather furtherit the deed thereof, whilk I heartily repent, and ask my God mercy for the same." On the gibbet two lines were affixed by a person whom Crawfurd calls a "malicious idler."

*"Cresce diu felix arbor, semperque virelo  
Frondibus, ut nobis talia poma feras."*

To these was added the succeeding night,

*"Infelix pereas arbor: sin forte virebis,  
In primis utinam carminiq; auctor eat."*

"To this," says Drumsoy, "some add that the author of the preceding distich had the honour soon after to be hanged, together with his son in law, upon the same tree. No other lamentation was made than

*"Crevit ut optabas ramis felicibus arbos,  
Et fructum nobis te generunque tulit."*

Memoirs, pp. 173, 4, 6. *Editor.*)

tember 1571, Matthew 4th Earl of Lennox, the King's grandfather and Regent, held a parliament in Stirling castle. The opposite party formed a design to surprise what, in contempt, they called "*the black parliament.*" The Earl of Huntly, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Walter Scot of Balcleugh, Sir David Spence of Wormiston, with others of rank, affecting a journey to Jedburgh, set out from Edinburgh, late in the evening of the 3d, with three hundred horse, and eighty foot; and reaching Stirling next morning by four, easily found access to the town, having George Bell, a native, for their guide. They instantly surrounded the lodgings of the chief nobility; and, meeting with no resistance, except from Morton, who did not surrender till the house had been set on fire about him,\* they made prisoners of the Regent, and ten other noblemen,† with whom they set out, in triumph, for Edinburgh. The enterprise, however, was suddenly defeated by

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\* (THE corner house south end of Broad Street. *Editor.*)

† (THE Earls of Morton, Glencairn, Argyle, Cassilis, Eglington, Montrose, Buchan; Lords Sempill, Cathcart, and Ochiltree. Glammis, Ruthven, Methven, and others escaped. Drumsoy, p. 205. *Editor.*)

the neglect of discipline; for the borderers who accompanied Balcleugh, instead of being ready to march, had scattered over the town, in quest of plunder. Before they could be collected, intelligence was carried to the Earl of Marr, in the castle. He immediately marched out with a company of musketeers, and, entering, by the back-way, his new lodgings, which were then building,\* fired so smartly upon the invaders, as to drive them, with the utmost precipitation, from the market-place, to the lower parts of the town. His soldiers, being joined by the townsmen, seized many of the plunderers, and so hotly pursued the main body, as to force them to drop their prisoners; who were all found safe, except the Regent. Captain George Calder, seeing the enterprise defeated, had barbarously stabbed him in the belly with a broad-sword. Sir David Spence, to whom he had surrendered, endeavoured to save him, but in vain; and was himself hewn in pieces by the pursuers, whose rage would not suffer them to listen to the earnest entreaties of the wounded Regent to spare his benefactor.

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\* DRUMSOY says that the enemy had neglected these buildings, because unfinished. p. 206. *Editor.*)

Six of the assailants were killed, and twenty-six taken prisoners. Of the latter, Balcleugh, Calder, and Bell, were the most considerable. The other party lost four and twenty, amongst whom, besides the Regent, Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and George Ruthven brother of Ruthven of Ruthven, were the only persons of note. The Regent did not alight till he had reached the castle, where he died in the evening. He was interred in the chapel-royal. Calder and Bell were, two days after, executed in Broad Street.\* The Regent had received the mortal wound where the village of New-House stands, about a quarter of a mile from the South Port. A small heap of stones and rubbish was raised on the spot; and had remained till 1758, when it was removed, in levelling the ground for the public road.†

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\* SPOTSWOOD. Drumsoy, pp. 206-10.

† (NEAR the spot where Randolph had defeated Clifford on the 23d of June 1314, the day before the battle of Bannockburn. Drumsoy says that "the boldness of this enterprize is hardly to be matched in any European history." That they should have marched so far without a halt, and should then attack a force so far superior numerically, are memorable occurrences. *Editor.*)

THE Court of Session sat some time at Stirling during Lennox's regency. The General Assembly of the Church sat here in August 1571,\* and June 1578.†

THE Earls of Angus and Marr, the Master of Glamis, and others, who had been concerned in that forcible detention of the King at Ruthven house, which has been called the "*Raid of Ruthven*," took possession of the town and castle of Stirling in 1584, but were soon obliged to fly to England. There they remained under sentence of forfeiture till next year; when, returning with an additional force, they, again, made themselves masters of the town.‡ The King was in the castle; but, as it was in no state of defence, and the mutinous Lords were preparing to invest it, he sent commissioners to treat. The Lords readily listened; and, obtaining access to his

\* SPOTSWOOD.

† ANONYMOUS Abridgement of Calderwood's MSS, approved by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

‡ (IN 1579, Turnbull, a schoolmaster of celebrity, and William Scott, both versifiers, were tried and condemned at Stirling, for writing a satyr on the Regent Morton. They were hanged here on the 1st of October. Crawford's Memoirs, pp. 315-6. *Editor.*)

Majesty, begged and obtained pardon. The sentence of forfeiture was removed, their estates restored, and themselves so far taken into favour, that several were soon raised to offices of public trust, and ever after shared much of the royal confidence.\* This expedition was called the “*Raid of Stirling.*”†

THE town was also the stage of several public transactions during the commotions of Charles I’s reign. Upon the ferment, at Edinburgh, in 1637, from the introduction of the new liturgy, the Privy Council, and Court of Session, were, by the royal mandate, removed to Stirling, and held here for several months. Proclamation was made, that none should repair thither, without a warrant from the Council. When, on the 19th of February 1638, this proclamation, together with that which had appointed the use of the liturgy, had been read at the market-cross; a protest was publicly entered by the Earl of Hume, Lord Lindsay,

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\* SPOTTISWOOD.

† (A General Assembly of the Church took place here in June 1578. Dr Cook’s History of the Church of Scotland, I., 281. He quotes Calderwood’s MS, II, 538. *Editor.*)

and a great number of barons, ministers, and burgesses, bearing, that it should not preclude them from having recourse to the Sovereign, to submit their grievances; and that none should suffer loss of life or lands, for disobedience to acts or canons, introduced without the competent authority. So far, too, was the proclamation from being obeyed, that the town was taken possession of, in the evening, by two thousand armed men. They all, however, set off next day for Edinburgh, to consult, as they gave out, about further proceedings. The consequences are well known.\*

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\* (THE Privy Council had been here six years after the institution of the Court of Session. An act of that body, dated Stirling June 6 1541, relates to the Gypsies, who (as appears from a letter from James IV, recommending them to the King of Denmark, as a people, who, under "Anthony Gawino Earl of Little Egypt," were, by command of the Pope, performing a pilgrimage) had come to Scotland in 1506, and who (as appears from the act of Council) had thirty-five years after obtaining the letter of credence to Denmark, and after a civil war, between "Johnne Faw and Sebastiane Lowlaw, Egiptianis," in which murder had been committed, "agreet amang thame to passe hame, and to have the samyn decydit before the Duke of Egipt. The Lords of Council, vnderstanding perfittlie the grit thiftis and scathis done be the saidis Egiptianis vpoun our soverane Lordis liegis, quhaireuer the cum or resortis; ordains lettres to be direct to the pro-

IN 1645, a pestilence, had come from England, by Kelso, to Edinburgh. The parliament removed to Stirling; but, being overtaken by that dreadful enemy, were obliged to adjourn to Perth.\* It raged in Stirling from the middle of July till October. The town-council then held their meetings in the open fields, in an inclosure called the Cow-Park, on the south side of the town wall. Great care, however, was taken of the infected. Tents were erected for them at the north end of the bridge, on Sheriffmoorlands;† and every method used that could administer relief or comfort. *Cleansers*, as they were called, were appointed for the different quarters of the town; a small tax was laid upon the inhabitants for paying them; and a spot of ground,

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vestis and baillies of Edinburgh &c. and to the Schirefis of Edinburgh &c. to commande and charge them, be oppin proclamatioun at the mercat croces of the heid burgh of the Schiresdomes, to depart furth of this realme, with their wifis, barnis, and companeis, within xxx dayis efter thaj be chargit thereto, vnder the pane of deid, Notwithstanding ony vtheris lettres, or privelegis, grantit to thame be the Kingis Grace &c." MS. Act. Dom. Con. Vol. 15. fol. 155. Both vouchers are printed in the Edinburgh Monthly Magazine, Vol. I, p. 167. Published by Blackwood, &c. 1817. *Editor.*)

\* BISHOP GUTHRY's Memoirs.

† (VULGARLY pronounced " Chirmilands." *Editor.*)

near St Ninian's well, allotted for burying the dead.\* Many of their bones have been lately dug up there. Six members of the council, whose humanity had rendered them particularly active upon that mournful occasion, died of the infection. Their grave-stones are still to be seen in the church-yard, north of the church.

IN 1648, after the defeat of the Scottish expedition commonly called "*Duke Hamilton's Engagement*," a new commotion was raised in Scotland by those who had disapproved of that measure, and who now seemed to derive a malicious pleasure from its defeat. The principal authors were, the Marquis of Argyle, the Earls of Cassilis and Eglinton, together with the Earl of Loudon Chancellor. At their instigation, a body of men, far from inconsiderable, rose in arms. To oppose them, the committee of estates

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\* Town Register of Stirling.—(Two *Cleansers*, Watson and Murrison, having succeeded to the effects of those for whom they had in vain exerted their humanity, became proprietors of about two thirds of the town. Watson bought Greenyards, Thirty Acres, the Inclosure, Coffee-house, &c. His representative, Miss Watson, is alive, (1817), and resides in Stirling. *Editor.*)

found themselves under the necessity of assembling an army. The command was conferred upon the Earl of Lanark. He was soon joined by an officer of experience, George Monro, with a small body of troops, which the latter had conducted home from the late disaster in England. Stirlingshire became anew the theatre of military encounters. Argyle, having collected a small body of highlanders, marched eastward, to form a junction with Loudon and Eglinton. Haling at Stirling, and posting above a hundred to guard the bridge, and the rest at the borough-port and borough mill; he went to dine with Marr in the castle. He had no apprehension of a sudden attack by the enemy, then, as he thought, at a considerable distance. Ere dinner was ended, however, he received intelligence of Monro's approach. That active officer had, with a party of horse, made a rapid march, with the intention of surprising him. He had fet a compass round the west side of the castle, but found that Argyle had gone off by the bridge. The troops stationed there made no effort to defend themselves; and, not having the presence of mind to beg quarter, were all cut to pieces,

except a few, who, attempting to swim across the river, were drowned. Those stationed at the borough-port and mill escaped a similar fate by surrendering to Lanark, who had arrived before Monro's return from the bridge. Meanwhile, that part of the insurgent army which was led by the Chancellor and Eglinton had halted at Falkirk. Monro proposed to march back next day to attack them. The proposal, however, was rejected by Lanark; who expressed regret at the blood already shed. An accommodation was set on foot; mutual commissioners, having met on the borders of Torwood,\* brought matters to an amicable issue; and both armies were disbanded.†

AFTER the defeat of the Scottish army at Dunbar by Cromwell in 1650, the committees of church and state, the chief magistrates of Edinburgh, and the remains of the army, retired to Stirling, to concert a plan for future operations. A parliament met here, but adjourned to Perth; the last in

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\* (At what was lately called Dunbar House, but is now Woodside, the property of James Russel Esqr. *Editor.*)

† *BISHOP GUTHRY'S Memoirs.*

Scotland in which the Sovereign personally presided. After much dispute concerning the qualifications of those about to be employed, it was determined to raise a new army, and make another effort for Charles II, lately crowned at Scone. A considerable body of troops was collected, and Charles put himself at their head. The Duke of Hamilton was lieutenant-general, David Leslie major-general, Middleton major-general of horse, and Massey general of such of the English forces as adhered to the royal cause. The rendezvous was Aberdeen. They thence marched to Stirling, and encamped at Torwood. The ground was well chosen, having the Carron in front, the Forth in rear, and the whole country north of the Forth open for supplies. Cromwell, whose army lay at Linlithgow, and advanced guards had taken post at Almond-House, found it difficult to attempt a camp, naturally strong, and improved by regular fortifications. He tried every method to draw Charles into the open field.

He had marched and counter-marched several times in full view of the royal camp; and one day, stood eight hours in battle ar-

ray little more than a mile off, at Caer-moors. He likewise stormed, in their sight, Callander-House, where Charles had planted a garrison. Finding, however, all his stratagems ineffectual, he retired to Glasgow. Returning after a few days, he again presented himself, and made such preparations as made Charles suddenly decamp, and march into the park of Stirling castle. Cromwell, though he had captured a large quantity of military stores, perceived that he could not attack him in his new situation with any likelihood of success. He, therefore, marched back to Linlithgow; and sent General Monck across the Firth, with a strong detachment. Charles advanced into England; and, being closely followed by Cromwell, was utterly defeated by him in the battle of Worcester.

Soon after Charles's departure from Stirling, Monck took possession of the town; and, in a few days, reduced the castle. Many of his officers are mentioned in the town register, as having been admitted burgesses.\*

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\* (AFTER the Union in 1707, Alloa, one of the fifteen ports on the east end of Scotland, and extending twenty miles along

IN 1715, the Duke of Argyle, commander of the royal forces, encamped in the King's park, and thence marched to Dunblane; where he encountered the Earl of Marr, in what is called the battle of Sheriff-Moor.\*

THE town walls were repaired in 1745. On the approach, however, of the highlanders, returning from England, in the beginning of next year, the inhabitants, not finding themselves in a condition of defence, admitted them into the town. They had, indeed sent all their arms to the castle. They had obtained some terms from the invaders. No man's person was to be harmed by the highlanders, and every thing demanded paid for..

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the northern shore of the Forth, was by act of parliament, declared to include Stirling. Caledonia, II, 48. *Editor.*)

\* (THE castle of Touch was occupied, from the 3d to the 12th of November, by ninety of the Greenock and Carsedyke militia. History of Transactions in Scotland in 1715, 16, by George Charles, 1816. On the 14th, William 4th Viscount Strathallan and 6th Lord Maderty, was brought a prisoner to Stirling. Ibid. He was killed at the battle of Culloden, in 1746; and, though dead, was, contrary to civilized jurisprudence, included in a subsequent bill of attainder. Douglas's Peerage, p. 651. David Earl of Buchan and 4th Lord Cardross had, on the accession of George I, been appointed, and now continued, Lord Lieutenant of Stirling and Clackmann shires. Ibid, p. 98. *Editor.*)

They had not, however, according to report, been two hours in town, till they had pillaged the houses and shops of such as were most noted for their opposition.\*

BESIDES the town and borough-acres, it contains a small tract along the south bank

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\* (MR ARNOT, in his History of Edinburgh, states that "none of the inhabitants were either killed or wounded by the highlanders during their stay in the neighbourhood" in 1745. "Scarce," says he, "were there any pillaged. Some villains, having put on white cockades, and, under these badges, robbed the inhabitants, one of them was condemned by martial law, and shot." The writer of this note has perused a manuscript by a most respectable memorialist, and an actor, Duncan MacPharic. After mentioning how, on the night of the 19th of September 1745, that part of the highland army to which he belonged, had come to Mr Seton of Touch's, where, in Mr Seton's absence, they were, by his previous order, hospitably received by his lady, he tells the following anecdote:—"When Glencairnock and Locheil were at breakfast in the house of Touch, on the morning of the 14th, they heard shooting on the brow of the hill. Locheil said, 'Glen, what shooting can that be?' 'The Camerons' replied Glencairnock, 'are shooting sheep.' 'God forbid!' exclaimed Locheil, 'It is the MacGregors.' 'I'll lay you a hundred guineas,' retorted Glencairnock, 'they are not MacGregors.' Upon this," adds Macpharic, "they both left breakfast and drew their pistols, vowing, if they were Camerons Locheil would shoot them, and if MacGregors Glencairnock would; and, as they were passing the head of the avenue, they beheld a Cameron with a sheep on his back. Locheil fired, and shot him through the shoulder." *Editor.*)

of the Forth, with that peninsula on the north, where the ruins of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, and a village, mostly built out of them, are situated.\* The castle and constabulary form no part of the parish, but have their chaplain.†

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\* (ACCORDING to the Statistical Account, the landward part extends from Kildean, to the east of the town, and some parks on the south; including lands which, in 1793, rented, on an average of 50s. per acre. The present average may be struck at about L.4. The whole surface including the town, is not above 200 acres. There is a seat in the church of Stirling for the inhabitants of Cambuskenneth. An elder of that quarter has almost constantly formed part of the Session of Stirling since 1559. The barony of Cambuskenneth pays part of the stipend of the ministerial charge. It is subject, however, to poor's rates in the parish of Logie. The commissaries of Stirling and Dunblane exercise a cumulative jurisdiction in this barony; the one because it is in the barony of Stirling, the other because in that of Logie. The sheriff of Clackmannshire extends his function to it as being in that county. The Abbey anciently took its name from Stirling, and its church was that "of Saint Mary of Striveleng." Charter of David I. See p. 105 of this volume. Whether this circumstance might have led to the parochial arrangement, in spite of the intervening flood, is not known. *Editor.*)

+ (THEY have recently been attached *quoad sacra*. They pay, however, no parochial assessment. The governor of the castle has, as we have been informed, a discretionary power to grant leases, reserving enough for military purposes. This power, for want of being exercised, has left much ground, both superfluous and improveable, in a state of nature. The esplanade, lately formed in front of the fort, does credit to the engineer; and imparts beauty and grandeur, as well as conve-

SOON after the Reformation, Mr Robert Montgomery, minister of Stirling, was, through the influence of the Duke of Len-

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nience. Of the grounds around and attached to Stirling castle, the Earls of Marr enjoyed the superiority; along with those feu-duties which the bounty of government has recently bestowed upon their representative, Mr Erskine of Marr. Of this fact we have an evidence in the following notice published by the Deputy Register of Scotland. "March 25, 1635. John Earl of Marr, Lord Erskine of Gareoch, heir of John Earl of Marr &c. his father, in the Earldom of Marr, comprehending the office of captain and custody of Stirling castle; with park and meadow called *Gardyne, Buttis and Gallowhillis*, with the pasture of 6 mares, and feu-duties, commonly called *feu-mailles*, of the lordship of Stirling, seneschalship of Monteith, and lordship of Brechin and Novar." Since writing a note to page 288, we have been informed that the feu-duties of the Lordship of Stirling had been granted to the Countess of the forfeited Earl of Marr. In a MS volume of date 1750 by the late John Syme Esqr. Clerk to his Majesty's Signet, and Secretary to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, the following passage occurs, under the article "Stirling castle." "By the benignity of George I, the feu-duties of the Lordship of Stirling were granted to the late Countess of Marr, for certain purposes, which never can be accomplished. The property of that Lordship will, therefore, remain in the family." The MS is in the possession of Alexander Jaffray Esqr. Writer in Edinburgh, who has politely furnished the extract. Sir Robert Douglas says, "his Majesty George I was pleased to give the Countess of Marr, from the time of her husband's attainer, the same jointures she was entitled to by her marriage settlements in case of his death." On her only child, Lady Frances Erskine, mother of the present Mr Erskine of Marr, his Majesty, settled, out of her father's estate, the same fortune to which she had a right by her mother's marriage

nox, presented, by James VI, to the Archibishoprick of Glasgow. The presbytery of Stirling, displeased with his acceptance of the dignity, called him before them; and, on his refusing to appear, suspended him from the office of the ministry. The sentence was affirmed by the General Assembly. Although he pretended to acquiesce in the sentence, he immediately took possession of the see, with the countenance and protection of the King. On the disgrace, however, of his friend the Duke of Lennox, he surrendered his see in favour of Sir William Erskine Knight, Commendator of Paisley, Parson of Campsey, Chancellor of the Chapter of Glasgow, and cousin of the Earl of Marr. In 1587, he became minister of Symington in Ayrshire, and was reduced to great poverty.\*

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settlement. Douglas's Peerage, p. 467. The title on the back of the printed rental of the Lordship of Stirling was our voucher for the statement in page 288. *Editor.*)

\* PRESBYTERY Records of Stirling. Keith's Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops, p. 56. (The Bishop's expression is "great misery." It afterwards came out, that he had engaged, to the Duke of Lennox, to surrender all the emoluments of the Archibishoprick except a thousand pounds Scots, and a small quantity of oats and poultry. *Ibid. Editor.*)

THE minister of Stirling was, in 1633, constituted, *ex officio*, one of the twelve prebends of the cathedral of St Giles, and, as such, had eighty pounds Scots out of the revenues of the newly erected Bishoprick of Edinburgh.\*

MR HENRY GUTHRIE, afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld, author of Memoirs of Scottish Affairs from 1627, to the death of Charles I, 1649, was once minister of Stirling.† There

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\* (CHARTER of Erection published in Keith's Catalogue p. 31. He is not called "the principal minister," language applied to those of the ministers of the Gray Friars, College, and South East Churches of Edinburgh, promoted. The ministers of Stirling, Falkirk, Linlithgow, Dalkeith, Haddingtoun and Dunbar, had eighty pounds. The principal ministers of the Gray Friars, College, and "South East" churches of Edinburgh, and the ministers of Halyrood-house, Liberton and Tranent, had a hundred and twenty. p. 37. *Editor.*)

† (It appears from the Council Records that he afterwards lived at Kilspindie. Doctor Sommerville conjectures that he wrote his Memoirs in this retirement; and mentions, that, in 1661, after the death of James Guthrie, the Council sent several deputations to invite Henry back to his old charge, but that he declined on account of bad health.—We have taken the liberty of correcting Mr Nimmo's mistake in calling the second Guthrie "Henry" instead of James. Of him the respectable Statist of Stirling in 1793 says, "some of his books, with the chair in which he sat, are still in the manse of Stirling." *Editor.*)

was, afterwards, a Mr *James* Guthrie minister here. He was executed in the beginning of Charles II's reign, for his former activity in opposing the measures of government.

STIRLING had, for some time, three ministers of the establishment. Since Mr Ebenezer Erskine's deposition, however, it has had only two. The first charge, as it is called, has a manse and glebe.\* The manse

\* (THE glebe, of which it is rather strange that Doctor Sommerville is silent in his statistics, lies, as the writer of this note has been told, south of the town. In the Index of Charters of Kings of Scotland, printed in 1798, mention is made of one by David II "to the Viccar of Stirling of ane nets fishing in Forth, and four aikers of land." "The stipend of the first minister," in 1793, the epoch of the Statistical Account, was "paid out of the teinds, and collected by the town, in consequence of an agreement betwixt the minister and town to that effect. The stipend of the second" was "paid by the town, from an impost on the malt ground at the town-mill." Each had then L.110 Sterling. The stipend of the first charge is stated, by the Reporter of the Agriculture of Stirlingshire in 1812, at "160 bolls of grain" and L.160 Sterling including a compensation of L.100 Str. for the right of fishing; that of the second at L.230. The compensation we believe to have been much smaller. There is a trifle for "*beevies*" to the first minister. p. 288. Stirling has, for many years, had only one stated place of public worship connected with the established church. It is now, we are glad to hear, resolved to repair the nave of the Gray Friars for a se-

was built in the last century, from a legacy left by Colonel Edmond,\* a native of the

cond. That the clerical function may be still collegiate, the town is to revive the third charge, which had become dormant on the deposition of Ebenezer Erskine in 1738. The patronage of the first charge, which, as we have heard, had, before the Revolution, been obtained by the town council from the Earl of Marr, on condition that the crown concurred, has since been exercised by it. The burgh had been disfranchised since Michaelmas 1773; but, by an act of his Majesty's Council, revived on the 23d of May 1781. The act makes no mention of the restoration of the above mentioned patronage, which, by the disfranchisement, had fallen to the crown, and to which, it is maintained, the crown had all along had a right. The town council, however, in the case of the late incumbent, had presented subsequently to the revival of the burgh; and is likely to be permitted to act for the future in this capacity. Of the second charge the patronage belongs to the town-council, kirk session, seven delegates from the seven trades, four delegates from the four tolerated communities, and a delegate from the guildry. *Editor.*)

\* (Such is the statement in the Statistical Account 1793. We may, however, refer the reader to our foot note page 148 for Sir Robert Sibbald's in the century when Colonel Edmond flourished. Mr Gough, apparently misquoting Sir Robert, gives the following as applicable to Stirling about a century after the Baronet's time. "Here is a custom, not observed elsewhere, of two persons collecting at the door every Sunday, for the poor, repairs of the church, and maintenance of the church servants." Camden, 1789.—Speaking of a manse, we may mention that, in a *return* of David 2d Lord Cardross, we find that the lordship and barony of Cardross comprehended, amongst other things, "the mansion of the priory of Inchmahome in the burgh of Stirling." We cannot pretend to point out even the probable site. *Editor.*)

town, who, from small beginnings, rose to a distinguished eminence.\*

STIRLING, like most old Scottish towns, is irregularly built. It has one street more spacious than the rest, where the principal market is held. The entrances are through narrow lanes. Owing, however, to the declivity of the hill on which the town stands, the streets are generally clean. A beautiful path is formed along the outside of the south wall, and summit of the rock. It was contrived by

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\* It is worthy of notice, that, in the time of Charles I, a person of the name of Monteth, having, on account of his loyalty, taken refuge in France, ingratuated himself with Cardinal Richelieu, and was offered a situation under government, provided he could shew a pedigree. He said he was of the family of Salmonet in Stirlingshire, and was promoted. He wrote, in French, "History of Troubles of Great Britain from 1639 to 1650 by Robert Monteth of Salmonet," a translation of which, by Captain James Ogilvie, was printed in folio at London in 1735. His early personal history was this. His father had exercised the laborious and honourable vocation of salmon-fisher in the Borough Meadow of Stirling; and the son, with an ingenuous pride, had taken his title from the implement which had afforded to his childhood the means of subsistence.—In later times, Stirling has given birth to a man illustrious in the department of fine writing, Doctor John Moore, the father of the late celebrated Sir John Moore, and of a living naval gentleman of distinction, Sir Graham Moore, K. C. B. A short biographical sketch of father and son will be given in its place. *Editor.*)

Mr Edmonston of Cambuswallace, in 1724. It is called the Back-Walk. The inhabitants have an opportunity of breatheing the fresh air, amid scenes truly romantic. The walk has a steep and irregular rock below, the town-wall above; and is overshadowed by a grove of trees, whose leaves, in summer, exclude the sun.

STIRLING contains between three and four thousand inhabitants.\* She is equalled by few boroughs of Scotland, in pleasantness of situation, plenty of fuel, store of provisions from a fertile country around, endowments of hospitals, borough-revenues, which amount to twelve hundred pounds Sterling yearly,†

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\* (ACCORDING to the return made to Dr Webster in 1755, the parish contained 3,951 souls. Mr Nimmo, writing twenty-two years after, must be understood to confine himself to the town. In 1792, the parish was found to contain 4,698; in 1801, 5,256; in 1811, nearly 6000. *Editor.*)

† (THE sources of the revenue of the borough are various; the salmon fishery on the Forth, custom at the Bridge and the Port, meal and flesh markets, shore-mail and anchorage, fish shambles and weigh-house, land, washing green, mark on each boll of malt, &c. Without pretending to specify the sums arising from each branch, except the fishery, which, last year, let at L.1,200 Sterling; we may mention, what we believe we have on good authority, that, from Martinmas 1815 to Do. 1816, the sum total, including, however, some deductions, amounting to near L.300, was L.3,990 7s. 8d. *Editor.*)

and appointment of schools for different branches of education,\* besides other conveniences.† She has a weekly market on Fri-

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\* (THE parochial school had acquired celebrity under the care of Doctor Doig, whose classical accomplishments will not soon be forgotten. His successor, Mr Chrystal, is now rector of the grammar school of Glasgow. Mr Burden maintains the reputation of this seminary; Mr MacDougall that of a writing school to which Manson had given *eclat*. The annual emoluments of the parochial school-master are stated, by Doctor Graham, at £.260 Sterling. Agriculture of Stirlingshire, 1812, p. 388. His salary, which is included in the Doctor's statement, is £.50. He has an excellent house, in a well aired situation, rent free. *Editor.*)

† (AMONG her conveniences we may mention, two Banks, the Stirling instituted in 1779, and a branch of the Bank of Scotland settled here in 1776. Both do much business. A Bank for Savings was also instituted 18th March, 1816. The different coaches stately plying to and from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Alloa, and the Great Canal, form another accommodation. Two of the Inns are very excellent in all respects, Gibb's in Quality Street, and Masson's at the top of Friar's Wynd. Nor ought the Public Reading Room and Library, both situate in a new building fronting down Quality Street, and opened for the first time on the 7th of January 1817, to be omitted. The annual subscription to the former is a guinea. It has four daily and two weekly London newspapers, four Scotch papers, and a navy and army list. The books which occupy the new Library Room had previously amused and instructed the surrounding public, by issuing from a comparatively inelegant apartment in Bow Street. The institution of the Stirling Library originally commenced on the first of January 1805. It already consists of about 2,350 volumes; and daily additions take place. The number of the *cives* amounted in 1815 to above 190. The subscription by which the right is acquired is two guineas, paid at two annual instal-

days, and six annual fairs,\* at all of which considerable business is transacted. A good

ments, at the first of which three fourths of the sum are paid. "It is an *unalterable* rule," says the original constitution of the above mentioned date, "that the Society for forming and supporting the STIRLING SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY shall not be dissolved, nor the books disposed of, without the unanimous consent of the subscribers." Another regulation is, that "every subscriber shall have power to transfer his property in the Library to any person submitting to the rules of the Society." Every reader not a subscriber pays 1s. 6d. monthly. Since 1815, a shilling had been levied annually from each subscriber for increasing the librarian's salary. The management is vested in a committee of five, annually elected. The treasurer and librarian are elected annually. *Editor.*)

\* (THE days are, for the New Fair the first Friday of February; for the Old May Fair the last Friday of May; for the Old Midsummer Fair the first Friday of August; for the Old Riding Fair the third Friday of September; for the Old Latter Fair the first Friday of November; for the New Winter Fair the second Friday of December. All new style. Sir Robert Sibbald speaks of "the Fair of the Valley, on the 8th" (that is 20th) "of September, called the Riding Fair, because," says he, "the Town ride in great parade to the end of their jurisdiction beyond the bridge." He mentions a great fair for Cows on the 22d of October, meaning the Latter Fair, that is, the *last* fair then held there for the year, and, according to the new style, on the 3d of November. History of Stirlingshire 1710, p. 43. The great Stirling fair for Cows has been transferred to Doune; and, though the first of three great cattle markets there during the month, has retained the puzzling name of "the Latter Fair." In a list of Fairs in Scotland in 1599, "prentit by Robert Smyth" in a Calendar of that year, and republished by the late Mr Sibbald Bookseller in Edinburgh, we find "Striveling" among the places where a fair was held in September. It was probably "the Riding Fair."

deal of wool is manufactured, particularly carpets and shalloons, both of the best quality. The weavers and dyers are reckoned eminently skilled. Of the woollen manufacture, one branch which, till within the last twenty years, had been carried on to a great extent in the town and neighbourhood, tartans, has of late greatly decayed. Several hundreds of the tradesmen have, involuntarily, betaken themselves to other employments.\*

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Dunblane, as appears from this list, had a fair in August.  
(*Editor.*)

\* (Stirling seems to want only a direct communication by water with the ocean, to encrease her trade and population. Her manufacture of tartans is said to have decayed since 1760. She still retains her fame for carpets. Nor is her ingenuity confined to the woollen trade. Mr William Cunningham, a native of the park of Drummond Castle, and Glazier in Stirling, deserves to be particularly mentioned, as having greatly improved the common spinning-wheel. Much more than the former work can be done. The crank is close to the centre of motion. The axis consists of centres, which are supported by the elastic play of the crank. The machine is further improved by a spring for the pinc, which is thus expeditiously taken out and replaced. The Board of Trustees for improvements in Scotland has given Mr Cunningham a premium of L.5 Sterling. Another invention of this ingenious mechanician is a machine for cutting window glass, without risk of breakage, and with the utmost expedition and ease. 360 feet are cut in 10 hours. The diamond being placed in a slides possessed of an adequate weight

STIRLING is one of the towns where the Justiciary Court for the Western Circuit, is held twice a year.

## SECT. XIV.\*

### EMINENT PERSONS CONNECTED WITH STIRLINGSHIRE.

[“THE Ragman-Roll,” of any voucher, affords the most copious information regarding the ancient families of Scotland. Many obscure persons, indeed, affixed their signatures; so that the act of signing is no proof of rank.† Many, however, as might be expected, of the latter description appear in the list.‡

for biting, moves up and down, so as to accommodate itself to every inequality. *Editor.*)

\* It has been deemed expedient to write this section anew. The Editor is responsible for the accuracy of the whole, but implores indulgence for imperfections.

† A conjecture regarding the reason of the name occurs in page 164. We have been informed, by a gentleman eminent as a scholar and antiquary, that it is derived from *ragiamentum*, a barbarous word signifying “roll.”

‡ SEE Note X at end of volume, for an extract of this celebrated Roll.

THE families of note in Stirlingshire about the end of the 13th century, and subsequently distinguished, were the Levenax, the Callendars, the Livingstons, the Erths, the Mores, the Stirlings, the Buchanans, the Drummonds, the Napiers. Some great families who latterly settled here, had then figured principally elsewhere, the Grahams, the Erskines, the Elphinstons, the Murrays, the Hays; the last of whom produced an illustrious individual under the maternal surname of Bruce.\* The Edmonstons and Alexanders, the former allied repeatedly to the royal family, the latter come of the Lords of the Isles, ought not to be omitted.†

THAT Malcolm 5th Earl of Levenax had involuntarily ranked as an apostate from the independency of Scotland, appears from the decided part which he subsequently acted in behalf of Bruce, and the rewards which Bruce bestowed upon him. He was slain, patrioti-

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\* We mean the Abyssinian traveller; who, though he have descended untitled to the grave, except as Lord of Geesh, shall flourish perennially a Noble of the Intellectual Kingdom.

† Is my leading name be passed in silence, it is either from ignorance or inadvertance.

cally fighting for Bruce's infant son, in the battle of Halidon, 1333. It seems to be agreed that the Levenax family is of Saxon origin; and that the founder, Arkil, a Northumbrian baron, took refuge, from the vengeance of the Norman William, under the protection of Malcolm Canmor. MacFarlan of MacFarlan, so far as is known, is the male representative; but Miss Lennox of Woodhead claims the old peerage of Levenax, as transmissible to heirs in general, and has illustrated her claim by a very learned and ingenious pleading, drawn by Robert Hamilton Esqr.\* The vast land-property of Levenax was dismembered through the 2d and 3d daughters of Duncan the 8th Earl. Sir John Stewart of Dernley had married one; and their grandson, and heir to half the Levenax estate, became Lord Dernley and Earl of Lennox. Sir Robert Menteth of Rusky had married the other; and their moiety of the Levenax estate, with the estate of Rusky,

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\* *Case of Margaret Lennox of Woodhead in relation to the Titles, Honours, and Dignity of the ancient Earls of Levenax or Lennox.* Edinburgh 1813. 4to, 88 pages. If her claim be good, the heir presumptive is her nephew, Mr Kincaid Junior of Kincaid.

came, in the persons of their great-granddaughters, the co-heiresses, to be divided between Sir John Haldane of Gleneglis, who had married the elder, and Sir John Napier of Merchiston, who had married the younger.

THE estate of Calentyr, including Kilsyth, had been a grant by Alexander II.\* Patrick de Callendar was forfeited by David II, for favouring Baliol; and his estate bestowed upon Sir William Livingston, who strengthened his right by marrying Patrick's daughter.†

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\* CRAWFURD's Remarks on the Ragman-Roll, published with Nisbet's Heraldry, 1742, p. 17. The learned author says, "the first deed I have seen on this subject is a charter by Malduin Earl of Levenax to Malcolm son of Duncan of the lands of Glaswell with Eva his sister, and a Carrucate and half a Carrucate of the land of Kilynsyth, with the right of the patronage of the church of Moniabroch, dated on St Laurence's day 1217, confirmed by Alexander II, the 2d year of his reign. Writs of the House of Kilsyth I have seen. There is a charter by Alexander II, the 26th of August, the 25th year of his reign, to Malcolm son of Duncan of the lands of Glentarvin, Moniabroch, Kilsyth, Glaswel, which he had by the grant of the Earl of Lennox, and the lands of Calynter he had from the King, *in liberam warrenam*, 'in a free forestry.' Malcolm de Callenter was succeeded by Aluin de Callenter his son."

† ROBERTSON's Index p. 58. "Carta by David II to William Livingston and Christian Callenter his spouse of the

LIVING, his ancestor, had flourished under David I; and his representative became a peer, in the eleventh generation. Alexander, the 7th baron, was created Earl of Linlithgow in 1600. James, the 4th Earl, having engaged in the insurrection 1715, lost his estate and honours by attainder.

SIR JAMES LIVINGSTON, second son of Alexander 1st Earl of Linlithgow, was bred a soldier in foreign parts. Coming home, he attracted the notice of Charles I, who created him Lord Almond in 1633, and, notwithstanding he had intermediately favoured

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lands of Kilsyth *in vic. de Dumbarton.* Carta by David II to William Livingston, of the lands of Callenter by the forsfalure of Patrick Callentyr." Patrick endeavoured to convey Callentyr to another person, perhaps another son in law; for we find in the same work, "Carta by Patrick Callenter to Henry Douglas and his spouse of the lands of Callenter *in vice-com. de Striveling.*" To shew that Christiane Callenter was Patrick's daughter we may subjoin another notice from the Index. "Carta data ad instantiam Roberti de Keskynne Militis, Willielmo de Livyngstoun et Christiane de Kalentyr, filie quondam Patricii de Kalentyr, spouse dicti Willielmi, terre de Kyllynsith *in vic. de Dumbretane,* quem quondam Malcolmus Flamingi Comes de Wygtoun dederat quondam Roberto de Vall (fortasse pro Vallibus), cuius filia et heres Margareta, nota de Anglicana, sine heredibus in regno Scotic, in fato decessit: dicitur apud Kildromy, 13 octob. an. reg. 33."

the covenanters, Earl of Callender in 1641. He was Lieut. General under the Duke of Hamilton in the expedition to England for the relief of Charles. The titles of Almond and Callender, by the failure of male heirs, merged, in 1695, in the senior title of Linlithgow. They fell with it in 1715.

THE family of Livingston has figured in the history of Scotland. Sir Alexander Livingston of Callender became governor to James II, on the death of the late King. Sir Alexander and the Chancellor Chriction are accused of confining the Queen Mother, for the sake of usurping the power committed to her by her deceased lord. Both were concerned in that act of cruelty to which, in the presence of the youthful monarch, William 6th Earl of Douglas fell a victim in Edinburgh castle; by which James was trained to the assassination of another of the Douglasses; and which brought down on the two principal actors the vengeance of the house of Douglas. Livingston was, afterwards, at the instigation of the 8th Earl of Douglas, impeached, sentenced to the loss of his estate, and imprisoned in Dumbarton castle. He was

afterwards restored to the royal favour, recovered his estate, was a Member of the Privy Council, Ambassador to England, and Justice-General.

His son and successor, James, was created Lord Livingston, was Master of the Household, and, afterwards, Lord Great Chamberlain.

SIR Alexander's younger brother, Sir William, had founded the house of Kilsyth, having got the estate from his father. His representative in the 6th generation, Sir William of Darnchester, who, at Prince Henry's baptism, had been knighted during his father's life-time, was eminent as a lawyer; and, in 1609, was appointed a Senator of the College of Justice, and, afterwards, a Member of the Privy Council and Vice-Chancellor. He died in 1627, and was succeeded by his son and grandson; but, at length, in 1647, by his brother, Sir James Livingston of Barnacleugh, who, having maintained his loyalty during the civil wars and usurpation, was, on the restoration of the House of Stewart, created Viscount Kilsyth, Lord Campsie &c. His 2d son, William 3d

Viscount Kilsyth, having engaged in the insurrection of 1715, was forfeited.\*

MR JOHN LIVINGSTON, born at Kilsyth in 1603, and related to the Kilsyth family, was an author of Memoirs. He was settled, as a clergyman, first in Ireland, and subsequently at Stranrawer and Ancrum.

NEITHER the Airths, nor the Mores, have attained to the dignity of the peerage.—The first had the baronies of Airth, Carnock and Plean; which, in the reign of James I, came to heirs female, and, by marriage, to the Brucees, Drummonds, and Somervilles.†—Sir Reginald More, whose family, anciently surnamed de Moreham,‡ flourished under Alexanders I and II, was Lord Great Chamberlain under

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\* He married 1st Jean, daughter of William Lord Cochrap, and widow of the Viscount Dundee, who brought him a son; 2dly Barbara, daughter of MacDougal of Mackerston, by whom he had a daughter. Both children died early. Douglas's Peerage, pp. 379, 380. The corpses lately found so entire in the mausoleum of Kilsyth seem to have been Miss MacDougal and daughter.

† CRAWFURD'S Remarks on the Ragman-Roll, p. 22.

‡ THOMAS DE MOREHAM *pusneis*, i. e. "younger," appears in the Ragman-Roll.

David II. He resided on the north bank of the Carron, at a place now called Scaithmoor, where he had built a fine house.\* It is now erased.† He married one of the coheiresses of the Grahams of Eskdale, with whom he acquired the lands of Abercorn. Here his family resided for some generations, and were known in writs by the name and addition of More of Abercorn.‡ The sole heiress married Sir William Lindsay of Byres. Their grandson, Sir David, signalized his loyalty in the trying period of James III's reign.

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\* CHARTULARY of Newbottle, as quoted by Mr NIMMO in his 1st edition.

† MR NIMMO mentions that in 1777 some remains of the offices were visible.

‡ ROBERTSON's Index of Charters. "Carta, by Robert II, to William More Knight, of the barony of Abercorn and Dean, in the constabulary of Lithgow, and shire of Edinburgh, of the lands of Airth, Cambusbaron, Craigorth, Skeak and Torwood, in Stirlingshire, on his own resignation—Carta, by Robert II, confirming a charter by William More of Abercorn to John M'Kolly, of 4 aikers of land, in the carse of Bothkenner, the territory of the Grange and the Stodfauld, *vic. de Stirling.*" "Carta, by Robert III, confirming one by David Moore of Abercorn, to David Fleming, of the Forrest of Torwood in Stirlingshire." David Fleming of Biggar and Leinzie is the person who receives the grant. The parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch (properly Caerpentulloch) were anciently Easter and Wester Leinzie.

THE Stirlings of Carse\* if they did not rise to the Scottish peerage, did to the English. One of them, Sir John, is recorded as having favoured Edward Baliol, and as having been summoned to attend the English Parliament as a Peer of the Realm.† His daughter and sole heiress, Marjorie, married John Menteth, son of Sir Walter Menteth of Rusky, and brought him the estates of Carse and Aluethe.‡ Sir William Menteth of Carse

\* *Alisandre de Strivelyn del counte de Lanerk* appears in the Ragman-Roll with that of *Joannes de Strivelyn de Carse*. The former is confidently asserted by the author of the remarks on this voucher to have been Stirling of Cadder, a property which went into the Keir family, by marriage, in 1535, and whence sprung the Stirlings of Craigbarnet, Glorat, Law, Ballagan, Auchyle, from the last of which were the Stirlings of Halbertshire. p. 28. Sir John Stirling of Glenesk flourished in the time of David II. His sole heiress married Sir Alexander Lindsay 2d son of David Dominus de Crawford. Douglas's Peerage, p. 155. *Joanne de Glenesk* and *Joanne de Strivelin de Moravia*, (the latter of whom the commentator above referred to erroneously supposes to have been Stirling of Glenesk) both appear as parties in "Instrumentum Publicum, super renunciatione facta, per plures nobiles Scotiae, confederationi inter Franciac Regem et ipsos," at Aberdeen 25 July 1296. Rymer II, 720. Thomas de Strivelyn was Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of Alexander II. Chalmers's Caledonia, I, 712.

† Sir William Dugdale as quoted in Remarks on the Ragman-Roll, p. 29.

‡ Robertson's Index. *Carta, by David II, to John Mon-*

sold his estate of Carse, in 1631, to Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth, who, in 1638, sold it to Sir Thomas Hope, the celebrated lawyer, and the ancestor, through his fourth son, Sir James Hope of Hopeton, of the Earls of Hopeton.\* We behold, in a family of Stirlingshire, Stirling of Garden,† the most recent cadet, except the younger brothers of the present generation, of the very ancient and respectable stem of Keir in

teith and Marjorie de Striveling daughter of John Stirling vic. Clackmannan, et dominium de Cars de Striveling et Aluethe (Alva), of the said lands, by resignation of his said spouse &c. N. B. Is there not something in this notice savouring of the peerage said by Dugdale to have been enjoyed by Stirling of Carse? "Dominium," it appears to us, is a clerical error for Dominus. "Vic. Clackmannan" seems a contraction for Vice-comes Clackmannan. A difficulty occurs. How came the peerage to fall so much into oblivion?

\* REMARKS on the Ragman-Roll, p. 29. We may now subjoin what we were not possessed of when treating of the religious houses connected with Stirlingshire. The Abbey of Holyrood had occupied part of the barony of Carse. Robertson's Index. "Carta, by David II, confirming an agreement between Robert Seneschal of Scotland, Earl of Stratherne and the Abbot and Convent of Holy Cross, regarding the payment of a yearly revenue from the lands of Cars in the county of Stirling, 16 Julii, in the year of our reign 34.—Carta, by Robert II, to the Abbacy of Halyrudhouse, of the barony of Kars in Stirlingshire, for L.60 Sterling of annual feu duty."

† AMONG the curious extracts from the national archives lately published by the Deputy Register of Scotland,

Perthshire, generally esteemed, and the writer believes justly, the Chief of all the Stirlings. Stirling of Kippendavie is understood to be the next in point of juniority. Stirling of Ardoch, senior to both, has recently merged, by marriage, in Moray of Abercairney. The present Mrs Moray Dowager was Miss Stirling, eldest daughter of Sir William Stirling Baronet, and heiress of Ardoch in Strathallan.

THE Buchanans, though not ennobled by the royal fiat, have been, and are, a people of distinction. Towards the middle of the 13th century, Gilbert, seneschal to the Earl of Levenax, obtained from him part of Buchanan, and became Gilbert de Buchanan.\* Part

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we find the following *Inquisitio de Tutela*. " Maii 23. 1621. *Dominus Joannes Stirling de Carden miles, patruus Georgii Stirling filii legitimi natu maximi Domini Jacobis Stirling feodatarii de Keir, propinquior agnatus, id est consanguineus ex parte patris ipsi Georgio Stirling.*"

\* REMARKS on the Ragman-Roll, p. 97. Buchanan of Auchmar. The following curious passage occurs in that gigantic, and, according to the taste of the time, splendid, work, published in Holland in 1653, Bleau's Atlas. " Buchanan qui ont de belles Signeuries sur la riviere d' Americ du coste du Midi, et sur le lac de Leimond du coste du l' occident, l'une desquelles appartient au chef de la famille, qui s' appelle vulgairement Buchanan, laquelle a donne le nom a toute la

of Buchanan belonged to Sir Gilbert Carrick in the time of David II.\* Donald Earl of Lennox renewed the grant to Maurice de Buchanan of what had by a former Earl been conferred upon his ancestor.† David granted a charter of confirmation to his successor of the same name.‡ Maurice married a

maison: le mot, qui signifie une possession, est composé, et veut dire un terroir bas et proche des eaux, car Much ou Buch signifie un lieu bas, et Annan de l'eau; et en effect il est ainsi" &c. Tome VI, pp. 96, 97.

\* ROBERTSON's Index. "Carta, by David II, to Gilbert Carrick knight of the lands of Buchanan in the county of Stirling."

† ROBERTSON's Index. "Carta, by Donald Earl of Lennox, to Maurice Buchanan, of that plough of land commonly called Buchanan."

‡ "CARTA confirming a charter by Donald Earl of Levenax to Maurice of Bouchcannane, son and heir of the late Maurice of Bouchcannane, of the land which is called Bouchcannane, together with Sallachy, by these bounds, from Kelyn to Aldmar, down to the water of Hanerch, and the land of Sallachy to Kelg, down to the pool of Lougchlonneid, &c. with a court of life and limbs to be called and held as often as he (the Earl) "may incline, and of rejoicing in their deaths (*exitibus earundem gaudendi*); but so that if any one is accused by a complaint of this sort, that he be judged at the court of the said Maurice and his heirs, and that he be put to death at our gallows of Cáthyr &c. For rendering henceforward to us and our heirs in the common army of our Lord the King, when it shall happen, one cheese out of each house in which a cheese is made in the said lands, &c. Witnesses in the Earl's Charter, the Lords, Malcolm Flemyn *Dominus de*

daughter of Menteth of Rusky; and thus his son, Walter de Buchanan, became related to the royal house of Stewart.\* Walter's eldest son, John, married the sole heiress of the very ancient family of Lany,† a former sole heiress of which had been married to a younger son of a baron of Buchanan. The eldest son of the latter alliance with Lany, Sir Alexander Buchanan, distinguished himself at the battle of Beuge in Anjou, March 1421, by slaying the Duke of Clarence,‡ and was killed at the battle of Ver-

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*Wygton, William de Lewynstoun, Milites, and Dominus Gilbert de Carrick Miles, Walter of Faslane, Ewar Campbell, Finlaw son of Robert de Camsie, Kessan our Clerk and many others. Charter of Confirmation by the King. Given at Edinburgh 26 January, in the year of our reign 41.*" Robertson's Index. The above is a translation from the Latin.

\* AUCHMAR says, "there is a charter of confirmation of some of the lands of Buchanan, granted in his favour by Robert II, in which he is designed the King's *consanguineus*." The genealogist seems not to have been aware of the reason.

† LORD HAILES has published a charter by Alexander II, to *Alanus de Lany* of the lands of Lany, which are said in the writ to have been conferred by King Culenus on Gillespic Mor to be held *virtute gladii parvi*. The crest of the Buchanans of Leny exhibits the "little sword." It is borne also by Buchanan of Arnsprior, a cadet of this ancient house.

‡ MR PINKERTON's reasons for attributing this feat exclusively to the Earl of Buchan, though strong, are not conclusive. History of Scotland, I, 105. The armorial bearing of

neuil, 17th August 1424. As Sir Alexander had not been married, the 3d brother, John, succeeded to Lany, while the 2d, Sir Walter, succeeded to Buchanan. Sir Walter de Buchanan married Isabel, daughter of Murdoch Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland, by Isabel Countess of Lennox in her own right. Sir Walter's third son, Thomas, founded the house of Carbeth. His eldest son, Patrick, married Galbraith, heiress of Killearn, Bamore, and Aucheneoch. Their younger son, Thomas, was founder of the house of Drumkil; whence, in the third generation, came the renowned George Buchanan.\* Patrick's eldest son, Walter, married a daughter of

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the Buchanans is a satisfactory voucher, independently of George Buchanan's quotation of the volume now unfortunately lost, the Book of Piuscardin, (Historia, L. X. c. 22.) that it was done, in part at least, by Sir Alexander. The crest is a hand holding a ducal crown. The double tressure with *fleurs-de-lis* expresses the alliance with France. The mottos *AUDACES JUVO* and *CLARIOR HINC HONOS*, are correspondent to each other and to the devices. The *crie de guerre*, CLARINCH, is said to be a corruption of CLARENCE. This is possible, but improbable. CLARINCH is a small island of Loch Lomond near Buchanan, and was the rendezvous of the Buchanans, in the hour of danger.

\* FOR some account of the *Maximus Gentilis*, though a subordinate cadet, see Note DD.

Lord Graham, and had by her a younger son, who succeeded, by testament, to Menzies of Arnrior, and was the facetious “*King of Kippen*,” and the faithful ally of a contemporary potentate, James V of Scotland. The elder son, Patrick, who is said to have fallen on Flodden-field, had married a daughter of the Earl of Argyle, and had by her two sons. The younger, Walter, founded the house of Spittal. The elder, George, was sheriff of Dumbartonshire at the critical epoch of 1561. By Margaret, daughter of Edmonstone of Duntreath, he had John, his heir; and, by a second lady, Janet, daughter of Cunningham of Craigans, William, founder of the now extinct house of Auchmar. The principal line became extinct in the fifth generation from the last mentioned representative, in 1682; when the representation was claimed by Buchanan of Auchmar. This line perished in 1816.

THE barons or *lairds* of Buchanan built a castle where the present house stands.\* Part

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\* A description of the *Peel* of Buchanan, about 200 yards

of it exists, forming the charter-room. A more modern house was built by these chiefs, adjoining the east side. This also now exists. The last Buchanan in possession of the edifice was a collector of curiosities; and had constructed, for holding them, a long range of one story, called "the Volary," from the prevalence of its birds. The first Duke of Montrose, and grandfather of the present noble proprietor, erected on it two additional stories; which, with the volary, have been since used for inhabitation. Behind this long range, the late Duke built a kitchen, and some other apartments. On the east and west, his present Grace, some years ago, added two ends, in a very elegant stile of Doric architecture. They form parts of a plan, the centre of which has, in the drawing, a magnificent aspect. The architect was the late Mr Playfair.

THE lands of Buchanan were formerly included in the parish of Luss; but, to accommodate the family, a chapel was built near

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in front of the house, is given where the very ancient forts of the county are treated of. See Note C.

the house. These lands were, about the middle of the century before last, annexed to the church and parish of Inchcallich; and it was, as is conjectured, about the same time that Baron MacAuslin's lands, situate in the centre of Luss, but belonging to Inchcallich, were annexed to Luss. When the church in Inchcallich had gone to ruin, the chapel near Buchanan was used as the parish church, and the parish gradually assumed the name of Buchanan.\* About fifty years ago, the pre-

\* In Bishop Keith's Table of the Parishes in Scotland, made up, probably, about a century ago, it is called " Buchanan of Inchcallioch." *Inch-cailleach* signifies " Old wife's" or " Coward's Isle," a natural expression of contempt, on the part of an invading foe, when the inhabitants on the shore had taken shelter there. Bleau's Atlas has the following curious passages, " Lac Leimon conteint trente Isles, dan trois desquelles il y avoit des Eglises basties de poultres entrelassees, de mesme que nos radeaux, et convertes de mottes de terre toutes vertes, dans laquelleles ceux qui sont proches du Lac, se retiroient en temps de guerre, avec leur femmes, enfans &c." Tome VI, p. 96. " Inchchaille, dont le nom signifie une Isle Sauvage, est cultive, et rapporte de fruits; et a encore une Eglise Paroissiale." p. 91. A natural son of the well known Alexander of Glenstrae, and his pretended successor in the representation of his clan, was buried here. The tree and sword, in the armorial bearing of the MacGregors, are rudely sculptured on the tombstone. Notice is taken of this island in Robertson's Index. " Carta, by David II, to John Danielstoun of the Isle of Lochlowmond, with the advocation of the Kirk of Inchcalloche. *Carta confirmationis*, by David II, of ane in-

sent church of Buchanan was built, and the chapel pulled down; when the right of sepulture, which the Buchanans had enjoyed there, was reserved for two of the branches, Auchmar and Spittel. Several stones mark the burying ground; and, in the centre, is placed the stone vessel, shaped somewhat like a cup, which had been used for the holy water. Some individuals of the now extinct house of Auchmar were buried here within the last seven years.

THE traditional origin of the Drummonds from the royal family of Hungary, and the cause and effect of their favour with that of Scotland, as detailed by various genealogists,\* derives probability from their opulence and consequence at the epoch of their beginning to appear in written records; when, as is evinced, the Chief, Malcolm Beg, was married

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feftment given by Malcolm Fleming Earl of Wigton, of the Isle of Inshkalleche in laeu de Lochloune, with advocation of the Kirk thereof, with the lands of Kilmaronock."

\* MAURICE, the Hungarian, is said to have accompanied from Hungary, the English Princess Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmor; to have exerted himself in acting as the Palinurus of the vessel which carried the precious cargo and was cast ashore on the coast of Fife; and to have obtained from Malcolm a grant of many lands, particularly Drummond

to Ada, daughter of Malduin 3d Earl of Levenax by Beatrix daughter of Walter Lord High Steward of Scotland, and possessed the lands Drymen, Rosneth, Auchindown, Balfrone, and Cardross in Monteith.\* He was chamberlain, indeed, on the estate of Levenax, and, by the Earl, designed "*camerarius meus*."† This, however, it would seem, did not affect his rank, in the estimation of the age, nor prevent him from forming a matrimonial alliance suitable to his birth and possessions.

Two of his grandsons are recorded as having sworn fealty to Edward I. One of them, Gilbert de Dromund, appears in Prynne's copy of the Ragman-Roll.‡ The

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or Drymen in Stirlingshire, the estate whence his family drew their surname.

\* DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 548.

† IBID. Chartulary of Lennox, p. 30.

‡ 'GILBERT DE DROMUND del counte de Dunbretan.' He was Drummond of Balquapple in Perthshire. Douglas, p. 549, who quotes Chart. penes Dom. de Gleneagles. His grandson Bryce Drummond, an attorney, had, in a controversy between the Drummonds and Menteths of Ruskie, been put to death, and was, as will afterwards appear, the remote cause of the emigration of his Chief from Stirlingshire. Malcolm's Memoir, p. 18.

other and elder brother, Sir John, took the oath by an obvious compulsion.\* He married his relation, a daughter of Walter Stewart Earl of Menteth and his Countess in her own right. He was interred beside his father and mother in law, in the choir of Inchmahome, where their tomb-stones are in great preservation.† From a legend around Drummond's it appears, that his widow had interred him here, for the benefit of the prayers daily offered. A small drawing of it is engraven on the margin of the accompanying map.‡

\* RYMER, Tom. II. p. 782. ‘*Pro Johanne de Dromman transfretaturo cum Rege. Edmundus de Hastings de Comitatu Suffolcia manucepit Johannem de Dromman de Scotia existentem in Prisona de Wysebech,*’ (i. e. ut ait Du Cange, se pro eo obligavit) ‘*quod ad ciuius quod poterit ibit ad Regem ad partes transmarinas, et ei bene et fideliter deserviet contra Regem Franciæ, et quoscumque alios dicti Regis Angliæ inimicos: Et scriptum fuit Constabulario Castri de Wysebeche, quod ipsum Johannem per manucaptionem prædictam liberaret. Claus. 25 Edward I. A.D. 1297.*’ Edmund's wife was connected with Scotland. ‘*Nomina corum qui fecerunt homagium Edwardo primo, anno 34 ejusdem regis,...Domina Isabella, Uxor Edmundi de Hastings, pro terris in com. de Strivelyn et Forfar.*’ Rymer II, 1015.

† MR GRAHAM of Gartur has lately railed in the choir.

‡ It is in low relief. The Knight is accompanied by the Archangel Michael trampling on the Dragon, and by St Col-

*Joannes de Drumod*, as he is called in this almost contemporary voucher, had, by his after conduct, proved how unwillingly he had submitted to the English usurper. His son Sir Malcolm, also, had attached himself to the cause of Bruce and Scotland; and, about the time of his father's death, had been taken prisoner by an English commander. His consequence may be estimated from Edward's offering oblations at the shrine of St Mungo in the cathedral church of Glasgow "for the good news of Sir Malcolm de Drummond

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mucus similarly triumphing over the Old Serpent. What of the legend has escaped the ravages of time may be thus read.  
JOHANNES DE DRVMOD FILIVS MOLCALMI DE DRVMOD  
VID.....SOLVAT ANIMAS EORVM A PENA ET ACV.....We may give a conjectural translation. "John of Drumod, son of Molcalm of Drumod. His widow, that she may loose their souls from punishment and the sting"....DRUMOD is the Celtic of DRUMMOND, and the latter syllable of MOLCALM corresponds to CALLUM, the Celtic form of Malcolm, a word compounded of *Mil* or *Meal* "to worship," and *Callum* "Columba" or "Colm." *Milcolumbus*, the Latin form, expresses well the etymology. From John de Drumod's tombstone, it appears, contrary to John Douglas's assertion (Peerage, p. 548), that, for some time, the family had only one wavy bar in their shield.—An Etching from the hand of Mr William Home Lizars, and a few historical *memoranda*, of the other sepulchral monument are inserted in Priory of Inchmahome, Edinburgh, 1815, pp. 8 and 98-102. The Earl of Menteth and Countess are represented in full relief, and larger than life. The former exhibits the costume of the Crusader.

Knight, a Scot, being taken prisoner by Sir John Segrave.\* He had, it would seem, signalized himself in the battle of Bannockburn; for, immediately after, Bruce bestowed upon him certain lands in Perthshire.† Sir Robert Douglas thinks that the caltrops behind the scroll in the armorial bearings of the Drummonds afford a presumption that Sir Malcolm had been active in the use of these formidable, and, on that occasion, very destructive weapons. He sat as one of the great barons of the kingdom in the parliament held by Bruce next year at Ayr.‡ He married a daughter of Sir Patrick Graham of Kincardine, elder brother of Sir John Graham, and ancestor of the family of Montrose.§

His grandsons, John and Maurice, both married heiresses who connected them, the one with Strathmore, and the other with Strathearn. Maurice's lady was sole heiress of Conraig and of the stewardship of Strath-

\* CHALMERS's Caledonia, I, 667.

† DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 549, who quotes chart. in pub. archiv. et cart. in archiv. familie de Perth.

‡ DOUGLAS, p. 549, who quotes chart. in archiv. familie de Perth. § IBID.

earn;\* John's was a coheiress of several estates, and by royal partiality, brought him Auchterarder, Kincardine in Monteith, Cargill and Stobhall. He had had a long continued feud with his not distant relations the Menteths of Rusky, in which he had early lost his kinsman Bryce Drummond,† and was accused of having caused the deaths of three of the Menteths. A formal treaty, at which the two Justiciaries of the kingdom presided, was entered into on the 17th of May 1360, on the banks of the Forth near Stirling. One of the articles was, that John of Drummond should resign Rosneth as a compensation for the slaughter.‡ Tired, perhaps, of a feud which had lasted many years, and might have been adjusted only to appearance, he retired to his lady's seat of Stobhall.§ Their daughter, Queen Annabella, had been born long before

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\* MALCOLM's Memoirs. p. 23.

† BRYCE was killed in 1330. Malcolm's Memoir, p. 18.

‡ A copy of the treaty, and a translation by Mr George Home from the original in Drummond castle, is printed in Priory of Inchmahome, pp. 121-136.

§ IT is not known where their residence was on the Drymen estate. It was probably somewhere near the Enrick. They left this quarter when the Buchanans were rising into importance.

their change of residence; and, for aught that appears, Stirlingshire has the honour of producing this ornament of her sex and of royalty.\* History mostly employs herself in describing the actions of the other sex; unmindful that the early care of virtuous and accomplished mothers has a powerful influence on the future conduct and settled character of the rising generation.

How the Drummonds parted with the lands of Drymen has been forgotten. Balfour had been bestowed upon Thomas the young-

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§ JOHN Earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert III, had been married to Annabella Drummond 33 years before he had mounted the throne, which he did in 1390. Pinkerton's History of Scotland, I, 46, who quotes Abercrombie and a charter. The year of the marriage, therefore, is 1357, while her father resided at Drymen in Stirlingshire. The Countess of Carrick had her first child, the Duke of Rothesay, in 1378, being 21 years after. Her next child, James, the future King, was born 17 years after his brother, viz. in 1395. The Queen brought her husband three daughters, one of whom was four times married, and brought children to each of the successive quadruplets. To some of them she brought several children. Pinkerton, I, 46. Malcolm's Memoir, p. 37. The Princess Mary's four husbands, were, in order, George 1st Earl of Angus, Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, Sir William Graham of Kincardine, and Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath. The Mausoleum of the Duntreath family at Strathblane contains a marble sacred to the memory of this illustrious ancestor.

est brother of the chief who, as above related, is commemorated in Inchmahome. The first Drummond of Balfron gave the patronage of the church of that name to the Abbey of Inchaffray. The grant was confirmed by a papal bull in 1305.\* Cardross was gifted to Inchmahome by the son of the chief whose tombstone is in the choir, and the maternal grandson of the originals of the more remarkable sepulchral monument there, Walter Stewart and his Countess.† The greatness of the gift marks not only his piety (according to the times) and partiality to the cemetery of his parents, but also the vastness of his means.

THE barony of Drummond, consisting of that part of the ancient barony which still goes by the name, had, before 1488, belonged to the 1st Earl of Lennox of the Darnley or Stewartine race; and, when this nobleman had, in 1489, attempted to avenge the death of James III, he lost the barony by forfeiture. It was, ten years after, bestowed upon

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\* DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 594. He quotes Freebairn's History, a work which we have not seen.

† MALCOLM's Memoir, p. 211.

the 1st Lord Drummond, who, though ennobled by James, had joined the insurgents. It remained in the Drummond or Perth family above a hundred and thirty years; when, in 1630, John 2d Earl of Perth sold it to William Earl of Menteth.\* Towards the close of that century, it became, by testament, the property of James 4th Marquis, afterwards Duke, of Montrose; and is now the property of his grandson and representative, the present Duke.

WILLINGLY would we follow the romantic fortunes of the Drummond, (afterwards Perth) family, into Perthshire; but must confine the section to its subject.

JOHN DE NAPIER, whose family comes now to be treated of, had, with several others of the leading men of his day, engaged to deliver Stirling castle to Edward I, in 1304.† His

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\* MALCOLM'S *Memoir*, p. 211.

† RYMER, II, 950, 952. “*Instrumentum Publicum de recognitione Domini Regis Angliae per Prælatos et Nobiles terræ Scoticæ, et Redditione Castri de Strivelyn. Nonina eorum qui se Domino Regi præsentarunt præscripto &c sunt hæc.*” Johannes de Naper is one of 26. “*Acta sunt, ut præmittitur, superscripta apud Strivelinum, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo*

representative in the 6th generation, Sir John Napier of Merchiston, married Elizabeth, younger daughter and co-heiress of Sir Murdoch Menteth of Rusky, and thus acquired, along with Sir John Haldane of Gleneiglis, who had married the sister, a fourth part of the great domain of the ancient Earls of Levenax. The eleventh representative of the family of Napier from the first mentioned, was John of Merchiston, the immortal inventor of the logarithms, of whom Hume says that he was “the person to whom the title of *Great Man* is more justly due, than to any other whom his country ever produced.”\* He was born in 1550.† Local tradition had named a particular spot, long otherwise obscure, in the parish of Drymen, in Stirlingshire, as his birthplace,‡ when the Earl of Buchan shew-

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*tricentesimo quarto.*” Prynne mentions “John de Naper de counte de Dunbretan,” whom Sir Robert Douglas affirms to be the lineal ancestor of the Barons of Merchiston and Lords Napiers. Sir Robert mentions another of Edward I’s lieges in 1296, “Matthew de Napier.”

\* HISTORY, Vol. VII.

† LIFE of Napier, by the Earl of Buchan, p. 10.

‡ STATISTICAL Account, x. 552. The spot is not named by the Statist; but the writer of this article was informed by him that it was Drumbeg, now a common thatched farm-house.

ed, by an inscription on Napier's portrait engraved by Cooper from an original painting, that he was born at Edinburgh.\* "On his ancestors," says his noble biographer "he reflected more honour than he received; and his name shall probably be famous, when the line of Plantagenet is remembered only by genealogists, and posterity knows no more of his than is known of the families of Plato, Aristotle, Archimedes or Euclid."† That he had begun his arithmetical inquiries in 1593 is proved by a letter of Kepler's in 1624. This philosopher had so greatly admired Napier's genius, that, in 1617, he had dedicated to him one of his publications;‡ and, five years after, writing one of his correspondents, he says of his *Canon Mirificus*, "Nothing in my mind, can exceed Napier's method; though, in epistles to Tycho, in 1594, he had expressed a hope of the canon."§ Mr Henry Briggs, Gresham,

\* *Life of Napier*, 1787, p. 10.

† P. 11.

‡ P. 18.

§ P. 18. "Nihil autem supra Neperianam rationem esse puto; et si Scotus quidam literis ad Tychonem, anno 1594 scriptis, jam spem fecit Canonis illius." Letter to Crugerus, as quoted by the Earl of Buchan.

Professor of Mathematics, availing himself of Napier's communications, carried on those calculations from which Napier had, in 1617, been called off by death. Brigg's discoveries were followed, after his demise in 1630, by Mr Henry Gellibrand, Gresham, Professor of Astronomy. They were assisted by Kepler, and improved upon by Sherwin, Schulze, Vega, Callet, and Hutton.\*—Napier, who had inherited a fourth part of the estate of the old Earls of Levenax married, 1st, Margaret daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir, one of the oldest and most respectable families in Scotland. By her he had Sir Archibald, his successor and the 1st Lord Napier. He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter of Sir James Chisholme, of Dundorn and

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\* THOMSON's History of the Philosophical Society, p. 263. For a particular account of the logarithms, and their utility, see Life of Napier of Merchiston by the Earl of Buchan, 1787. Napier wrote "A plain Discovery of the Revelation of St John." Time has proved that even the Great Napier is not infallible. It is creditable to Science, when she endeavours to serve the cause of Religion. Mysticism, however, was the fashion of Napier's day; and he was carried along with it. It seems, according to the remark of the learned Hurd, to enter into the nature of Prophecy, that it should remain in obscurity, till illustrated by the event.

Cromlix.\* By her he had five sons, the 2d of whom was ancestor of the Napiers of Culcreuch. The 3d was ancestor of the Napiers of Ardmore and Craigannet; the 5th of the Napiers of Blackstone. He was interred in the church of St Giles Edinburgh. A stone east of the northern entrance indicates the spot. No monument has been erected to his memory, except a small wooden obelisk on the estate of Mr Napier of Ballikenrain; but, as has been well remarked, his invention is a monument *aere perennius.*† Gartness on a rocky bank of the Enrick, in the parish of Drymen, close to a romantic cascade, was a favourite residence of Napier, and the scene

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\* SIR James Chisholme was distinguished for his bearing a part in "*the Popish Conspiracy.*" His remains lie in a niche in the west wall, inside, of the nave of the church of Dunblane. His tombstone, executed in low relief, and exhibiting, in a mutilated state, the family arms, has an inscription in relief, of which the following words are legible. HIC JACET HONORABILIS VIR JACOBUS CHISHOLME EQUES AURATUS DE DUNNORN..... An account of him occurs in Calderwood, pp. 289, 290. 309. The Chisholmes of Cromlix merged, by marriage, in the Maderty and Strathallan branch of the Drummonds; and the Cromlix estate, on which is the celebrated Spa of Dunblane, was latterly, by the same process, transferred to the family of Kinnoul.

† *LIFE of Napier*, p. 19.

of his profound investigations.—His great grandson, Archibald 3d Lord Napier, terminated, by death, in 1683, the male line of the 1st Lord Napier. The title, formerly limited to heirs male of his body, had, in 1677, been extended to heirs female, to bear the name and arms of Napier. It has passed into the family of Scot of Thirlestane. The seat of the present Lord is Thirlestane in Selkirkshire. Before the sale of the Rusky estate, towards the middle of the last century,\* the Lords Napiers occupied a seat upon it, Ballenton, in the parish of Kilma-

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\* In the Geographical Description of Scotland contained in MacFarlan's Papers in Advocate's Library, it is said, that the "heyres of Sir Murdo Meenteth of Rowiskich do to this (day) possess them devyded be ridges." Vol. II of the collection. The retour of the celebrated Napier's son, while it illustrates the time of the father's death, is remarkable in regard to *run-rig* property. Jan. 3. 1617. *Dominus Archibaldus Naper de Merchingston miles, hæres Joannis Naper de Merchingston patris, in dimidietate terrarum de Ruskie lacus et molendini ejusdem; tertia parte terrarum de Calzie-muck cum piscaria earundem in Stagno lie Stank de Gud-die, dimidietate terrarum de Thome (Thor?) dimidietate terrarum de 3 Lanerikis; dimidietate molendini de Lanerk et capellæ de Lanerk, dimidietate terrarum muncuputarum Chappellands, cum piscariis retium et lie Cruvis super aqua de Teith, infra senescallatum de Menteith, omnibus unitis in baroniam de Edinbellie Naper, cum aliis terris in vicecomitatu de Dumbarton.*

dock in Perthshire. A grove of fine old trees still mark the spot, which has been stripped of its castle.

THE Napier's of Ballikenrain were an ancient family. The late John Napier Esqr of Ballikenrain was the 16th of the name and family of Napier who, in succession, had possessed the estate. The male line is now extinct. The late heiress married Robert Dunmore Esqr; who, though not of the clan, erected the obelisk abovementioned to the *Maximus Gentilis*. His 2d son, John Dunmore Napier Esqr inherits his mother's estate.

WE come now to treat of such of the illustrious families of Stirlingshire as figured anciently elsewhere.

THE surname GRAHAM, thus spelt, appears in the foundation charter of Holyroodhouse in 1128, and is amongst our oldest surnames. The first of the Grahams on record, William de Graham,\* who witnesses the charter, ob-

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\* Sir Robert Douglas has quoted the surname under the

tained, according to a respectable authority, from David I, the lands of Abercorn, and Dalkeith.\* His great grandson and representative, David de Graham Knight, obtained from William the Lion, certain lands in Forfarshire, near Montrose.† David's son of the same name acquired, under the succeeding reign, by exchange of lands belonging to him in Galloway, from Patrick Earl of Dunbar, the lands of Dundaff, and Strathcarron; and obtained, from Maldwin Earl of Lennox those of Strathblane and Mug-

mis-spelling of "Grame." Peerage, p. 480. The Charter is printed in Richard Hay's Vindication of Elizabeth More, p. 127. Mr Chalmers has been unfortunate in the printing of "Caledonia." The Charter is here dated "1228." Vol. I, p. 545. We do not pretend to guess at the etymology of *Graham*. We may notice, though without professing to adopt it, an etymology occurring in a work published on the continent in 1653. The probable author is David Buchanan, who professed to correct the errors of his great relative, George, but has followed him in calling the wall Severus's. "Le rempart de Severe a este esleve de ce pays lequel par une interpretation vulgaire nous appellons Grahams Dyk, car Gram signifie en nostre langue ce que Severus est en Latin, et Dyk est autant que rempart." Bleau's Atlas, Tome VI, p. 97.

\* CHALMERS'S Caledonia, I, 545. We wish, however, he had quoted a voucher for what Douglas had omitted to specify.

† By an error, obviously typographical, Mr Chalmers, in following Douglas, with whose vouchers he expresses satisfaction, has missed a generation. Caledonia, I, 547.

dock &c. Sir David is witness to many writs by Alexander II. It may give an idea of his rank, to mention that he was one of the guarantees of a treaty with Henry III, in 1244. His son, Sir David Graham of Dundaff, was sheriff of Berwickshire, a border, and therefore most important, county. He married Annabella daughter of Robert, and sister of Malise, Earls of Strathearn; and obtained, from the brother, the lands of Kincardine in Strathearn.\* By his lady he had three sons, Sir Patrick, Sir John, and Sir David. The 2d was Sir John de Graham of Dundaff, the “*Right Hand*” of Wallace; and, at Falkirk, the companion in death of the brave Sir John Stewart of Bonkill. The 3d was Sir David de Graham, *Dominus de Loveth*, by marrying the heiress, Mary de Bisset.† Sir Patrick had

\* CHARTER of confirmation by Alexander II, dated ‘at Selkirk 28th June 1236,’ in the possession of the Duke of Montrose. Kincardine castle was, subsequently, the chief seat of the Montrose family for upwards of four centuries.

† CHARTULARY of Moray as quoted in Crawford’s Remarks on the Ragman-Roll, p. 16. Sir David had been one of the arbiters chosen by John Baliol in his competition with Bruce 1292. Rymer, II, 553. We find the estate of Lovat in possession of Sir Alexander Frazer, a friend of Bruce, and married to his niece, in Bruce’s reign. Nisbet’s Appendix, p. 145 who asserts that it had been forfeited in 1244, on account of the murder, by John Bisset, of the Earl of Atholl.

previously fallen at Dunbar. His grandson, and representative, Sir David, in a royal charter, witnessed by him, in 1360, is stiled *de Old-Montrose*. On the 7th of May in this year, his only son, Sir Patrick, appears, on the banks of the Forth near Stirling, along with Sir Robert of Erskine and Sir Hugh of Eglington the two *Justiciars* of Scotland, “and many other noblemen and upright gentlemen” (none, however, of whom are named in the preamble of the treaty, except those now specified), to adjust the noted, and, on either side, bloody, feud between the Drummonds and Menteths. He is stiled *Dominus de Dundaff et Kincardin*; acted a distinguished part in the reigns of David Bruce and Robert II; and, by his eldest son of a second marriage, Sir Patrick Graham of Elieston\* and Kilpont,† ancestor of the Earls of Monteith

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Thus had Sir David Graham's footing been precarious. He seems to have adhered to the anti-Brucean party; for Edward II addressed to him a letter 20th May 1038, thanking him for his loyalty. Rymer, III, 81.

\* DOUGLAS'S PEERAGE, p. 482.

† DUNCAN STEWART, p. 54. Sir Patrick Graham of Elieston and Kilpont, who married Eupheme, the sole heiress of Prince David Stewart, Earl of Strathern, and acquired the title, was killed, near Crieff, by the Steward of Strathern, Sir

of the name of Graham. His son Sir William, designed *Dominus de Graham et Dominus de Kincardin*, obtained, from Robert Duke of Albany Regent, a charter, containing an entail of the lands of Old Montrose, and many others. Sir William's grandson, Patrick, *Dominus de Graham et Kincardin*, was, after the murder of James I, appointed one of the Lords of the Regency; and, by James II, about 1445, created a Lord of Parliament, under the title of Lord Graham. Lord Graham's grandson, William 3d Lord Graham, was, by James IV, on the 3d of March 1504, created Earl of Montrose. He fell on Flodden-Field, 1513. His great grandson, John, 3d

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John Drummond 3d of Conraig, in 1413. Douglas's Peerage, p. 474. His son Malise was, by James I, in 1428, created Earl of Monteith in lieu of Strathern. Ibid. His descendant and representative, William, seventh Earl of this line, having attempted to resume the Earldom of Strathern, was, by Charles I, deprived of both Earldoms; but, to soften the loss, created Earl of Airth, with precedence equal to what he had enjoyed as Monteith. He was afterwards reinstated in the Earldom of Monteith. Kilpont was the baronial title of the family. It seems to have been selected as marking their descent from the stem of Kincardin, subsequently Montrose. Of the peerage of Monteith, limited to heirs male, the representation rests in John Graham Esqr of Gartur, the latest male cadet, and descended of Walter 2d son of Alexander 2d Earl of Monteath of the Grahams.

Earl, whose father, Lord Graham, had fallen in the battle of Pinkie, 1547, was, in 1584, during his grandfather's life-time, appointed Lord High Treasurer, and, in 1598, Lord High Chancellor, of the kingdom. After James VI's accession to the crown of England, a plan was in agitation to unite the parliaments, and the Earl of Montrose nominated his Majesty's High Commissioner, to hold a parliament, for maturing the plan, at Edinburgh on the 8th of April 1604.\* In the December of this year, he was appointed Vice-Roy of Scotland for life, the highest dignity which a subject could enjoy. His grandson James 5th Earl, and 1st Marquis, of Montrose, born 1612, acquired, by the splendour of his martial feats in support of falling royalty, the additional title of GREAT.

In the early part of his life, he was consi-

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\* THE original commission dated at Hampton Court, 8th February 1604, with the royal signature is in the possession of Captain William Munro of the Royal Artillery, now resident in Stirling. The same gentleman has a spur dug up in a part of the field of Bannockburn, Milton Bog, his paternal property. He has had the goodness to give a masterly drawing of this elegant fossil, and to permit it to be engraved for this work.

dered one of the most finished noblemen of the age, distinguished alike by his literary attainments and personal accomplishments. On his return from foreign travel (in the course of which he was caressed in the most flattering manner at the several courts which he visited, and distinguished particularly by Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia and Electress Palatine, daughter of King James VI), he is said to have met with some slight or neglect from Charles I, which led him to retire in disgust. Certain it is, that he took an active part in the first opposition to his government which was made in Scotland, and was even considered a leading man among the Covenanters. He commanded an expedition to the north, in which the town of Aberdeen was compelled to take the covenant, and the Marquis of Huntly carried prisoner to Edinburgh. He was a member of the General Assembly at Glasgow in 1638, and concurred in the strong measures of that memorable meeting. When, in 1638, the Scottish forces encamped at Dunse in sight of the royal army, he held a considerable command; and was, afterwards, one of the commissioners named

to wait upon the King at Berwick, to arrange the settlement of public affairs. It was alledged by his enemies that he was then won over by the courtesies of the Monarch, while others ascribed his change of sides to disgust at the preference given to Leslie in the chief command; as if it were not a common occurrence in civil dissensions to go certain lengths with those who make plausible professions and hold out patriotic views, and to desert them on discovering the dangerous nature of their real designs. The change of Montrose seems to have been gradual, corresponding to his discovery of the true motives of the Covenanters,\* and extent of the measures they had in contemplation; but his dislike of these was inflamed into animosity by the injurious treatment he met with when Charles visited Scotland in 1641. On a frivolous charge of having traduced the Marquis of Argyle, he was thrown into prison, and prevented from having access to his Sovereign. His private repositories were ransacked, and some idle correspondence rela-

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\* Such is the opinion of Sir Robert Douglas. Peerage p. 484.

tive to his youthful gallantries indecently published; while even his enemies admitted his innocence by setting him at liberty as soon as the Monarch had left Scotland.\*

HAVING espoused the cause of royalty, he

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\* A curious anecdote connected with Argyle's conduct is related by Bishop Guthrie. The principal hero is Stewart commissary of Dunkeld; who fell a self-devoted victim to his recantation, in a letter addressed to Argyle, of assertions regarding treasonable speeches by the latter, "acknowledging that himself had forged ym out of malice against his Lop. And the reward," says Guthrie, "which Mr John Stewart received for his pains was the loss of his head. So the way which, out of a preposterous love for his life, he chused for his preservation, proved his destruction. And it was observed that he had not that courage which is ordinary to gallant men at his death; the reason thereof was constructed to be an inward discontent for bearing false witness against himself, when he found that the course whereby he thought to have rescued himself from suffering proved the reason of it; this made him querulous agt himself as being causall of his own death. And it was publicly talked that he expressed so much to diverse of his friends, especially to Mr Henry Guthrie Minister at Striving, of whom he made choice to be assistant to him in his preparation for death, and who for that end was with him alone in the prison the day before his suffering from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 8, and the Morrow, being the day when he dyed, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, that he went to the scaffold, where also at his earnest desire, Mr Guthrie waited upon him and left him not till he received the blow." Old MS in the possession of the Reverend Peter Robertson Minister of Callender. Mr Guthrie was afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld, and the writer of the passage now quoted.

was, in August 1643, commissioned to raise troops in Scotland, and, on the 16th of May 1644, created Marquis of Montrose. He had, in the preceding October, been summoned before the Scottish parliament, betwixt and January, to subscribe the solemn league and covenant; but did not appear. Nor did he ever subscribe.\*

His exploits at the head of a few followers against numerous hosts, at Tibermor, Alford, Aberdeen, Inverlochy, and Kilsyth, are well known.† The last battle seemed to have decided the fate of the kingdom; the leaders of the Covenanters had fled to Berwick and Ireland; some of those who had favoured them joined Montrose; deputations from many

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\* DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 484. On the 12th of January 1644, a decree of parliament pronounced his estate forfeited, and himself an outlaw, for contumacy.

+ His cruelty in Dundee has been the theme of topographical complaint. Statistical Account, by the Revd. Dr Small. It was, however, unavoidable in an assault; and the town had provoked this sanguinary measure by imprisoning his herald. Montrose did not permit his army to plunder Perth, when, after his victory of Tibermor, she opened her gates to him. The burning of Castle Campbell is not to be wondered at, when the personal indignities he had sustained from its proprietor are recollected. Argyle had his revenge next year in the demolition of the castle of Kincardine.

towns solicited pardon; Glasgow invited him, and received him with open arms. His conduct was marked by benignity to all. He was, by the royal commission, appointed Captain-General and Deputy-Governor of Scotland, with power to confer knighthood, and summon parliaments. He summoned one to meet at Glasgow on the 20th of October. He had not, however, it seems, sufficiently weakened the Covenanters. His army, unemployed, deserted his standard. The insurgents, recovering from their panic, renewed their efforts. Montrose was forced to retire before Leslie, and the King to recal his commission. He was, by the parliament, 20th March 1646, *intercommuned*.\* whilst, by the church, he had

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\* A quotation from a *letter of intercommuning* will best explain a term, now provincial, as well as forensic. "OUR WILL IS HEREOFRE," says the Privy Council, "and we charge you straitly and command, that incontinent, thir our letters seen, ye pass to the market crosses of Edinburgh, Haddingtoun &c and other places needful, and thereat, in our name and authority, command all and sundry our lieges and subjects, that they nor none of them presume nor tak upon hand to reset, supply, or intercommune with any of the foresaid persons or rebels, for the causes foresaid, nor furnish them with meat, drink, house, harbour, victual, nor no other thing useful or comfortable to them, nor have intelligence with them by word writ or message, or other manner of way, under the pain to be repute and esteemed art and part with them in the crimes foresaid,

been excommunicated. It was with the utmost difficulty that the Sovereign, who had joined the Scottish insurgents, procured the Marquis's life, on condition of banishment. An exile in France, Montrose became acquainted with the celebrated Cardinal de Retz; who speaks of him, in his Memoirs, as one of those heroes to be met with only in the writings of Plutarch. The Marquis, after the death of his royal master, partly occupied himself, by serving in Germany.\* He made, in May 1650, an attempt in favour of Charles II. His army, consisting of 500 foreigners,† was soon defeated, and their gallant

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and pursued therefore with all rigour, to the terroir of others; requiring hereby all sheriffs, stewards, baileys of regalities and baileries &c to apprehend, and commit to prison, any of the persons abovewritten, our rebels.....Given under our signet at Edinburgh, 6 August, 1675, and of our reign the 27th year.  
*Per actum Dominorum Secreti Concilii. Al. Gibson Cl. Secr. Consilii.*" The reader will have perceived that this is a writ under the auspices of Charles II. It is against certain *conventicles*, as the frequenters of dissenting meetings in private places were now called. Several persons of distinction, amongst others, are the objects of the royal vengeance. Wodrow. I, Appendix, 167, 8. The *letter of intercommuning* against the Marquis had issued from the party now, in their turn, exposed to persecution.

\* LEMPRIERE in *vocem.*

† ARNOT, p. 129.

leader taken. He was carried, on the 18th, to Edinburgh; and there treated with that extreme indignity which base spirits exercise over the object of their fear when reduced within their power.\* On the third day after his arrival, he was brought to the bar of the parliament. Equally tranquil as on a birthday, he bore, with equanimity, the reproaches with which the chancellor accompanied the sentence of death he pronounced on him, and maintained that superiority over his iniquitous judges, to which the greatness of his mind, the fame of his exploits, and the justice of his cause, entitled him. On the scaffold, while the executioner, having brought a book reciting his gallant exploits, was ty-

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\* THE magistrates, with the city guard and executioner, met him at the Watergate. The prisoners walked, bound two and two, except Montrose; who followed, mounted on a new cart made on purpose, with a high seat, to which he was bound with cords. The hangman rode before, in his livery coat and bonnet; while Montrose sat uncovered. Arnot, p. 129. Thus was his fate, before his trial, pantomimically announced. The Earl of Argyle was, 35 years after, similarly insulted before his trial. Mr Fox, while he relates, with appropriate indignation, the hard fate of Argyle, might, without quitting his subject, have adverted to the indignities offered to Montrose under the auspices of Argyle's father. Such facts, when properly grouped in the historic page, afford a useful lesson to partizans.

ing it round his neck; he smiled, thanked him, and added, that he wore this testimony of his bravery and loyalty with more satisfaction than the garter had ever given him. "Such," says a profound historian, "is the triumph of virtue, that death, armed with every terror of cruelty and disgrace, cannot debase it; but, with inbred and essential greatness, it affords courage and consolation in the most dismal reverses of fortune."

THE castle of Kincardine in Strathearn had been demolished on the 16th of March 1646,\* and Mugdock in Stirlingshire had then become the principal seat of the Montrose family.†

### THE Great Marquis's only son, by Lady

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\* GUTHRIE's Memoirs, p. 173. It was 410 years since the family had obtained, from Malise Earl of Strathearn as the marriage portion of his sister Annabella, a grant of the estate of Kincardine. Charter of confirmation by Alexander II dated Selkirk 28th June 1286, in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Montrose.

† A house in Dunblane called Montrose's partly stood within these forty years. It seems to have been a town residence while their principal country residence was Kincardine. It was commodiously near the court at Stirling. The family had a house, which still goes by their name, in Glasgow. This was at a convenient distance from Mugdock Castle.

Magdalen Carnegie, James, was, after the restoration of the House of Stewart, put in possession of his estate and honours, by a repeal of the attainder by which the family had lost them. He was a Member of the Privy Council. His elder son, James, 3d Marquis, by Lady Isabel Douglas, daughter of William Earl of Morton, was a man of fine accomplishments, and President of the Privy Council, but died, in the prime of life, in 1684.\* By Lady Christian Lesly, daughter of the Duke of Rothes, he left an only son, James, 4th Marquis of Montrose, an accomplished man, appointed, by Queen Anne, in 1705, Lord High Admiral of Scotland, and, by her Majesty in 1707, created Duke of Montrose, Marquis of Graham and Buchanan, Earl of Kincardine, Viscount Dundaff, Lord Aberuthven, Mugdock and Fintray, to the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to the heirs of the Marquis of Montrose by former patents granted to his ancestors. He

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\* He will be gratefully remembered by the antiquary, as having presented to the University of which his son was afterwards, and his great grandson is now, Chancellor, one of the most beautiful of their Roman remains. See Map to this Volume.

was Lord Privy Seal from 1709 to 1713. After the accession of George I, he was appointed a Principal Secretary of State. He was subsequently Keeper of the Great Seal for Scotland. He was also Chancellor of the University of Glasgow. By Lady Christian Carnegie, he had David Marquis of Graham, whom, long before his father's death, George I created Earl and Baron Graham of Bellford, a British Peer, with remainder to his brothers. As he died unmarried, his next brother William, succeeded to the titles of the family, and was the late Duke of Montrose. Lord George Graham, his younger brother, was a Captain in the Navy,\* and Member of Parliament for Stirlingshire. By Lady Lucy Manners, daughter of John 2d Duke of Rutland, he had a son James, the present Duke, and a daughter, Lady Lucy, the late Lady Douglas of Douglas. His Grace is married to the Right Honourable Lady Caroline Montague daughter of the late, and sister of

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\* THERE is, in Buchanan House, a painting, about quarter size, by the celebrated Hogarth. It represents Lord George Graham at table in the cabin of his ship, with attendants. Some parts of the groupe bear marks of the characteristic humour of the immortal artist.

the present, Duke of Manchester. His Grace is a Privy Counsellor, a Knight of the Garter, Master of the Horse to his Majesty, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, a Doctor of Laws, Lord Justice General of Scotland, and Lord Lieutenant of Stirling and Dumbarton shires. He has, by his Duchess, two sons, James Marquis of Graham, and Lord William; and four daughters, Lady Georgina Charlotte married to George William Finch Hatton Esqr heir presumptive of the Earldom of Winchelsea, Lady Caroline, Lady Lucy, and Lady Emilia.

BUCHANAN House is the seat of the Montrose family. The estate of Buchanan was purchased by the 3d Marquis, the present Duke's great grandfather.\* The late Duke sold Kincardine. A small part of the old castle remains, overlooking a romantic ravine.

\* THE following *retour* shews that the superiority had been acquired by the 3d Marquis. Feb. 18. 1685. *Jacobus Montis-rosarum marchio comes de Kincardine, Dominus Graham et Mugdock, haeres masculus Jacobi Montis-rosarum, patris &c in terris et baronia de Buchanan, comprehendente 40 libratas terrarum de Buchanan cum manerici loco de Buchanan &c terras de Coregrenan, vel Wester Duchrae, in parochia de Inschecale-leoch, E. 6l. 19s. 4d. &c feudi firmæ.*

Mugdock castle has ceased to be occupied by the family.

We have, necessarily, in this short sketch of the illustrious family of Montrose, omitted many circumstances contributing to distinguish it.\* More regarding the Great Marquis will occur in the account of the battle of Kilsyth.

THE Erskines have been memorable in the annals of Scotland in Stirlingshire and elsewhere. Henry de Erskine was proprietor of the barony of Erskine in Renfrewshire under Alexander II; and witness of a grant, by Amelick brother of Maldwin Earl of Lennox, of the patronage and tythes of the parish church of Rosneth to the Abbey of Paisley, in 1226.† His son, *Dominus Johannes de Erskine Miles*, witnessed a grant, by Walter Stewart Earl of Menteth, of the church of Calmonel to the same Abbey in 1262;‡ and his grandson “*Johan de Irskyn*” appears amongst the numerous involuntary subjects

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\* For its cadets we must refer to the Peerage-Writers.

† *CARTULARY of Paisley.*      ‡ *IBID.*

of Edward I.\* William, grandson and representative of the last mentioned John de Erskine accompanied the gallant Earl of Moray and Sir James Douglas in the expedition against England in 1322; and, for his valour, was knighted under the banner in the field.† His son *Robertus Dominus de Erskine Miles* is the first of his name who appears connected with Stirlingshire. He made an illustrious figure. Having attached himself to the Brucean interest, and been highly instrumental in its success, he was, by David II, appointed Constable, Keeper, and Captain of Stirling castle.‡ He was, by the voice of the Estates, one of the ambassadors to the court of England to treat for the ransom of that prince after his capture in the battle of Durham.§ The captive David appointed him Great Chamberlain of Scotland in 1350. In 1357, he was one of those who accomplished his Sovereign's deliverance, and gave

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\* RYMER, III, 657. Prynne's History.

† ABERCROMBIE, Crawfurd.

‡ WRITS of the Marr family quoted by Sir Robert Douglas.

§ RYMER V, 618.

his eldest son as one of the hostages for the payment of the ransom.\* David, now restored, appointed Erskine, in addition to his former high office of Chamberlain, *Justiciar* benorth the Forth, Constable and Keeper of the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton.† He was ambassador to France in 1359.‡ On the 17th of May 1360, he, and *Dominus* Hew de Eglynton *Justiciar* besouth the Forth, with *Dominus* Patrick de Graham, and many other noblemen and upright gentlemen, presided at a solemn treaty, upon the banks of the Forth near Stirling, between the Drummonds of Drymen, and the Menteths of Rusky.§ Sir Robert Erskine was five times ambassador to England between 1360 and 1366.|| He was Warden of the Marches in 1367, and “Heritable Sheriff of Stirlingshire.”¶ He was one of the *Barones Majores* who, in 1371, ratified Robert the Steward’s succession to

\* RYMER, VI, 17, 35.

† WRITS of the Marr family quoted by Sir Robert Douglas.

‡ RYMER, VI.

§ TREATY printed in Hawthornean’s Remains, and in Priory of Inchmahome, 121-136.

|| RYMER, VI, 534. ¶ Ibid, 570.

the crown.\* From this monarch, as well as his predecessor, he obtained grants of many extensive lands.† His son and heir, Thomas, who had been a hostage for David II's ransom, was a man of great accomplishments and worth. He succeeded his father as Governor of Stirling castle.‡ He was ambassador to England in 1394.§ He is, by Robert III, designed “*Thomas Dominus Erskine, my dear relation.*”|| By his marriage with Janet Keith, great granddaughter of Gratney 11th Earl of Marr, he laid the foundation of the succession on the part of his son and representative, in 1419,¶ to the Earldom of Marr and Lordship of Garioch; titles, which he did not claim till 1435, and in the enjoyment of which, contrary to established principles, his descendants were repeatedly interrupted, till, in 1562, his representative in the 6th generation, John Lord Erskine, having submitted his claim to parliament, and obtained

\* FORDUN, II, 369.      † CART. in Archiv. Pub.

‡ DOUGLAS's Peerage, 465.      § RYMER, VII, 788.

|| RYMER, VII, 788. “*Dilectus consanguineus meus.*”

¶ LADY Isabel Douglas Countess of Marr died without issue in 1419. Douglas's Peerage, 461.

a full hearing, established his right, and was, on the ground of justice, restored to the titles of Marr and Garioch,\* notwithstanding the Queen's natural brother, afterwards Earl of Moray and Regent, was then Earl of Marr. This illustrious Chief of the Erskines was subsequently Regent of the kingdom. His father John Lord Erskine, or more properly 5th Earl of Marr of the name of Erskine, had had the charge of the infant Queen Mary, and had in person delivered her, when only five years old, to the King of France, to be out of the reach of faction. The Regent had long been a third son; and had, by James V, been appointed *Commendator* of Cambuskenneth and Inchmahome.

THERE is a charter by Queen Mary and King Henry, 18th July 1566, granting to John Earl of Marr, heretably and irredeemably, to John Earl of Marr, and his heirs bearing the arms and surname of Erskine, the office of sheriff of Stirlingshire, or the prefecture, or captainship and custody of the castle of Stirling, with the park, garden,

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\* “*Per modum justitiae.*” Rolls of Parliament as quoted by Douglas.

&c. together with the office of baillery and chamberlainry of the lands and lordship of Stirling, and of the water of Forth.\* In 1566 he was entrusted with the keeping of the young prince.† It was with reluctance that this great man took, in the dethronement of the Queen, and the substitution of an infant King, a step, which he must have felt ungracious towards his lawful Sovereign, and his benefactress.‡ He gallantly, however, attacked, and was chiefly instrumental in the discomfiture of the Queen's party; who had surprized the town of Stirling, and made prisoners of several of the nobility and persons of distinction, previous to the slaughter of the Regent Lennox in the pursuit by the fugitives, and before his own instalment in the office of the deceased. He had discharged the arduous office of Regent in troublous times; when he died, a young man, in 1572.

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\* CHARTER in the archives of the Marr family quoted by Sir Robert Douglas.

† DOUGLAS'S PEERAGE, 463.

‡ ISID. It ought, in candour, however, to be stated, that his name and seal appear at the celebrated deed of Mary's resignation of her kingdom. This voucher has been beautifully engraved, under the inspection of the Deputy Register of Scotland, Thomas Thomson Esqr, by Messrs William and David Lizars of Edinburgh.

His character is drawn by a poet of the following century, in verses which, whatever their merit, have not been generally circulated, and may therefore be permitted to find a place here,

*“ Nobilis heroum soboles, cognataque cælo  
 Pectora, mens, virtus, robora, rara fides.  
 Quæ cæli genius celso dignatus honore  
 Subvehit, et puræ religionis amor.  
 Obsequio in reges, cultu, studioque fideli,  
 In patriam meritis, nec prior ulla domus.  
 Hæc vestra, hæc vestri dederant decora inclyta patres,  
 Succedens veteres gensque perennat avos.  
 Hic stetit antiquum vobis decus: hisce paratum:  
 Nec rapere hoc vestrum mors potis ulla decus.  
 Demetrit atra manu mors omnia. At inclyta virtus,  
 Et pietas æquant ultima sæcla Deum.”\**

His son John 7th Earl of Marr of the name of Erskine was educated, along with James VI, by the celebrated George Buchanan; and was, afterwards, by his royal class-fellow, entrusted with the education of the amiable Prince Henry, promoted to the of-

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\* JOANNIS JONSTONI *Heroes Scotti*, published in the Delitie Poetarum Scotorum, Amstelodami, 1637, Vol. I. pp. 694, 5.

fice of Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, created Lord Cardross, and invested with the property of the newly erected barony of Cardross, with a power of assigning the barony and title, to any of his male heirs.\* The reason for the last mentioned act of royalty, as stated in the grant, was that he “ might be in a better condition to provide for his younger sons, by Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of the Duke of Lennox and a relation of his Majesty.” He, accordingly, gave them to his 2d son by this marriage, Henry, known as the 1st Lord Cardross. The eldest son by Lady Mary Stewart, Sir James Erskine, had married Mary Douglas Countess of Buchan in her own right, and was created Earl of Buchan; thus laying the foundation of the succession, on the death of his grandson and representative towards a century after, by David 4th Lord Cardross, to that Earldom. It is now possessed by the grandson of the last mentioned nobleman. The late Earl of

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\* ARTHUR JONSTON M. D, editor of the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*, 1637, and a poet, has published an epigram written by him before 1634, the year of his Lordship's death.

“ *Inter Areskinus proceres nitet, aurea flaminus  
Inter ut æthereas Luna micare solet.*”

Buchan, in 1745, sold the estate of Cardross (which, however, comprehends only a part of the barony to which it gives its name) to his cousin John Erskine of Carnock Esqr; whose eldest son by a second marriage, James, inherited Cardross, and transmitted it to his son, David, the present proprietor.

To return to the representative of the Marr family—John, the only son of the Treasurer's first lady, the honourable Anne Drummond daughter of David 2d Lord Drummond, was a Member of the Scottish Privy Council, and a Senator of the College of Justice. He was prevailed upon, in 1638, to sell, to Charles I, the sheriffship of Stirlingshire and bailiary of the Forth, for £8,000 Sterling, for which he obtained a bond.\* Although he had at first favoured the Covenanters; yet, having perceived what to him appeared extravagant in their conduct, he openly joined the side of royalty. His estate was forfeited by the triumphant party.† His eldest son by Lady Christian Hay daughter

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\* WRITS of the Marr family quoted by Sir Robert Douglas.

† GUTHRIE's Memoirs.

of Francis 9th Earl of Errol, John 9th Earl of Marr of the Erskines, had, while Lord Erskine, joined the Marquis of Montrose in his loyal campaign, and had had his houses of Erskine and Alloa plundered, by order of parliament. From 1654, the year of his father's death, till the Restoration, he lived privately in a small cottage at the gate of Alloa House.\* After this event, he was restored to his estates. By his second lady, Mary Mackenzie, daughter of George Earl of Seaforth, he had, besides other children, Charles his eldest son, who succeeded him in 1664. He was appointed a Lord of Privy Council in 1682. He continued one in James II's reign; but did not approve of the Sovereign's measures, and had left his house to retire to the Continent, when he heard of the landing of the Prince of Orange.† He joined the Convention of Estates, but died soon after. He sold the lordship of Erskine, which, till now, had never been out of the family.‡ By Lady Mary Maule, daughter of George Earl of Panmure, he had John 11th Earl of Marr of his

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\* MINUTES of Parliament quoted by Sir Robert Douglas.

† DOUGLAS's Peerage, 466.

‡ IBID.

race, and one of the most accomplished men of his day, but unfortunate in his attachment to the House of Stewart; the right honourable James Erskine of Grange, an eminent lawyer and Lord Justice Clerk; Colonel Henry Erskine, a youth of great military talents, but killed in the battle of Almanza 1707; and Lady Jean, married to Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn.

THE last mentioned, and the last, Earl of Marr had risen under Queen Anne to very high official honours, both before and after the Union. He had been one of the Principal Secretaries of State for Scotland, and was so for England. On the accession of George I, he was deprived of all his offices; and having, in 1715, retired to Scotland, headed there an insurrection for restoring the exiled House of Stewart. Collecting six or seven thousand men, mostly unarmed, and wholly undisciplined, he met, on Sheriffmoor near Dunblane on the 13th old stile, being the 25th new, of November, John Duke of Argyle, commanding an army inferior in numbers but superior in discipline; and, partly from this circumstance, but, also, and chiefly,

from the treachery of an *aide-de-camp*, was, although not beaten, yet so weakened, as never to be able again to take the field. Escaping beyond sea, he was, next year, attainted. He died an exile in 1732.\* His only surviving son, by Lady Margaret Hay daughter of Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, Thomas Lord Erskine, for whom the Marr estate was bought of government by his uncle Erskine of Grange, did not leave issue; but his daughter Lady Frances Erskine, by his second lady, Frances Pierpont, daughter of Evelyne Duke of Kingston, married her cousin, James Erskine, son of Erskine of Grange, Lord Justice Clerk, and was, by him, the mother of the present Mr Erskine of Marr.

THE first of the family of Elphinstone who appears on record, John de Elphinstone, flourished under Alexanders II and III, and possessed the barony of Elphinstone in Mid Lothian.† His grandson and

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\* FOR an account of this illustrious, but unfortunate, man, and the affairs of 1715, see Edinburgh Magazine for July, August, September, and October, 1805.

† DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 243. He quotes Charters Vol. I, in MacFarlan's papers, and Chartulary of Dryburgh.

representative, Sir John de Elphinston, appears, with his younger brothers, Aleyn and Duncan, among the involuntary subjects of the English monarch, in 1296.\* By Margeret de Seton, neice of King Robert Bruce, he had Alexander de Elphinston, who, by marriage with Agnes de Airth, acquired Airth-Beg, and several other lands in Stirlingshire,† and, by exchange of part of Airth-Beg, Kirkumbar in this county.‡ Alexander's great grandson and representative, Sir Alexander Elphinston *Dominus de Elphinston*, was succeeded, in the barony of Elphinston in Mid Lothian, by his only child Agnes, who carried, by marriage, that

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\* PRYNNE.

† DOUGLAS'S PEERAGE, p. 243. CRAWFORD'S REMARKS ON THE RAGMAN-ROLL, p. 22.

‡ DOUGLAS'S PEERAGE, p. 243. ROBERTSON'S INDEX, published 1798, MENTIONS " *Carta Confirmationis Carte concesse per Alexandrum de Elfynstoun Dominum ejusdem, Alexandro More, filio quondam Adæ More militis, terre de Kychumbr, in baronia de Stanhous (quam Dominus Godfredus de Roos dedit Alejandro de Elfynstoun patri dicti Alexandri, in excambio pro quadem petia terre in Erthbeg): data apud Edynburgh, 4 Junii, a. r. 33.*" VIZ, OF DAVID II, I. E. IN 1362. DOUGLAS HAD QUOTED THE VOUCHER IN THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES IN WORDS SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT. THE INDEX MARKS THE LOCALITY OF KIRKUMBAR, WHICH THE PEERAGE HAD OMITTED.

estate into the family of Johnston. Her uncle, Henry Elphinston of Pittendriech succeeded his brother in the Stirlingshire property; which, also, with some lands in Perth and Aberdeen shires, was subsequently called the barony of Elphinston. Henry's great grandson and representative, Sir Alexander Elphinston of Elphinston, a man of good parts, great honour, and unimpeachable integrity, was, at the baptism of Prince Arthur in 1509, raised, by James IV, to the peerage, by the title of Lord Elphinston.\* In 1510, Lord Elphinston, as he was now diplomatically stiled, obtained a charter under the great seal of the lands of Gargunnock and Car-

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\* HENRY of Elphinston's nephew, by a younger brother William, was William Bishop of Aberdeen, and Chancellor of Scotland under James III. In 1483-4, he was a commissioner to England. In 1487, he was again an ambassador thither. He did all he could to support the sinking fortunes of James III. He ceased to be Chancellor at the death of that monarch. Under the following reign he was sent ambassador to Vienna; and on his return, in 1492, was made Lord Privy Seal, and was formally restored to his See. He procured the erection of an university in the old city of Aberdon in 1494. His MS history of Scotland is in the Bodleian Library. Spotswood, II, 60. Nicolson, chap. II. He died 1514. "Every person," says Bishop Keith, "who has mentioned this worthy prelate, has done it with the utmost regard, Mr Buchanan alone excepted." See Catalogue, pp. 68-70.

nock in Stirlingshire. In 1512 he obtained a royal charter of Quarrel and other lands in Stirlingshire. He accompanied his royal friend and patron to Flodden, in 1513, and, having a great likeness of that elegant monarch, fell a victim to his personating him in a battle fatal to James and many of his nobles. His only son, Alexander 2d Lord Elphinston, was slain in the battle of Pinkey 1547. By the honourable Catherine Erskine, daughter of John Lord Erskine, or, more properly, Earl of Marr, he had five sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Robert 3d Lord Elphinston, was, by Margaret daughter of Sir John Drummond of Inverpaffrey, ancestor, through his third son, Sir James (a Lord of the Treasury, a Secretary of State, and President of the Court of Session, in Scotland), of the noble house of Balmerinoch, forfeited, on account of its attachment to the House of Stewart, in 1746.\* His eldest son, Alexander 4th Lord Elphinston, was, in 1599, when Master of Elphinston, appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and

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\* The heroism of the last Lord Balmerino is embalmed in the recollection of all parties.

Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. He was, in 1604, appointed, by the Scottish Parliament, a commissioner, to treat with the English regarding a more complete Union of the Sister Kingdoms. He obtained many charters under the great seal at different times, particularly of Bothkennar in Stirlingshire in 1608. He lived till 1648. By the honourable Jean Livingston, daughter of Lord Livingston, he had four sons and five daughters. His representative, Alexander 5th Lord Elphinston,\* married Elizabeth daughter of Patrick Lord Drummond and sister of James 1st Earl of Perth, and had issue only one daughter. She married her cousin Alexander, eldest son of James, her father's next

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\* AMONG the *memorabilia* of the public records lately published by the Deputy Register of Scotland, we find the following under Stirlingshire. " May 30. 1655. Alexander Lord Elphingstoun, heir of Alexander Lord Elphingstoun his father; in the lands, lordship and barony of Elphingstoun, comprehending the lands and barony of Elphingstoun, with advocation of paroch kirks of Airth, Logy and Strathgull and tiends; ferrie boat of Elphingstoun; the lands and halls of Airth; the superiority of the lands of Poufoulis; the quarter land of Airth Beg; lands of Quarrel, of Bannockburne, with advocation of the chapell of Sanct Ninian; lands of Carnock, of Pleane, of Poldaife and Craigforth, fishings and coalheughes; of Gargunnock; half lands of Calder in warrandice offoresaid lands of Airth," &c &c.

brother, and the male representative of the family; and was, by him, the mother of Alexander 7th Lord Elphinston, and of John the 8th Lord. The latter nobleman married Lady Isabel Maitland, daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale, and had by her three sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was, by the honourable John Campbell of Mamore, mother of the late Duke of Argyle. The eldest son, Charles 9th Lord Elphinston, had, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Primrose Baronet, and sister of James 1st Viscount Primrose, four sons and two daughters. The younger of the daughters, Primrose, married Alexander 9th Earl of Home, and brought him his son and heir. The 3d son, Charles, succeeded as 10th Lord Elphinston. He married Clementina Fleming, only surviving child and heiress of John 6th Earl of Wigton,\* by Lady Mary Keith eldest daughter of William 9th Earl Mareschal. He had by her four sons and four daughters. One of the sons is the ho-

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\* CAMDEN had affirmed that the Earls of Wigton were hereditary Chamberlains of Scotland. Britannia. Sir Robert Douglas has shewn that this office was successively in the family. Peerage, pp. 697, 698.

nourable William Elphinston, well known as a respectable Chairman of the India-House. Another is George Keith Elphinston, Lord Viscount Keith a British Peer, Lord Keith of Stonehaven Mareschal, K G C B, Admiral of the Red, Commander of the Channel Fleet, and Knight of the Turkish order of the Crescent. The eldest brother was John 11th Lord Elphinston. He married the honourable Miss Ruthven, daughter of James 3d Lord Ruthven by Lady Anne Stewart, daughter of James 2d Earl of Bute, by Lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Archibald 1st Duke of Argyle. By her he had the late Lord Elphinston, who was, till his decease, Lord Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire; and to whom his lady, Janet Elliot, daughter of Cornelius Elliot Esqr and relict of Sir Thomas Carmichael of Skirling Baronet, had the present Lord. The next brother of the late Lord Elphinston is the honourable Charles Elphinston Fleming of Cumbernauld, Rear Admiral of the White, and some time Member of Parliament for Stirlingshire. A third brother, the honourable Mountstewart Elphinston, in the India service, has recently produced a most inter-

esting statistical work on the kingdom of Caubul.\* One of several sisters, the honourable Miss Keith Elphinston, is the lady of David Erskine Esqr of Cardross.

Two eminent families of the name of Murray connected with Stirlingshire attract notice, the Murrays of Touchadæm latterly of Polmaise, and the Earls of Dunmore.

**ANDREW DE MORAVIA**, in David II's time, and by that monarch called "our dear blood-relation," is the undoubted progenitor of the former.† Kepmad was his first estate in Stirlingshire, as appears from a royal charter 10th May 1365.‡ About this time, Laurence Killebrand had obtained a royal charter of Touchmaler, and Toulcheadame.§ On the 28th of July 1369, Andrew Murray received, from David, a grant of these lands.|| His

\* SEE Account of Caubul and its Dependencies. 4to. London, 1815.

† CHARTERS of David II. ‡ IBID.

§ ROBERTSON's Index, p. 38. "Carta by David II to Laurence Killebrand of the lands of Touchmaler, Toulcheadame, in vicecom. de Striveling, blench, 1 pair spurrs."

|| CHARTER of David II "dilecto consanguineo nostro Andreæ de Moravia, terrarum nostrarum de Tulchadam, Tulchmaler &c a.r. 40mo."

great grandson and representative, William Murray of Touchadam, had been *Scutifer* to James II\* and was appointed Constable of Stirling castle under James III.† The seventh representative of the founder of the family, William, about 1568, married Agnes, one of the daughters and coheiresses of James Cunningham of Polmais in Stirlingshire. He and his descendants have since been promiscuously known as Murrays of Touchadam and Polmais. His son and heir Sir John Murray *Miles*, got a charter under the great seal of the lands and barony of Polmais, 8th April 1588. The late representative of the family, William Murray Esqr, was designed of Touchadam and Pitlochie. The latter property is in Fife. The present Mr Murray is the 15th from Andrew de Moravia.‡

\* THIS is evinced by a charter under the great seal, 3d June 1459, of Buchadrock in Stirlingshire, *Willielmo de Moravia Scutifero nostro &c.*

† DOUGLAS'S Baronage, p. 110, and charter, 29th April 1469, to which the seal "honorabilis viri Willielmi de Murray de Touchadam constabularii et custodis castri de Stirling" is appended, in the archives of the family of Polmaise.

‡ HAVING omitted mentioning the altar of St Peter and St Paul when speaking of the church of Stirling; we may be indulged in quoting a passage from a retour of one of the Mur-

THE noble house of Murray Earl of Dunmore is descended of Sir John de Moravia, High Sheriff of Perthshire under the

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rays of Touchadam, 13th May 1648; ‘cum advocatione capellaniæ altaris Sanctorum Petri et Pauli infra ecclesiam de Stirling.’ They are mentioned in a retour also of ‘Archibaldus Cunynghame de Polmaise’ 24th January 1615. St John had an altar there. ‘*Carta* (under Robert III) anent the chaplain of St John’s altar in the Kirk of Stirling by Alexander Porter.’ Robertson’s Index. Robert II founded the altar of Holyrood there. ‘*Carta* (by him) ‘of foundation of the altar of Holyrood in the Kirk of Stirling.’ *Carta confirmationis*, (by the same monarch) donationis quam Anna de Keloch (a friend of his royal predecessor’s) fecit altari Sancti Crucis in ecclesia parochiali de Strivelyne, et Nicolao de Tarbolton vicario dicte ecclesie (probably the vicar who obtained from David ‘ane net’s fishing in Forth and four aikers of land’) pro tempore vite ejus, de uno tusto in terra de veteri parco prope Strivelyne; apud Strivelyne, 26 Febr a.r. 2do, i. e. 1332. Robert II gave a Charter to St Laurence’s altar in the Kirk of Stirling of a passage boat on the Forth with a croft of land annexed, ‘pro salubri statu nostro, liberorumque nostrorum, necnon pro anima quondam carissime consortis nostra Euphemie Regine Scotie, 28th February 1388-9.’ Having missed its proper place, we may now (while *on parish business*,) mention St Roch’s Chapel near or at the bridge of Stirling. We find it mentioned in a retour of Stirlingshire. ‘Apr. 26. 1699. Magister Jacobus Stirling Chirurgus principalis in regimine tribuni Maitland, hæres relictæ Jacobi Stirling apud molendinum de Keir, matris, in terris vocatis Winshellhaugh, cum pescationibus &c extendentibus ed 6 acres terrarum, capellaniæ Divi Rochi ad pontem de Stirling annexatis, jacentibus prope vel ad pontem de Stirling.’

Lion and Alexander II.\* His son, Malcolm de Moravia, also High Sheriff of Perthshire, is witness to a charter by Malise Earl of Strathearn, to his sister Annabella, on her marriage with Sir David de Graham, of the lands of Kincardin in Strathearn.† By his lady, daughter and heiress of Sir

\* NISBET's Appendix, p. 192. Douglas's Peerage, p. 51. Sir John had a brother Gilbert, consecrated Bishop of Caithness, in 1222. Ibid, and chartularies of Moray and Arbroath, with writs of the Sutherland family, as quoted by Sir Robert. We may present the reader with the 'genealogy of the Kings of Mann and Dukes of Atholl in the Royal Mirror of Denmark.'—‘*Regum Manniae stemma Scoticum.* 1. Friskyn de Moravia floriuit A. 1148. 2. William. 3. John Sheriff of Perthsh. 4. Malcolmus. 5. William. 6. Wil. Baro de Tul-y-bherdin. 7. Andreas. 8. William. 9. John. 10. Walter. 11. David. 12. William. 13. William. 14. William. 15. William. 16. William. 17. Johan. Comes de Tul-y-bherdin. 18. William. 19. John Atholice Comes. 20. Joh. Atholice Marchio. 21. Jo. Atholice Dux.—*Jacobus d. Ath. et 1. Dem Man.*—22. Georgius fil. 5tus Jo.—23. Johannes f. Geo.—24. Johannes Dux Atholice, Murchio de Tullybardin, *Primus Comes de Strange, Dominus Manniae et Insularum &c &c. natus die 30 Junii 1755.*’ Antiquitates Celto-Scandicae, Hauniæ, 1786, 4to, p. 294. The idea that Friskyn, the founder of this family, and that of Sutherland, in David I's time, and proprietor of Strathbrock in West Lothian and lands in Moray, was a Fleming, is hypothetical. Caledonia, I, 604.

† CHARTER of confirmation by Alexander II, dated 28th June 1236, in the possession of the Duke of Montrose.

Gilbert de Gask, he acquired the lands of Gask in Strathearn.\* His 2d son, Sir William, who succeeded to the representative of the family, married Adda, daughter of Malise, Steward of Strathearn, in right of Muriel his wife, daughter and heiress of Congal de Marr de Tullibardin,† son of Duncan Earl of Marr.‡ By Adda, Sir William de Moravia acquired Tullibardin; and, from her brother Henry, Steward of Strathearn, obtained a charter of confirmation in 1284.§ He was one of the great barons of Scotland who submitted to Edward I's determination in favour of Baliol.|| His son, Sir Andrew Murray 2d of Tullibardin,avouring the Baliol party, paid the forfeit with his life at Perth in 1332.¶ His great grandson, Sir Walter, 5th of Tullibardin, was surety for Sir John de Drummond, in the well known

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\* APPENDIX to Nisbet's Heraldry, p. 192.

† DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 458.

‡ APPENDIX to Nisbet, p. 193. Malcolm's Memoir, p. 22.

§ APP. to Nisbet, 193. The writ is dated "apud Duf-saly," a place now called Duckally, near the entrance of Gleneglis.

|| RYMER II. 553, 644.

¶ NISBET's Appendix, p. 194.

treaty with the Menteths of Rusky on the banks of the Forth near Stirling 17th May 1360; and appended his seal, with those of Sir John and Sir Maurice de Drummond, on the one part.\* His son and heir, Sir David, first stiled of Gask, and afterwards of Tullibardin, founded, and largely endowed, the collegiate church of Tullibardin, for a provost and four prebendaries, in 1446.† His daughter Christian married Sir Murdoch Menteth of Rusky, and was mother of the two co-heiresses of the Rusky estate and fourth part of the Levenax, who married, the one Sir John Haldane of Gleneglis, and the other Sir John Napier of Merchieston.‡ His eldest son, Sir William, 7th of Tullibardin, was sheriff of Perth and Bamff shires, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland. He had by her seventeen sons, of whom many of the Murrays are descended. His eldest son,

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\* TREATY printed in Hawthorndean's Remains, and in Priory of Inchmahome.

† IBID, 195. Spottiswood's Religious Houses, p. 289.

‡ "THE laird of Rowiskich cal'd Sir Murdo Meenteth was killed be his servant besyd Dunblane." MacFarlan's Papers in Advocate's Library, Vol II, containing "Geographical Description of Scotland."

Sir William, obtained from James III, in 1782, a charter of the stewartry of Strathearn and lordship of Balquhidder. It was ratified by parliament under the following reign. The 9th of Tullibardin, William, whose mother was a daughter of Lord Gray, married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Atholl. The 10th of Tullibardin, William, married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy. The 11th, Sir William, notwithstanding he had taken an active part in the Reformation, was a favourite of Queen Mary, and had the honour of repeated visits from her Majesty at Tullibardin. He was made one of her Privy Council and Comptroller of the Kingdom, in 1565. His eldest sister, Annabella, was Countess of the Regent Marr; and, when a widow, entrusted with the infant person of James VI; "his Hie-ness continuing under her noriture, as towards his mouthe and ordering of his person."\* Sir William Murray of Tullibardin, had, with his nephew, the Earl of Marr, afterwards Lord High Treasurer, the keeping &c of Stirling castle, and of the infant King, whose

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\* ARCHIVES of the Marr family, as quoted by the Earl of Buchan, in the life of his ancestor, the Treasurer Marr.

residence it was. By Lady Agnes Graham, daughter of William 2d Earl of Montrose, he had his eldest son, Sir John, 12th of Tullibardin; who, with his cousin Marr, had been the intimate friend of James VI; was, in 1592, appointed Master of the King's Household; on the 15th of April 1604, created Lord Murray of Tullibardin; and, on the 10th of July 1606, Earl of Tullibardin. John 1st Earl of Tullibardin had, by Dame Catherine Drummond daughter of David 2d Lord Drummond, William 2d Earl of Tullibardin; John; Patrick, afterwards 3d Earl of Tullibardin; Mungo, afterwards Viscount Stormont; Lady Anne, married to the Earl of Kinghorn; Lady Lillias, to Sir John Grant of Grant; Lady Margaret, to Haldane of Gleneglis; Lady Catherine, to Ross of Balnagowan;\* and a 5th daughter to John MacGregor.† William 2d Earl of Tullibardin married

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\* APPENDIX to Nisbet's Heraldry, 200. Douglas's Peerage, 54.

† The peerage-writers have been silent here. The grinding oppressions of her husband's family, under the misguided influence of James VI, assisted by the rapacity of some of the neighbours, seem to have imposed silence on their friends and connections, instead of having excited them to bold and manly remonstrance. John MacGregor, descriptively named

Lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter and heir of line of John 5th Earl of Atholl; and

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*Glas*, i.e. 'Wan,' inhabited, before 1602, *Innis-Mhic-Ghrighoir*, or ' Isle of MacGregor,' at the south east extremity of Loch-Voil in Balquhidder. The foundation of his castle, 20 feet wide and 66 long, existed within the memory of persons still alive. It was defended by a ditch 6 yards wide, and draw-bridge. John Fergusson at Stronvar recollects the piers of the bridge. The ditch was filled up 55 years ago with part of the stones of the fortress. The rest of the stones were, this year, used for a wall on the land-side of the *Innis*. John *Glas* MacGregor was proprietor of the following lands, Stronvar, Glenbucky, Gartnafuaran, Letchrich, Craigrigh, Monachoil-Mor, Monachoil-Beg, Imerioch (now Newton), Inverchairnig, Inverlochlairig-Mor and all pertinents, Drumlichs, Blarcrich, Invernenty, Monachoiltuarach, Murlaggan. The yearly value was 200 merks. By his lady, he had two sons, Gregor and John. Sir John Murray, after the battle of Glenfroin, in which his son in law had borne an active part, fetched home his daughter and grandchildren, and took possession of the abovementioned lands for their support. Gregor assumed the name of Alexander and surname of Murray. Such is the tradition as it has recently been collected from John Fergusson aged 60, born on the lands of Stronvar, close to *Innis-Mhic-Ghrighoir*, and who has lived there from infancy. We have not been able to ascertain the point; but, to us, it seems most highly probable that John *Glas* was the younger brother of Alexander MacGregor of Glenstrae. Ferguson (according to what he has heard) says, that John was the Chief of the Clan, and commanded at Glenfroon. In this he is mistaken, as the then undoubted Chief was Alexander of Glenstrae. John is, by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, represented as the principal in that quarrel with the Laird of Luss, which led to the mediation by his elder brother, and the spirited resistance by both, and their followers, of an un-

had by her John, 6th Earl of Atholl, father, by Lady Jean, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchie, of the 1st Marquis of Atholl, and, through him, by Lady Emilia Stanley, daughter of James Earl of Derby, grandfather of Charles, the 2d son of this marriage, created by James VII, Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, Baron Murray of Blair, 16th August 1686. By Catherine, daughter of Robert Watts Esqr of the county of Hereford, the Earl of Dunmore had five sons, three of whom, James John and William, became successively his representatives in the peerage; and three daughters married to Lord Kinnaird, the Earl of Dundonald, and John Lord Nairn. William had by Catherine, daughter of William Lord Nairn, three sons, and four daughters. Lady Catherine married John Drummond Esqr of

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expected and treacherous onset by a force four times their number. History of the Earldom of Sutherland, p. 246. John MacGregor was slain at Glenfroon, a circumstance corresponding to the foregoing narrative. His birth entitled him to such an alliance. Ferguson says that he is uncertain regarding the name of John *Glas's* lady, but that, so far as he recollects, it was Sarah.—The reader, it is hoped, will receive with candour, a tradition new to the writer; and forming a counterpoise to some traditions recently disseminated.

Logie Almond. His eldest son, John, became 5th Earl of Dunmore. By Lady Charlotte Stewart, daughter of Alexander Earl of Galloway, he had the present Earl, who succeeded him in 1809, and, by Lady Susan Hamilton, daughter of Archibald Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, has male issue. The first Earl of Dunmore's elder brother, John 2d Marquis of Atholl, was, on the 30th of June 1703, created Duke of Atholl, to the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to the heirs male of his father's body. The Earl of Dunmore and male descendants are thus capable of contingently succeeding to the Dukedom of Atholl. By Lady Catherine Hamilton, eldest daughter of William Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Atholl had six sons and one daughter. John Marquis of Tullibardin was killed at the battle of Mons in 1709. His next brother, William, having embarked in the insurrection of 1715, was attainted of high treason.\* The Duke procured the settlement of his estates and honours on his third son James; who, on the death of his father in 1724, be-

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\* ESCAPING to France, he returned in company with Charles Edward Stewart, in 1745; was made prisoner in 1746; and died in the Tower of London in 1747.

came 2d Duke of Atholl. On the death of the Earl of Derby, in 1735, without issue, while the estates and honours of Derby went to his male heir Sir Edward Stanly, the title of Lord Strange, and the lordship of Mann and the Isles came to the Duke of Atholl, as heir of line and at law. By Jean, daughter of Sir John Frederick of Westminister Baronet, his Grace had one son, who died young, and two daughters, Lady Jean Countess of Crawford, who died without issue, and Lady Charlotte, married to her cousin John Murray Esqr, eldest son of Lord George Murray, younger brother of her father. Mr Murray succeeded his uncle and his father-in-law in the Dukedom of Atholl, and Lady Charlotte preserved in the family the honours and estates which had otherwise gone out of it. They were the parents of the present Duke; who, in 1786, was created Earl Strange. The sovereignty of Mann was, in 1765, purchased by the parliament, and annexed to the crown, of Great Britain. The Lords of Mann, though they waved the title of King, had the powers. Mann was a royal fief of the English crown, and the only one; so that the Dukes of Atholl had latterly united the cha-

racters of subject and sovereign, and the Earls of Dunmore might, contingently, have been in the same situation.

The name of Bruce has been recently illustrated in Stirlingshire by a gentleman whose paternal surname was Hay, the celebrated traveller to the source of the Nile. Kinnaird, his property, and, after his adventurous travels, his residence, has been rendered classic ground, by those liberal studies which gave to the world a copious narrative of interesting matters in a manner combining the man of letters with the man of the world.

JAMES BRUCE Esqr of Kinnaird was the sixth, through a female, from the founder of the family, the celebrated Robert Bruce, Minister in Edinburgh, and, afterwards under James VI and Charles I, a martyr to his religious principles.

ROBERT BRUCE of Kinnaird was born in 1554 or 6. He was 2d son of Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth, by Janet, daughter of Alexander 5th Lord Livingston, and Lady Agnes Douglas daughter of John 2d Earl of Mor-

ton. Sir Alexander had embraced the Reformation. Robert, destined for the law, was sent to study at Paris. On his return, he practised in the Court of Session. His genius, however, led him to theology; and he resolved to devote himself to it exclusively. His mother, hurt by his change of life, made him resign his pretensions to the estate of Kinnaird, in which, as an *appanage* of Airth, he had been enfeoffed.\* Stripping off his scarlet and gold, he put himself under the tuition of a person more properly the father of Presbytery than Knox, Andrew Melville, then Professor of Divinity at St Andrew's. In 1587, Bruce debated on the comparative merits of Episcopacy and Presbytery (the last of which had been originally instituted about 7 years), in a way which, to his auditors, seemed to decide in favour of the existing *regime*.† On the 20th of June, he was presented to the General Assembly, by Andrew Melville, as a pupil of great promise; and, in July, ascended the pulpit of John Knox, now dead

\* CALDERWOOD'S MS abridged, and printed under the auspices of the General Assembly, p. 218.

† ABRIDGEMENT of Calderwood, p. 218.

15 years, and of Lawson, recently deceased. He had already dispensed the Lord's supper without having received the imposition of hands; a ceremony to which, as not being, in his opinion, essential to the sacred function, he never would submit.\* In the following February, this voluntary exile from civic and baronial honours was elected Moderator of the Supreme Ecclesiastical Court. In 1589, he was a confidential servant of the King during his Majesty's chivalrous voyage to Denmark; and, on the arrival of the royal pair in their kingdom, acted the part of Primate of the church, by placing the crown on the head of Queen Anne. Both in church and state, indeed, such was his influence amongst all classes, that Bruce may be said to have been Regent of the Kingdom. On the 6th of June 1590, he married Margaret daughter of James Douglas Lord Fotherald, Senator of the College of Justice.† Along with Melville, Bruce was active in obtaining that act of the civil legislature, by which, in 1592, Presbytery was established as the ecclesiasti-

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\* ABRIDGEMENT of Calderwood, p. 218.

† CONTRACT of Marriage among the archives of Kinnaird.

cal government of Scotland. Although Presbytery had banished all parliamentary representation of the functionaries of religion; yet, by private meetings, and *touches* from the pulpit *on the times*, it possessed, in civil as well as ecclesiastical matters, a controul bordering on tyranny. As a counterbalance, James secretly encouraged “*the popish faction.*” Popish domestics occupied the palace. “*The Ministers,*”\* having remonstrated, were insulted. Melville and Bruce, having waited upon the Queen, were told that her Majesty could not see them, being engaged at a dance. The anniversary of the Queen’s birth was celebrated with great rejoicings on a day set apart by the church for a solemn fast. The commissioners of the church, having resolved on a grave expostulation with royalty, were, by the royal authority, ordered to quit the city within 48 hours.† Bruce, from the pulpit, exhorted such as disapproved of the tyrannical mandate, to defend the present religious order of things against all opposers whatsoever; but was obliged, with a brother minister Balcanqual, to retire into

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\* This was the expression applied to the Clergy in Scotland.

† CALDERWOOD abridged, 269.

England. Having, in April 1597, returned to Edinburgh, he obtained the royal pardon; but, not being restored to his charge, confined his pious instructions to a private circle. He resolutely declined having hands laid on him; and, at length, on the 19th of May, after much discussion, was replaced in his charge without the solemn ceremony. In 1600, Bruce, for refusing to profess his belief in the existence of an alledged conspiracy against his Majesty, by the Earl of Gowrie and brother, who had been suddenly put to death as the actors, was imprisoned in Airth castle, and ordered to quit the kingdom on the 11th of November.\* Embarking at Queensferry on the 5th, he landed, 5 days after, at Dieppe.† Having, by the intercession of Lord Kinloss and the Earl of Marr, been allowed to return to Scotland, he was ordered to remain in ward in his house of Kinnaird. On the 14th of January 1601, he had an audience of the King at

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\* AMONG the “*Inquisitiones de Tutela*” we have the following. “*Jun. 3. 1600. Magister Robertus Bruce de Kynnaird minister verbi Dei,—propinquior agnatus, id est consanguineus ex parte patris Willielmo Bruce filio legitimo quondam Willielmi Bruce junioris de Airth patris germani dicti Magistri Roberti.*” (Patricio in ipsissimis verbis.)

† CALDERWOOD abridged, 446.

Craigmillar; but still withheld his belief of "*the Gowrie Conspiracy.*" On the 25th of February 1603, the commissioners of the church declared his pulpit vacant.\* When, in the end of March, James had succeeded to the English crown, Bruce, in person, congratulated his Majesty, but was not restored. He had remained at rest a twelvemonth after the King's departure, when he was summoned to witness his formal deposition from the office of the ministry, by the General Assembly. In July, the Chancellor informed him that the King had prohibited him from preaching. Bruce fell (as was believed from agitation of spirits) into a fever. Construing it into a divine judgment for his having ceased to proclaim the truth, he resolved never more to obey human authority in sacred matters. In August, as the head of a faction which met at Kinnaird, he was ordered, under pain of outlawry, to enter into prison in Inverness. Here he remained a year, preaching to great multitudes twice a week. After 8 years spent in the north, he returned, with permission, to Kinnaird, in August 1613. Here, however,

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\* CALDERWOOD abridged, 470.

he met with vexation from the clergy, who, in the presbyteries of Linlithgow and Stirling, were mostly a contrast to him. He, therefore, with leave asked and given, retired, with his family, to Monkland, one of his country seats. The Archbishop of Glasgow, offended, as was alledged, by the resort of people to Mr Bruce's Sermons, obliged him to return to Kinnaird. Having, in 1621, gone to Edinburgh without leave, he was committed to the castle, for having transgressed the verge of his confinement. On the 3d of January 1622, he received a royal mandate to return to Kinnaird, remain there till April, and then banish himself, during his Majesty's pleasure, to Inverness. He continued theretill 1625, when the King died. Charles allowed him to live at Kinnaird. He now preached at his house, and even in some of the pulpits around Edinburgh. In 1629, the King wrote to the Privy Council, to confine him within two miles of Kinnaird\*. He had, at his expense, repaired the church of Larbert,

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\* CHARLES had, at one time, resolved on his quitting Kinnaird, and wrote to the Council (who, it seems, had been interceding for Bruce); "it is not for love of him ye have written, but to entertain a schism in the Kirk. We will have no more popish pilgrimages to Kinnaird, he shall go to Inverness." Calderwood abridged, 795.

which had lain neglected; and here, as being within his permitted range, he preached every Lord's day. Here he converted Mr Alexander Henderson, Minister of Leuchars, about to make a conspicuous figure in the annals of Presbytery. Robert Bruce of Kinnaird, formerly Minister at Edinburgh, departed this mortal life on the 13th of August 1631, and was interred in the church of Larbert. "That his sentiments," says a respectable biographer, "possessed not all the moderation which future times have attained, was the fault of the age. Less violent than Melville, more enlightened than Knox, he viewed with a brighter and milder eye, the united interests of the church and nation. To the spirit of a baron, descended of the nobles and warriors of his country, he joined the authority of a Minister of Jesus Christ."\* In his youth, he had been so greatly sceptical as to doubt the existence of God. Thus was his faith conviction. Of his sermons eleven were printed in his lifetime; and are said to display a boldness of expression, regularity of style, and force of argument, seldom found in the Scot-

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\* Scots Magazine for November and December 1802.

tish writers of the 19th century. Being, in the fashion, addressed to *the times*, they throw much light on them. They were translated into the English variety of the Saxon tongue,\* and published in this form in London in 1617. He left a son, and two daughters.

WE come now to the intrepid and enterprising discoverer of the fountains of the Nile, James Bruce Esqr of Kinnaird, who succeeded to the name of Bruce and estate of Kinnaird through his paternal grandmother. He was, by her, descended of the barons of Clackmannan, representatives till lately of the family of Bruce.† By his paternal father, he traced his ancestry to the Errol family; which, in the beginning of the 14th

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\* DOCTOR Jamieson in his *Dictionnaire raisonne*, has the following illustration of the verb *To fatch* or change one's situation. "Look in what maner wee see the sheepheards tents fittit and fatched, efter the same maner I see my life to be fittit and fatched." Bruce's eleven sermons.

† SINCE the extinction of the barons of Clackmannan, in the death of Henry the 13th baron, the representation has rested in the Earl of Elgin. The sword and mail of the immortal Robert have been transferred from Clackmannan Tower to Broomhall, to remain in the possession of the Chief of the Bruces.

century had given birth to the Hays of Lochloy; whence, about the end of the 16th, came the Hays of Woodcockdale. In 1687, John Hay of Woodcockdale and Alexander Bruce of Kinnaird (great grandson of the celebrated founder of the Bruces of Kinnaird) concluded a marriage between David Hay, eldest son of the former, and Helen Bruce, eldest daughter and heiress of the latter. It was contracted, that their lineal descendant should enjoy the estate of Kinnaird, and bear the name and arms of Bruce. In February 1729, Mr Bruce of Kinnaird, son of this marriage, married Marion Graham daughter of James Graham of Airth, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland. By her, on the 14th of December 1730, he had a second child, James, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller, early distinguished by his varied accomplishments of mind and body, by the largeness and symmetry of the latter, and by the most determined courage tempered with a sentiment of profound devotion to his Maker. He had early married; and soon been deprived of his amiable wife. She died childless. To dispel the effects of grief, he travel-

led on the continent; and devoted his attention to the acquisition not only of the European tongues, but Arabic and Ethiopic. At the proposal of Lord Halifax, he went as Consul to Algiers in 1762. He was then in his 23d year. Passing through France and Italy, he carried with him, from the latter, an artist, Luigi Balugani, to assist him in his drawings. These were generally finished on the spot in a *camera obscura*, a hexagon of six feet diameter, and a cone at top, the contrivance of Mr Bruce. Disliking his situation at Algiers, he asked and obtained leave of the Dey, in 1765, to travel through the interior provinces. Having made his proposed excursion, he took the opportunity, which circumstances presented, of proceeding to Balbec and Palmyra. He thence shaped his course to Abyssinia. He carried with him an apparatus of mathematical instruments; and, having resolved to personate a physician, a welcome guest in the countries he was about to visit, he obtained medical books and instructions from Doctor Russel at Aleppo. From Cairo, on the 12th of December 1768, he sailed up the Nile; and, on the 17th of February 1769, joined the caravan to Cosseir on the

Red Sea. He crossed to Jidda, and explored part of the Arabian coast. Recrossing to Massowah, the only entrance to Abyssinia in that quarter, encountering many dangers, and going through many strange adventures,\* he, at length, on the 4th of November 1770, arrived at the object of his ambition, THE SOURCE or THE NILE. He obtained the Abyssinian title of *Lord of Geesh*, the district in which the fountains of the Nile are situate. The difficulty now was to return. How to extricate himself from the natives, who had taken a great liking to him, and were averse to part with him, was the first question. Having obtained leave, he set out from Abyssinia on the 26th of December 1771. Recollecting the dangers to which he had been exposed at Massowah, he resolved to go by Sennaar. After unparalleled toil and danger, he, at length, in the November of the following

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\* " WHEREIN I speake of most disastrous chances,  
Of moving accidents by flood and field,  
Of hair-breadth 'scapes, i' the imminent deadly breach,  
Of being taken by th' insolent foe, and sold to slavery;  
Of my redemption thence.....  
Wherein, of antres vast, and deserts idle,  
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose tops touch heaven,  
It was my bent to speak." *Shakespeare's Othello.*

year, reached Syene. Here he staid till the 11th of December, when he proceeded to Cairo, where he arrived on the 10th of January 1773, 4 years and 29 days since he had left it. Reaching France, he spent some time in the south, for the recovery of his health, now greatly impaired. Here he was much with the celebrated Count de Buffon; who acknowledges his obligations to "*M. Bruce*" for several important communications in Natural History. He visited Bologna and Rome. He returned to Britain in the summer of 1774; and, towards the end of 75, settled on his paternal estate. On the 20th of May 1776, he married Miss Dundas, daughter of Thomas Dundas Esqr of Fingask. By her, he had three children, one of whom, the lady of George Jardine Esqr Advocate, is alive. Mr Bruce's son and heir, the late Mr Bruce of Kinnaird, married an English lady; and, by her, was the father of the present Mr Bruce, a minor. Part of his summers the great traveller spent at Ardquhillery, the property of Mr Stirling of Keir. His lofty genius was no doubt attracted by the sublime scenery. He had published his admirable Travels, and

was preparing a second edition; when, on the 26th of April 1794, in his house of Kinnaird, going down stairs, to hand a lady into her carriage, he slipped a foot, and fell headlong, from the sixth or seventh step, to the floor. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, though without any violent contusion. He died early next morning. Over the tomb in which Mr Bruce and his second lady are deposited, in the church-yard of Larbert, a monument had been erected by him. It was cast in the neighbouring foundery of Carron. It is adorned with emblematical figures and Greek inscriptions. "It is, perhaps," says his biographer, the late learned Dr Murray, "the most ingenious work of the kind that ever was executed." On the south is the following inscription :

IN THIS TOMB ARE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS OF  
JAMES BRUCE ESQR OF KINNAIRD;  
WHO DIED ON THE XXVII<sup>TH</sup> OF APRIL MDCCXCIV,  
IN THE LXIV<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF HIS AGE.  
HIS LIFE WAS SPENT IN PERFORMING  
USEFUL AND SPLENDID ACTIONS;  
HE EXPLORED MANY DISTANT REGIONS,  
HE DISCOVERED THE FOUNTAINS OF THE NILE,

HE TRAVERSED THE DESERTS OF NUBIA,  
HE WAS AN AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND,  
AN INDULGENT PARENT,  
AN ARDENT LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY.  
BY THE UNANIMOUS VOICE OF MANKIND,  
HIS NAME IS ENROLLED WITH THOSE  
WHO WERE CONSPICUOUS  
FOR GENIUS, FOR VALOUR, AND FOR VIRTUE.\*

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\* To enter into the controversies to which his literary works gave rise would be to repeat what ought to be forgotten. Many statements, at first controverted, have since received confirmation. Such persons as personally knew Mr Bruce must have been convinced that his greatness of mind, or pride in the better sense of the word, could not permit him knowingly to tell an untruth. That he may have erred is not impossible.—To such of our readers as may not have met with his interesting but expensive publication, a small specimen of his style may be not unacceptable.—Describing his journey through Barbary, preliminary to his great tour, he says:—“ I proceeded to Hydra, the Thunodrunum of the ancients. This is a frontier place between the two kingdoms of Algiers and Tunis, as Keff is also. It is inhabited by a tribe of Arabs, whose chief is a marabout or saint: they are called Welled Sidi Boogannim, the “ sons of the flocks.” These Arabs are immensely rich, paying no tribute either at Tunis or Algiers. The pretence for this exemption is a very singular one. By the institution of their founder, they are obliged to live upon lion’s flesh for their daily food, as far as they can procure it; with this they strictly comply, and, in consideration of the utility of this their vow, they are not taxed, like the other Arabs, with payments to the state. Before Dr Shaw’s travels first acquired the celebrity they have main-

WILLIAM BRUCE, founder of the family of Stenhouse, was a younger son of Sir

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tained ever since, there was a circumstance that very nearly ruined their credit. He had ventured to say in conversation, that these Welled Sidi Boogannim were eaters of lions; and this was considered at Oxford, the university where he had studied, as a traveller's license on the part of the doctor. They thought it a subversion of the natural order of things, that a man should eat a lion, when it had long passed as almost the peculiar province of the lion to eat man. The doctor flinched under the sagacity and severity of this criticism; he could not deny that the Welled Sidi Boogannim did eat lions, as he had repeatedly said; but he had not yet published his travels, and therefore left it out of his narrative, and only hinted at it after in his appendix. With all submission to that learned university, I will not dispute the lion's title to eating men; but, since it is not founded upon patent, no consideration will make me stifle the merit of the Welled Sidi Boogannim, who have turned the chase upon the enemy. It is an historical fact; and I will not suffer the public to be misled by a misrepresentation of it; on the contrary, I do aver, in the face of these fantastic prejudices, that I have eat the flesh of lions, that is, part of three lions, in the tents of Welled Sidi Boogannim. The first was a he-lion, tough, smelling violently of musk; and had the taste which, I imagine, horse flesh would have. The second was a lioness, which, they said, had that year been barren. She had a considerable quantity of fat within her; and, had it not been for the musky smell that the flesh had, though in a lesser degree than the former, and for our foolish prejudices against it, the meat, when broiled, would not have been very bad. The third was a lion's whelp, six or seven months old; it tasted, upon the whole, the worst of the three. I confess I have no desire of being again served with such a morsel; but the Arabs, a brutish and ignorant folk, will, I fear, notwithstanding the disbelief of the university of

Alexander Bruce of Airth, by the honourable Janet Livingston, daughter of Archibald 5th Lord Livingston, by Lady Agnes Douglas, daughter of John 2d Earl of Morton. Robert Bruce of Kinnaird, and Minister in Edinburgh, was his brother. William Bruce, obtained, from his father, the lands of Stenhouse.\* His elder son, William being a man of parts and merit, was, by Charles I, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 26th June 1629.† By Helen, daughter of Douglas of Cavers, heritable Sheriff of Teviotdale,‡ he had his heir Sir William; who, by Miss Elphinston of Quarrel, had Sir William his heir; who, by Miss Boyd of Trochrig,§ had the late Sir Michael; who, by Mary, daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew Baronet, heritable Sheriff of Galloway, was father of Sir William Bruce now Baronet of Stenhouse.

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Oxford, continue to eat lion's flesh as long as they exist."  
Introduction, 2d edition, 8vo, pp. 31-33.

\* DOUGLAS'S BARONAGE, p. 240. CHARTER IN PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

† CHARTER IN PUBLIC ARCHIVES, AND WRITS OF PRIVY SEAL.

‡ HISTORY OF THE BRUCES BY CRAWFORD, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE EARL OF ELGIN, p. 78.

§ Ibid.

THE surname EDMONSTON is certainly as old as Alexander II.\* Sir John de Edmonston *Miles* was a person of note under David Bruce on the 17th of March 1499, who bestowed upon him the barony of Boyne in Bamffshire.† Sir John had Edmonston in Mid Lothian; and was, by the same Monarch, appointed hereditary Coroner of that county, with a power of assignment.‡ He was proprietor also of Culloden in Inverness-shire. He married the Princess Isabel Stewart, relict of James Earl of Douglas, slain at the battle of Otterburn 1388, and daughter of Robert II, King of Scotland.§ During the reign of his brother-in-law Robert III, Sir John de Edmonston was employed as Plenipotentiary in different treaties with England,|| and had the same dignified function in three successive treaties

\* APPENDIX to Nisbet's Heraldry, p. 163. *Henricus de Edmonston* is mentioned in a charter 1212.

† CHARTER in Public Archives.

‡ IBID. The date is 5th November 1563. The grant is "heredibus suis, et suis assignatis."

§ THERE is a charter granted, by Robert II, "Joanni de Edmonston Militi, et Isobelæ Comitissæ de Douglas Sponse sua filie nostræ carissimæ."

|| RYMER.

with the same nation under the regency of his other brother-in-law, Robert Duke of Albany.\* By Lady Isabel he had two sons, Sir David de Edmonston,† who died without male issue, and Sir William Edmonston of Culloden. The latter was the direct and immediate ancestor of the Edmonstons of Duntreath.‡ He married the Princess Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of Robert III and Queen Annabella Drummond; and, from his lady's nephew, James II, obtained the lands of Duntreath.§ By the Princess,|| Sir William Edmonston had a son, Sir William, and a daughter, Matilda, married to Sir Adam Cunningham of Caprington. Sir William Edmonston of Culloden and Duntreath, who, by the death of his uncle without male issue, succeeded to the representation of the family

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\* RYMER.

† ROBERT Duke of Albany calls him "*Nepos naster.*"  
Chart. in pub. archiv.

‡ CHARTER in the archives of Duntreath.

§ CHARTER in the archives of Duntreath, of date 1452.  
Duntreath had gone to the crown, at the death of Duncan Earl of Lennox, in 1424. App. to Nisbet, p. 165.

|| THIS lady is commemorated by an inscription in the Duntreath mausoleum near the church of Strathblane.

of Edmonston, fixed his residence at Duntreath, and dropped the addition of Culloden.\* By Lady Matilda Stewart, daughter of Lord James, son of Murdoch Duke of Albany and Regent, by Lady Isabel Countess of Levenax in her own right, he had two sons, Sir Archibald, his heir, and William, who, by royal grant, obtained the lands of Buchynhadrick in the Stewartry of Monteith.† Sir William had, by the same lady, a daughter, Mary, married to Sir William Cunningham of Glengarnock. He was, under James III, in 1472, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.‡ Sir Archibald Edmonston of Duntreath was, by James IV, made Captain of Doune Castle, and Steward of Monteith and Strathgartney.§ By Janet, daugh-

\* APP. to Nisbet, p. 166.

† CHARTER under Great Seal.

‡ APP. to Nisbet, 166. It quotes Spotswood's Practicks.

§ He had, it would seem, been much about the person of his relation James III. In the Account Book of John Bishop of Glasgow, Treasurer to that monarch, published first by Borthwick and subsequently by Pinkerton, we find, under the year 1477, the following disbursements. "Item, given to Archibald of Edmonstoune 12th of Septembris to buy a pair of spurs to the King, 4s. Item frae Thome of Yare, and deliverit to Archibald of Edmonstoune 17 Decembris, 2 elre

ter of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, Comptroller of Scotland, and Governor of Stirling Castle under James III, he had three sons, Sir William, his heir, James, ancestor of the Edmonstons of Broich in Stirlingshire, Jacob, of the Edmonstons of Ballinton in Perthshire;\* and five daughters, Janet, married to William 1st Earl of Montrose, Catherine, to John 2d Earl of Eglinton, Christian, to John 2d Lord Ross, Margaret, to George Buchanan of Buchanan, Beatrix, to James Muschet of Burnbank in Perthshire. Sir William Edmonston of Duntreath, after his father's death in 1502, was, by James IV, appointed Captain of Doune Castle and Steward of Monteith. He sold Culloden to Strachan of Scotstown. He fell on Flodden field 9th September 1513.† By Sybilla, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, he left,

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and ane half of vallouss, for a fute mantile to the Kinge, price elne 45s. sum L.5 12s. 6d."

\* THERE is a *retour* of Edmonstone of Ballanton in 1619. It was called "*the Star of Monteith.*" The property of the Lords Napier in 1624, and now belongs to George Home Drummond Esqr of Blair-Drummond.

† CHARTER in public archives; "*obiit sub vexillo quondam Domini nostri Regis in bello de Northumberland.*"

Sir William, his heir, Archibald, ancestor of the Edmonstons of Spittal, James, ancestor of the Edmonstons of Newton\* and of Cambuswallace,† and several daughters, the eldest of whom, Marion, was married to John Campbell of Glenurchy, paternal ancestor of the Earls of Breadalbane.‡ Sir William Edmonston of Duntreath, and his brother Archibald Edmonston of Spittal, were, in 1516, made, by royal charter, joint Captains of Doune Castle and Stewards of Menteith and Strathgartney.§ He was a Privy Counsellor in 1565.|| By Margaret, daughter of Sir James Campbell of Lawers, and ancestor of the Earls of

\* THERE was Edmonstone of Hermitscroft. This appears from a *retour*. "Jan. 27. 1665. Jacobus Edmonstoun de Hermitscroft, haeres Joannis patris, in terris vocatis Hermitscroft, et aliis acris terrarum adjacentibus, pertinentibus ad capellam Sancti Phillani prope castrum de Doune in Monteith".

† "JUL. 29. 1614, Dominus Jacobus Edmonstoun de Duntreath miles, haeres Archibaldi Edmonstoun de Duntreath avi, in terris de Cammiswallace extendentibus ad 50 solidates terrarum antiqui extensus, in senescallatu de Menteyth. A. E. 50's. N. E. 101." Inquisitiones Retornatarum &c.

‡ CHARTER in archives of Duntreath.

§ APP. to Nisbet. p. 167.

|| CHARTER in the archives of Duntreath.

Loudon, he had, besides five daughters, all respectably married, Sir James, who married Helen, daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir, and had, by her, William, his heir, and three daughters. William Edmonston of Duntræath married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Haldane of Gleneglis; and had, by her, Archibald, his heir, James, and John. The last married the sole heiress of Edmonston of Broich. The eldest was a member of the Parliament met at Edinburgh in 1633, when Charles I presided in person. By Jean, daughter and heiress of Hamilton of Halcraig, brother of Viscount Clandeboy, he had two sons, William, who, being dumb, did not succeed his father, and Archibald, his father's successor.\* By Anna Helena, daughter of Scot of Harlwood-burn, he had, besides two daughters, both respectably married, Archibald, who married Miss Campbell, daughter, by the honourable

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\* "M<sup>A</sup>R. 7. 1644. Magister Joannes de Broiche, propinquior agnatus, id est consanguineus ex parte patris Archibaldi Edmonstone filii legitimi Archibaldi Edmonstone de Duntræath." Inquisitiones de Tutela. Edmonston of Broich, a descendant of John, was hostile to conventicles under Charles II; whilst his next neighbour, Ure of Shirgarton, was a martyr for them. Wodrow.

Miss Elphinston, of John Campbell of Ma-more, son of Archibald 9th Earl of Ar-gyle, and father of the late Duke; and, by her, had the late Sir Charles Edmonston, created a Baronet of Great Britain in 1774, and father, by Miss Harr'en, of Sir Charles Edmonston of Duntreath Baronet, present Member of Parliament for Stirling-shire.

THE first Alexander on record, is Thomas, proprietor of Menstrie, under James IV. Thomas Alexander of Menstrie is mentioned as an arbiter in a dispute between the Abbot of Cambuskenneth and Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan 6th March 1505.\* It appears that, when his son and heir had succeeded to Menstrie, it held of the Earl of Argyle. The individual by whom the name of Alexander (said to be derived from a younger son of Macdonald Lord of the Isles) has been chiefly illustrated, was William 6th baron of Menstrie, born in 1580. He was an accomplished man, a great poet, and travelled with Archibald 7th Earl of Argyle as preceptor. Having return-

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\* CHARTULARY of Cambuskenneth.

ned to the court of James VI, he ingratiated himself, chiefly, it is said, by his poetry, with a Monarch who patronized his noble charge, and, soon after the union of the Scottish and English crowns, knighted Alexander, and made him Master of Requests. In 1621, Sir William Alexander of Menstrie obtained a grant of extensive lands in North America, and settled the colony of Nova Scotia. He obtained various lands in Old Scotland. Charles I appointed him Lieutenant of Nova Scotia, gave him a power of selling that territory in lots to not more than 150 individuals, who were to be invested with the title of Baronet, and rank above all Knights except the *Equites Aurati*. His Majesty conferred upon him, also, the privilege of coining a small copper money called "*turners*." By these means he is said to have accumulated a large fortune. The monarch made him a Member of Privy Council, Secretary of State, Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, Commissioner of Exchequer, Senator of the College of Justice; and, at the coronation in Holyroodhouse, June 1633, created him Earl of Stirling, Viscount Canada, Lord Alexander of Tillibody, to his heirs male. He obtained a grant of that part of New En-

gland which lies between Kenebeck and St Croix, and those islands, as they were called, of Stirling, which now make considerable part of the province of New York. He died in London on the 12th of February, and was interred in Stirling on the 12th of April, 1640.\* The spot of sepulture is unknown. He built that house in Stirling which was subsequently called Argyle's lodging. The arms of the Alexanders, which were removed to make way for the Argyle, had for motto, *PER MARE PER TERRAS*, which, in allusion to his poetry and coinage, was parodied, "*per metre per turners.*"† He married Janet, daughter of Sir William Erskine Knight, Parson of Campsey, Chancellor of the Cathedral of Glasgow, *Commendator* of Paisley, &c, a younger son of Erskine of Balgony and cousin of the Earl of Marr. His third son, John, married the daughter and heiress of John Graham of Gartmore, of which the Earl obtained a charter 23d January 1636.‡ By this

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\* *BIOGRAPHIA Britannica*, Alexander Earl of Stirling.

† For some account of his poetical productions, which seem to have laid the foundation of his singular fortunes, see Note E E at end of Volume.

‡ *DOUGLAS's Peerage*, 642.

lady, the honourable John Alexander had a daughter, but no sons; and, in 1644, sold Gartmore to Graham of Dounans, progenitor of the Baronets of Gartmore, and the Grahams of Gallangad. His eldest son, William, was Deputy-President of Nova Scotia during the life of the President, his father, who survived him. By Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of William 1st Marquis of Douglas, he had a son William 2d Earl of Stirling; who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his uncle Henry, 3d Earl; who was succeeded by his son Henry 4th Earl; who was succeeded by his son Henry 5th Earl; who died without issue in 1739. The peerage has since been dormant, notwithstanding the existence of heirs male.

THE celebrated Sir Thomas Hope, of Craigiehall\* Baronet, King's Advocate, purchased, in 1688, from Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, the lands of Kerse; and gave them to his second son, Sir Thomas Hope Baronet of Kerse, one of the Lords of Session, and afterwards Lord Justice General. The first

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\* Mr NIMMO had erroneously designed him "of Kerse."  
1st Edition, p. 384.

Sir Thomas's great grandfather, John de Hope, by birth a Frenchman, and said to be of the H'oublons of Picardy, settled in Scotland with Magdalen, Queen of James V.\* Sir Thomas's father went from Scotland to Holland as a merchant; and married Jacque de Tott, a French lady, Sir Thomas's mother.† Thomas Hope Esqr was an eminent lawyer. He was an able counsel for those of the presbyterians who, in 1605, were indicted for denying the King's authority in ecclesiastical matters. He was, towards 1725, appointed King's Advocate. On the breaking out of the war under Charles I, he joined the Covenanters. They had revived the doctrine held by the Church of Scotland before the Reformation, and still maintained by the remains of the Romish church, but subversive of all government, that the ecclesiastical establishment is independent of the civil. A meeting of the Estates of Parliament at Edinburgh on the 20th of February 1639, having resolved, according to the language of the times, "*to act conscientiously,*" took the opinion of eminent

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\* APPENDIX to Nisbet, p. 97.

† Ibid.

lawyers and divines “concerning the legality of raising defensive war;” when Sir Thomas Hope, and others, decided in the affirmative.\* It is, indeed, to be lamented, that he abused his great talents, even in his riper years, by assisting in those cabals by which his royal master’s ruin was effected.† He had two daughters, Mary, married to Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, and Anne, the 1st Lady of David 2d Lord Cardross. To these and to his four sons, Sir Thomas gave fortunes; to his eldest son, Sir John, Craigiehall; to his 2d, Sir Thomas, Kerse; to his 3d, Sir Alexander, Grantham; to his 4th, Sir James, Hopeton. The last was ancestor of the Earls of Hopeton. Sir Alexander was Cupbearer to Charles I. The rest were Senators of the College of Justice; two of them, Sir John, and Sir Thomas, during their father’s lifetime. As it was deemed indecorous, that the father should, as King’s Advocate, plead uncovered before his sons, he was requested to wear his hat. Hence the privilege, though not claimed, which the King’s Advocate now enjoys, when addressing

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\* ARNOT, p. 121.

† ISID, p. 126.

the Courts of Session and Justiciary. Sir James did not ascend the bench till after his father's decease.\* Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse, was, subsequently, advanced to the high post of Lord Justice General.† The father's jurisprudential writings are highly esteemed.‡

\* DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 349. Mr Chalmers detects a trip of Sir Robert's, when the latter says that Sir Thomas, as Advocate, pleaded before *three* of his sons. Caledonia, II, 86. He could, for the reason stated in the text, have done it only before two. We differ from Mr Chalmers when he doubts of Sir Robert's account of the origin of the Lord Advocate's privilege of wearing his hat in Court. It is natural, and uncontradicted.

† MR NIMMO seems not to have known that the Justice General was Hope of Kerse. 1st Edition, p. 385.

‡ THE courtly editor of the Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum 1637, Arthur Jonston M. D, who has contributed to enrich the collection, addresses to Sir Thomas Hope the following Epigram.

*“ Ad Thomam Hopæum, Advocatum Regium.  
Maxime Phæbigenum, magni laus prima senatus,  
Lima fori, titulis major, Hopeæ, tribus.  
Regia dum curas, famulum quoque protege Regis,  
Credita cui Domini vita salusque tui est.  
Lyncea mens, lingua est tibi nectari dulcior omni.  
Labe carens pectus, candidiusve nive.  
In vultu Charites, Spes est in nomine, dotes  
Quas alii sparsas, tu simul unus habes.  
Exere virtutes, mensuram nominis implens,  
Et te Jonstone quantus es esse proba.”*

Vol. I, p. 613.

COLONEL EDMOND was born in Stirling, in the end probably of the 16th century. He had, when very young, run off from his parents; and, having enlisted in the army of Maurice Prince of Orange, so greatly distinguished himself, by his valour and good conduct, as to rise to the rank of Colonel. Having acquired a competent fortune, and settled in his native town; he was beneficent to his relations, all in the humble walk of life.\* He contributed largely towards the building of

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\* SIR Robert Sibbald has, at considerable length, related, of this soldier of fortune whilst abroad, an anecdote which we will endeavour to compress. Colonel Edmond was on the parade, with several brother officers, when he was accosted by a stranger, who professed to have newly come from Scotland, and left the Colonel's relations well; enumerating several of high rank. Edmond, turning from him indignantly, informed the circle, that, however this unknown personage might flatter his vanity, he must, in candour, inform them, if they did not already know, that he had the honour (of which he should ever be proud) to be son of an honest *baker* and *freeman* in the ancient borough of Stirling. He then ordered the abashed impostor out of his sight. Colonel Edmond would not visit in Stirling, unless his father and mother were invited. The Earl of Marr had asked him to dine or sup. Edmund agreed on the fore-mentioned condition, politely granted by his Lordship, and, thus happily escorted by the aged pair, did the gallant Colonel wait upon the Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom. History of Stirlingshire, p. 44.

the Manse of Stirling.\* His daughter married Sir Thomas Livingston of Jerviswood Baronet,† a cadet of the noble house of Kilsyth, and of the noble and more ancient family of Linlithgow and Callander. Her eldest son, Sir Thomas Livingston, Colonel of a regiment of dragoons, a Privy Counsellor, and Commander in Chief in Scotland, was, by William III, in 1698, created Lord Viscount Teviot, by patent to male descendants. As he died without issue, the peerage became extinct in 1711.

GEORGE RIDPATH was born in Stirlingshire in 1663. Being at the University of Edinburgh in 1686, when James VII was attempting to establish Popery, he was chosen, by his fellow students, as their leader in a pantomime intended to burlesque the Pope. A carver was employed to furnish the figure of a man in wood, and hollowed inside. They

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\* SEE page 378 of this volume.

† DOUGLAS's Peerage, 668. Sir Robert says that "he married a daughter of the famous and eminent Colonel Edmond, a native of the town of Stirling; and got with her a considerable fortune."

filled him with gunpowder; dressed him in the papal habit, triple crown, &c; and marched, with his Holiness, from the Divinity Hall. They had intended to burn him at the Cross; but found it necessary to adjourn for this purpose to an obscure lane.\* For this exhibition, unbecoming the character of students, Ridpath was obliged to abscond; but, returning from his hiding place at the Revolution, he was appointed a Clerk of Session. He translated Sir Thomas Craig's Treatise on Scotland's Sovereignty.† He died in 1717.‡

TOUCH had been in possession of the Frazers;§ but, by marriage, came to the Hays of

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\* ARNOT'S History of Edinburgh.

† BISHOP NICOLSON mentions an elaborate treatise by Sir Thomas Craig, which bears the short title '*De Dominio*,' proving that the Kings of Scotland never paid, nor owed, any homage to those of England. This was penitred in Latin, a little before the happy union of the two crowns in King James VI's reign; whose peaceful accession to the English throne seems to have inclined the author to lay it aside, and it has ever since continued in private, till Mr Rymer lately occasioned its being translated into English, and published by the name of '*Scotland's Sovereignty Asserted*.' Ridpath was probably the person employed by the Collector of the celebrated '*Fædera*' The translation alluded to by Nicolson was published in London in 1695. Scottish Historical Library London 1776, a new edition, 4to, p. 82.

‡ GENERAL Biographical Dictionary, London, 1798.

§ SIR Andrew Frazer, of the Frazers of Oliver castle and

Tillibody,\* and afterwards to the Setons.† Elizabeth Seton heiress of Touch representative of Sir Alexander Seton eldest lawful son of Alexander 1st Earl of Huntly, whose 2d son is ancestor of the Duke of Gordon, married Hugh Smith Esqr. They were the parents of the present Archibald Seton Esqr of Touch, heritable armour-bearer to the King, and squire of the royal body, for Scotland, in virtue of a royal grant, before 1488, to his maternal ancestor, the said Sir Alexander.‡

THE very ancient and justly celebrated surname of Dundas, which may be traced to Cospatrick 1st Earl of March, is connected with Stirlingshire. Sir John Dundas of Fingask, in Perthshire, who flourished about the middle of the 16th century, was descended of Alexander eldest son, by a second marriage,§ of James Dundas of Dundas 11th from Earl

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Sheriffs of Tweedale, was Sheriff of Stirling and *Dominus de Touch*. He swore fealty to Edward I at Dunfermline on the 17th of June 1296. Crawfurd's Remarks on the Ragman-Roll, p. 13.

\* IBID.

† IBID. The epoch is 1449.

‡ DOUGLAS's Baronage, 168, 170. Peerage, 298. This office had been enjoyed, under James II, by Murray of Touchadam. See p. 452.

§ DOUGLAS's Baronage, p. 179. Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry, p. 19.

Cospatrick, with Christian Stewart daughter of John *Dominus de Innermeath et Lorn.*\* This family has latterly resided in Stirlingshire, at Carron Hall. Miss Dundas daughter of Thomas Dundas Esqr of Fingask was, in 1776, married to James Bruce Esqr of Kinnaird, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller.† Lawrence Dundas Esqr of Kerse was created a Baronet of Great Britain in 1762, and, 32 years after, his son, by Miss Bruce daughter of Bruce of Kennet, Sir Thomas, was advanced to the peerage under the title of Lord Dundas. In 1764, while Thomas Dundas Esqr younger of Kerse, he had married Lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl Fitzwilliam. He has, by her, several sons and daughters. He is Lord Lieutenant of Orkney, where he has much property.

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\* DOUGLAS's Peerage, p. 49. She was aunt to the Black Knight of Lorn, who married Jane Queen of Scotland, daughter of John Duke of Lancaster son of Edward III, and relict of James I; and was, by her, father of Sir John Stewart, who was raised, by his uterine brother James II, to the Earldom of Atholl.

† THE want of access to information precludes a more particular account of this respectable family.

His Lordship is the fourth generation from Sir John Dundas of Fingask.

LECKIE had, as we conjecture, belonged to an involuntary subject of Edward I, Malis de Leggy, a fellow prisoner of his not distant neighbour in Monteith, Andrew de Strugartney, at Winchelsea, in 1297, and, in that year, liberated, with him, by the friendly mediation of John Hastings de Strabogie 10th Earl of Atholl, who guaranteed their loyalty.\* His estate seems to have fallen to King Robert Bruce by the decisive conflict of Bannockburn. Part of it was, by that monarch, exchanged, with the Earl of Levenax, for Cardross in Dunbartonshire.†

\* “*Obligatio Johannis Comitis de Atholes, et aliorum de Scotia, pro illis quos manuceperunt coram Rege. Sachez nous aver meinpris Sire William de Morrene, Malis de Leggy, Andreu de Strugarteny, &c. Donne a Winchelsey, le jovedy en le jour de Utaus nostre Dame la Virgine, l'an de nostre Seigneur le Roy avaunddit Vyntisme Quint.*” Rymer, II, 790, 791. *Manuceperere* is a forensic word, signifying “to become surety for another.” Du Cange. The Earl having subsequently joined Bruce, was executed, with two of Bruce’s brothers, at Westminster, in 1308. Douglas’s Peerage, 46, with the authorities there quoted.

† INDEX, drawn up about 1620, of Charters by the Sovereigns of Scotland: No 90 of Robert I. The words are “To

David II gave at least the remainder of Leckie to Malcolm, son of Duncan, ancestor of the Leckies of that ilk.\*

Boquhan, it would appear, had been anciently an appanage of Dundaff, and in possession of the Grahams.† It belonged to Sir

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Malcolm Earl of Lennox of the half of the lands of Leckie nearest Bucquhan, *in compensatione dominii carucate terre de Cardross.*" Bruce spent much of his time on his favourite plowgate, built a fleet upon the Clyde, and died at Cardross.

\* " THERE are in the Charter Chest of Leckie two original Charters of the lands of Leckie, granted by King David Bruce to Malcolm the son of Duncan, ancestor of the Leckies of that Ilk, annis 1353, 1357." Charles Alexander Graham M D, Younger of Leckie, has politely favoured us with this communication. The late learned Lieut. General Fletcher-Campbell of Salton and Boquhan, in a curious MS left by him, alludes to a battle, in the neighbourhood, between Graham of Boquhan and Leckie of Leckie, regarding which we know nothing beyond what is contained in the following notice. "The ballad," says he, "that celebrates the battle of Ballochleam was still sung by a lady of our days. The Leckies must have been of considerable number at that time, if they could cope with the Grahams." *Balloch-Lheam* signifies "Hollow of the Leap." The General tells us that, "in the hollow of one of these fields, searching for lime-stone, an old tenant found some pieces of brass armour, with the points of spears, and a great quantity of different bones. He said that he had intended to go on; but a thought came that he might raise up the plague." For farther particulars of Leckie, see p. 242 of this volume.

† In a MS of date 1793, by the late learned and ingenious

Colin Campbell, younger son of Archibald, 4th Earl of Argyle, and, after the death of his elder brother without issue, 6th Earl. He was father of Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyle, and of James created Earl of Irvine.\* In modern times, it was in the hands of the Cunninghames; it was, latterly, left, by Miss Mary Cunningham, to the late well known Lord Milton's 2d son, Henry Fletcher, who, in virtue of a clause in the settlement, took the surname of Campbell, and, dying without issue, was succeeded by his younger brother John, the late accomplished and patriotic Lieut. General. The last succeeded to his

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Lieut. General Fletcher-Campbell, we find a passage, which, though not vouched, is entitled to credit from the character of the author. Speaking of Sir John de Graham's castle, he says, "From these heights the Barons of Boquhan had descended to the dry fields; the ruins of their ancient tower were but lately dug up in the field of *Old-Hall*; and some aged men can remember the old iron door and grated windows. A modern house in the carse, with open fields, near the high road, receives the present proprietor," meaning himself.

\* THERE is some reason to think that it had belonged to the Earls of Monteith of the name of Graham. Sir Colin Campbell of Boquhan's mother, 2d lady of his father, was Lady Margaret Graham daughter of the Earl of Monteith. The Earls of Monteith were anciently patrons of Kippen; a presumption of land-property in the neighbourhood, more especially in old times.

elder brother also; and, as he was the only surviving brother, possessed, under the double name of Fletcher-Campbell, the two estates of Salton and Boquhan. They are now divided between his two sons, Andrew Fletcher Esqr of Salton, and Henry Campbell Esqr of Boquhan. General Campbell has left an honourable and permanent memorial of himself in the Gargunnock Farmer's Club, instituted by him in 1796, and, in 1807, enriched by his bequest of £500 Sterling.\*

TORWOODHEAD was possessed by the Baillies, one of whom, having married a daughter of the 1st Lord Forrester, was the father of the 2d.† Castlecary also was the property of the Baillies; a young lady of whom has been celebrated by the Doric Muse.‡

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\* He appointed Peter Speirs Esqr of Culteruich, the late Revd Christopher Tait Minister of Kincardin, and Alexander Littlejohn Esqr Writer in Stirling, trustees for the management of the legacy. Eleven parishes are entitled to the benefit of it, Gargunnock, Stirling, St Ninian's, Kippen, Fintry, Balfour, Killearn, Drymen, Port, Kincardin, Kilmadock. The last three are in Perthshire; Kippen partly.

† DOUGLAS'S PEERAGE, p. 272.

‡ "BONNY LIZY BAILLIE" had gone on a visit to Gartarstan in Perthshire; and, having made a trip to the Island of

SIR DUNCAN FORRESTER of Garden was Comptroller of the King's Household under James IV.\* The Menzieuses were then proprietors of great part of the parish of Kippen, and of some part of that of Killearn. Menzies of Arnsprior, in that part of the former which is included in Perthshire, had a quarrel with Forrester of Garden; who, as Menzies was childless, insisted that he should either settle his estate upon him by testament, or instantly withdraw from it. Menzies applied to Walter Buchanan of Buchanan; and offered to leave Arnsprior to one of his sons, if he would defend him from Forrester. Buchanan ac-

Inchmahome, met with Duncan Graham, a handsome yeoman. They conceived a mutual flame, and were suddenly married. A song was composed on the occasion. We may quote a stanza.

“Shame light on the loggerheads  
That live at Castlecarry,  
To let awa the bonny lass  
The highlandman to marry!”

Though ignorant of the filiation of the heroine, we are certain, that Castlecarry belonged to persons of the name of Baillie. James Dundas of Breastmilk married Elizabeth Baillie heiress of Castlecarry, about the middle of the last century. App. to Nisbet, 15. Alexander Baillie of Castlecarry is recorded to have been a great antiquary. Ibid, 135. “Bonny Lizy” was perhaps sister of the latter, and aunt of the former.

\* DOUGLAS'S PEERAGE, 378. Forrester had a daughter married to Livingston of Kilsyth.

cepted the offer; and his second son, John, became proprietor of Arnrior, and was the noted “ King of Kippen.”\* From him was descended, in the second generation, David Buchanan, editor of John Knox’s History.†

BANNOCKBURN seems to have been anciently the property of the Airths; and to have gone, by marriage, to the Drummonds.‡ The house was once called Drummond’s Hall. It was subsequently in the hands of the Rollacks, and next of the Patersons.§ It afforded a night’s lodging to Charles Edward Stuart, when on his way to the south in 1745.|| It now belongs to Mr Ramsay of Barnton.

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\* BUCHANAN of Auchmar. The *laird* of Buchanan sent his second son with a dry nurse to live with his adoptive father. Forrester came to Arnrior in Menzies’s absence, and ordered the nurse to carry back the child, otherwise he would burn the castle of Arnrior about their ears. The woman, however, setting him at defiance, and threatening him with her master’s vengeance, intimidated him; and he did not make good his word. See page 399 of this volume.

† SEE Note DD.

‡ SEE Crawfurd’s Remarks on the Ragman-Roll, p. 22.

§ SIBBALD’s Stirlingshire, p. 51.

|| MR John Home, in the midst of minute detail, has omitted this particular. The Prince was here during the night of

ROBERT ROLLOCK, son of David Rollo of Powhouse, in the neighbourhood of Bannockburn, born in 1560,\* had studied at St Andrew's, and, when very young, been elected Regent of St Salvator's college. He was, in 1583, when only in his 24th year, appointed Principal of Edinburgh College, which had been erected the year before. He was a Minister in Edinburgh. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in Dundee 1597. He died in 1601, in his 41st year. His intense study had brought on premature disease.† He published admired commentaries in Latin, on Ephesians, Revelations, St John's gospel, and Daniel; besides sermons.‡

### ABOUT the beginning of the last century,

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the 14th of September. He had slept the night before at Leckie; and been invited to come, with his nobles, to Bannockburn-House, by Sir Hugh Paterson. MacPharic's MS. MacPharic states his cause of knowledge, that he was of the Prince's guard that night; and mentions that it was the first night of the MacGregors on guard.

\* MORELLI.

† MORELLI and Lempriere.

‡ LEMPRIERE. There was a person of the same surname, Minister of the College Church of Edinburgh, about 40 years after the Principal's death. ARNOT, p. 119.

the principal landholders of Stirlingshire, according to a respectable authority, were, the Dukes of Hamilton, Argyle, Montrose, Roxburgh (the last of whom had Abbotsgrange); the Earls of Marr, Buchan, Linlithgow and Callander, Wigton, and Hopeton; Viscount Kilsyth; Lords Elphinston, Napier and Forrester.\*

GENERAL SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, K. B. the son of George Abercromby Esqr of Tillibody in Clackmannanshire, by Mary, daughter of Ralph Dundas Esqr of Manor, was born about 1738. His land-property in Stirlingshire, and the proximity of his country seat, justify his being noticed in the biography of such as, by their worth and talents, have given lustre to this county. After a liberal education he became Cornet in the 3d regiment of Dragoon Guards. His commission is dated 23d March 1756. He obtained a lieutenancy in the regiment, February 1760; and, in April, a company in the third regi-

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\* HISTORY and Description of Stirlingshire by Sir Robert Sibbald MD, Edinburgh 1710. He states the House of Elphinston in the Parish of Airth to have been then the seat of Lord Elphinston.

ment of horse. Here he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was made a Brevet Colonel, November 1780; and, in the following year, Colonel of the 103d or Kings Irish infantry. He attained the rank of Major General, 29th September 1787. In the Continental war 1793, he had the local rank of Lieutenant General. He commanded the advanced guards on the heights of Cateau, and was wounded at Nimeguen. His bravery and skill commanded the warmest praise of the Commander in Chief, and Army. In the unfortunate retreat from Holland, in the winter of 1794, he particularly distinguished himself by his fortitude, patience, and perseverance. He was created Knight of the Bath, and, in 1795, appointed to the chief military command in the West Indies; where, in the course of two years, he captured several of the enemy's settlements; Grenada, Demarara, Essiquibo, St Lucia, St Vincent's, and Trinidad. Having been raised to the permanent rank of Lieut. General, and returning to Europe in 1797, he obtained the command of the 2d or North British Dragoons, and made Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight. He was then appointed Commander in Chief

in Ireland; and there exerted himself to suppress that rebellion which the French emissaries had endeavoured to excite amongst the disaffected and the ignorant in that country. He was, meanwhile, made Governor of Forts Augustus and George in Scotland. When, on a principle of expediency, the civil and military command in Ireland had come to be vested in one distinguished person, the late Marquis Cornwallis; Sir Ralph obtained the chief command in Scotland. He afterwards held a principal command under his Royal Highness the Duke of York in Holland; when the want of success was owing, not to any want of skill in the arrangements made by the British Government, nor of exertions on the part of the British troops, but partly to the Russian allies, and chiefly to the Dutch themselves, deluded by the French. The memorable expedition to Egypt in 1801, afforded the illustrious subject of this memoir an opportunity of immortalizing the name of Abercromby. The landing of the British army at Aboukir 8th March, in the face of the most formidable opposition by the French, was one of the most gallant acts of heroism on record, and one

of the most successful. The French were afterwards foiled in two general attacks on our army at Alexandria; but the immortal Sir Ralph had fallen in the second great victory on the 21st. He had, during the heat of battle, received a mortal wound in the thigh; but concealed it until the enemy had been totally routed, when he fell from his horse through loss of blood. Being conveyed on board the Admiral's ship, he died on the 28th. He was interred under the castle of St Elmo, in La Valetta, in the Island of Malta.\*

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\* THE chief command on the 21st had devolved on Lord Hutchinson, who, in his dispatch of a subsequent date, says:—“ We have sustained an irreparable loss, in the person of our never to be sufficiently lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early; but he concealed his situation from those about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till long after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood. Were it permitted to a soldier, to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country, I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but it is some consolation to those who tenderly loved him, that, as his life was honourable, so his death was glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity.”—For a particular account

In private life, Sir Ralph was truly amiable. His mind was contemplative, and his studies general. It is a remarkable trait, that, when called to the Continent, in 1793, he had been daily attending the admirable lectures of the late Dr Hardy Regius Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh. Sir Ralph was known politically as well as matrially. He sat in three parliaments for Clackmannanshire. His birth was illustrious;\* and his family distinguished. Need we mention Lord Abercromby, his younger brother, eminent as a Lawyer, and a general scholar; as well as remarkable for those graces which do honour to humanity, and add a brighter lustre to symmetry of face and figure; or the high and deserved reputation of a surviving

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of the battle of 21st March, see Sir Robert Wilson's *Expedition to Egypt.—Speculations on the Situation and Resources of Egypt*, by G. Baldwin, late Consul General there. &c. &c.

\* SEE Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry, pp. 130, 131, and Douglas's Baronage, p. 179. By his father, he was descended from the ancient family of Birkenbog; and by his mother, from the no less ancient family of Dundas. Abercromby of Fetternear had married the Baroness Semple in her own right, and was paternal ancestor of Lord Semple. He was, by James VII, created Lord Glasford for life. His younger brother Patrick, M. D, was author of the "Martial Achievements of the Scottish Nation." Douglas's Peerage, p. 286.

brother, Sir Robert Abercromby of Aithrey K. B. G. C. To Sir Ralph's memory, the House of Commons unanimously voted a monument in St Paul's cathedral; and settled £.2000 a year on his family. His Lady, Mary Ann, daughter of John Menzies of Farnton, was created Baroness Abercromby of Aboukir and Tillibody, with remainder to her sons by her late husband, of whom there are three alive, George, heir apparent of the baronage, James, M. P. and Alexander, a Colonel in the army, and Member for Clackmannanshire. Her second son, the honourable Lieut. General Sir John Abercromby K. B. G. C, Member for Clackmannanshire, a gallant and able soldier, had gone to the south of France for the recovery of health, but died there last spring. Her eldest daughter is married to Mr Cameron of Lochiel, the Chief of his name; the second to Thomas Buchanan Esqr, in the service of the Honourable the East India Company; and a third unmarried.\*

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\* We may be permitted to conclude this article by reverting to its illustrious subject. A living Poet of Stirlingshire says of him.

" Rocked in the cradle of alarms,  
Nursed in the school where glory's won,

DR ROBERT HENRY was son of James Henry Farmer in Muirtown, in the Parish of St Ninian's, and Jean, daughter of Galloway of Burrowmeadow, in this county. He was born 18th February 1718, educated under Mr John Nicolson, parochial schoolmaster of St Ninian's, and afterwards sent to the grammar-school of Stirling. Having completed his academical course at Edinburgh, he became master of the grammar-school at Annan. He was licensed to preach on the 27th of March 1746; and settled Minister of a dissenting congregation at Carlisle in 1748. On the 18th of August 1760, he was translated to a meeting of the same sort at Berwick-upon-Tweed. In 1763, he married Anne daughter of Thomas Balderston, surgeon there. He never had any children by Mrs Henry. He outlived her. In 1768, partly through

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Rejoicing in the din of arms,  
Soon valour hail'd her darling son:  
“ Foresaw the bright, the guiding beam  
That led to Honour's splendid goal;  
Saw, flashed round Pompey's pillar, gleam  
The parting lightenings of his soul.  
“ He lives! Britannia warm replies,  
As high the trophyed urn she rears;  
He lives in Virtue's bursting sighs,  
His Country's praise!—his Country's tears.”

the friendly intents of Gilbert Laurie Esqr Provost of Edinburgh, he was appointed Minister of the New-Gray-Friars in Edinburgh, and, in November 1776, became collegiate Minister of the old church there. He continued in this charge till his death. In 1770, the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of Doctor in Divinity; and, in 1774, being then, for the first time, a member of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, he was chosen Moderator. He devised, and carried into effect, a plan for the benefit of the widows and orphans of dissenting Ministers in the north of England. This beneficent institution commenced in 1762, soon after he had published his scheme of it; and was superintended by him for several years.

IT was in 1763, as is conjectured, that he first conceived the idea of his “History of Great Britain, written on a new plan,” and which, in every respective period, arranges, under separate chapters, the civil and military history of the country; the history of religion; of our constitution, government, laws, and courts of justice;

of learning, learned men, and the chief seminaries of learning; of the arts; of commerce, shipping, money, and the prices of commodities; of manners, virtues, vices, customs, language, dress, diet, amusements. He begins at the invasion of Julius Cæsar, and comes down to the accession of Edward VI. As a collection of facts, supported by documents, and conjoining the provinces of Historian and Antiquary, it is very interesting. At its first publication, it was much abused, particularly by Mr Gilbert Stuart.\* Its me-

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\* The author of "Curiosities of Literature" has, in a work entitled "Calamities of Authors," devoted a section, "Literary Hatred, exhibiting a Conspiracy against an Author," to shew how cruelly Dr Henry was persecuted by Stuart, of whom he remarks in general that "his numerous critical labours were directed to annihilate all the genius of his country." Mr Hume, the Historian, had written a critique upon Henry's History in the Monthly Review; and, because he was candid, in detracting nothing from its merits, Stuart says, to his publisher in London, "this great philosopher begins to doat." Again, he says of Henry's History, "the trade are too sharp to give precious gold for perfect nonsense." He thanks his publisher for having inserted one of his personal attacks on Henry in the London Chronicle; and adds, "when you have an enemy to attack, I shall, in return, give my best assistance, and aim at him a mortal blow, and rush forward to his overthrow, though the flames of hell should start up to oppose me.. Hume has behaved ill in the affair, and I am preparing to chastise him. You may expect a series of papers,

rits, however, attracted the late Lord Mansfield, at whose suggestion his Majesty, on the 28th of May 1781, granted to Dr Henry a pension of L.100, to commence from the preceding 5th of April. The 8vo edition of his History, published in 1788, is inscribed to the Earl of Mansfield. Till 1781, he had printed on his own account. He now sold his literary property to Messrs Cad-

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ascertaining his ignorance of English history. The old historian begins to doat, and the new one was never out of dotage."—"Henry's unhappy turn for humour," as is granted by the indignant but candid reporter of Stuart's malignity, "and a style little accordant with historical dignity, lie fairly open to the critic's animadversion."—To this remark, we may add, in regard to the plan of the work, what Mr Pinkerton, in stating that of his "History of Scotland," and apologizing for its novelty, thinks it necessary to say regarding that part of it which he calls "the Retrospect interposed at appropriated epochs," that, though he warmly venerates the mutual benefits of the Union, he is not disposed to imitate Dr Henry's example, "in sinking the history of an independent, and most memorable, kingdom, in that of a great neighbouring state; an injudicious mixture, productive of perplexity and confusion, while clear ideas can be attained only by separate and distinct views of their history and antiquities." p. viii. One minor observation will close our critique upon this respectable author. That his history should, in the Roman period, have been constructed without attending to those phenomena of the country which tend to explain the scattered hints of the ancient writers, and are themselves documents of history, is matter of regret; and it excites an involuntary smile to find him accompanying the conquerors of the world to Lochaber.

del and Strachan, and received from them the sum of L.1400. His profits from the outset amounted, according to his calculation, to L.3300. He had persevered in his literary labours till the summer of 1790. He died that year, on the 24th of November; and was buried in the church-yard of Polmont. He had had a country house in the parish. A monument to his memory has been erected above his remains,

THE first volume of Dr Henry's History was published in 1771, the second in 1774, the third in 1777, the fourth in 1781, and the fifth (which terminates with the accession of Henry VII) in 1785.

A few days before his death, he had executed a deed, by which he bequeathed his books to the Magistrates, Town-council and Presbytery of Linlithgow, as the foundation of a public library; and laid down certain specified regulations, by means of which a larger library might, as he hoped, be erected, and knowledge diffused. The Magistrates have prepared a room, and curators have been chosen in terms of the deed.

DAVID DOIG LL D, to whom the Grammar-school of Stirling is indebted for much of her fame, was son of a small farmer in Angus. He was born in 1719. His father died while David was an infant. His mother entered into a second marriage. His step-father behaved kindly to him. From a defect of eye-sight, Doig did not learn to read till his 12th year; but such was his quickness and application, that, in 3 years, he was successful in a Latin competition for a bursary at St Andrew's. He studied there with great credit; and became Bachelor of Arts, and Student of Theology. Certain scruples, however, regarding the Westminster Confession of Faith, deterred him from the Church. He had, for several years, taught, in succession, the parochial schools of Monifieth, Kennoway, and Falkland; when his growing reputation acquired, from the Magistrates of Stirling, the Rectorship of the Grammar-school. This office he held, with great respectability, for 40 years; in the course of which, the University of Glasgow had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws; and the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of Edinburgh made him a Fellow. He

was intimately acquainted with Latin and Greek;\* and had made great progress in oriental literature.† He died on the 15th of March 1800, in his 82d year.‡ Dr Doig's children all died in childhood; except Mrs Aird, a respectable lady, resident in Stirling, and a son, Patrick Doig M.D., lately arrived from Antigua, and now in his native town.

JOHN MOORE MD, a physician, and celebrated author, was son of the Reverend

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\* He wrote a profound treatise on the ancient *Hellenes*, which is printed in the 3d volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. And a work entitled 'Letters on the Savage State,' duodecimo.

† See his articles, 'Mythology,' 'Mysteries,' 'Philology,' in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

‡ Doctor Doig's merits, according to a literary gentleman of Stirlingshire, were not duly rewarded. After predicting, in a bard-like style, that the poetic strain

" Shall tell lowly fortune, and bards yet unborn,  
How genius bloomed rich in the shade,  
Unsunned, flowered, neglected, through thicket and thorn,  
And wasted her sweets round the glade.  
Uncheered, unrewarded, by fortune or fame,  
Fourscore smiling springs hailed the bloom.  
Nipt at length, cold Neglect felt remorse (tinged with shame);  
And sculptured the cause on the tomb." MacNeil.

'As a testimony,' says the poet in a foot note, 'and as a mark of attention to the dead, the Magistrates of Stirling directed that his Epitaph, written in Latin verse, should be in-

Charles Moore one of the Ministers of Stirling. Dr Moore was born in 1730. He was educated at Glasgow. In 1747, he was Surgeon's Mate in the army in Flanders; and remained there till the general peace. He then studied at London and Paris. At the latter, he was appointed Surgeon to the

scribed on his tombstone. The Epitaph, as originally composed by Dr Doig, comprehends the last eight lines that follow.

MORTALES HIC POSITÆ SUNT EXUVIÆ  
**DAVIDIS DOIG, L.L.D. S.S.R. ET A.S. EDIN.**  
 SCHOLÆ LATINE APUD STERLINENSES  
 PER XL ANNOS PRÆPOSITI.  
 OBIIT XVII KALEND. APRIL. A.D. MDCCC.  
 ET ANNO ÆTATIS LXXXII.

Edidici quædam, perlegi plura, notavi  
 Paucula; cum Domino mox peritura suo:  
 Lubrica Pieræ tentaram præmia palmæ,  
 Credulus, ingenio heu nimis alta meo.  
 Defuncto, famam ruituro crescere saxo  
 Posse putem, vivo quæ mihi nulla fuit?  
 Scire velis qualis fuerim, lux ultima prodet.  
 Lux eadem prodet tu quoque qualis eras.

The following translation, accidentally found, is not unfaithful.

‘ Some things I conned with care, yet more I read.  
 Some few I penned, which with myself are dead.  
 Th’ Aonian bays to wear I fondly tried;—  
 My genius drooped, and the fair phantom died.  
 Now that I sleep, will this fair mouldering stone  
 Wide blaze my fame; though, living, I had none?  
 What kind of man I was, fain wouldest thou see?  
 The day of doom shall prove both thee and me.’

Household of the Earl of Albemarle, the English Ambassador. Returning to Scotland, he became partner to Dr Gordon, an eminent practitioner in Glasgow. In 1773, he went as travelling preceptor to the Duke of Hamilton, then a youth.\* After spending 5 years abroad, Dr Moore settled in London; and, in 1779, published part of the fruits of his travels, "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland and Germany," 2 volumes 8vo. It was so well received, that, in 1781, he produced two similar volumes on Italy. He published, in 1785, "Medical Sketches," 1 volume 8vo. It is said to betray some professional secrets; and to have, on that score, given offence to "*the Faculty*." His next literary production was "Zeluco, a Novel" in 2 volumes. This very uncommon effort of genius affords a lesson to parents, early to cultivate the principles of virtue in their offspring, by exhibiting the consequence of neglecting to do so. To give force to the lesson, it necessarily enters into the plan, that such atrocities are exhibited in the spoiled child, Zeluco, as excite horror

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\* THE late Duke.

and disgust. These are strangely mingled with circumstances which command sympathy and rivet attention.\* In 1792, Dr Moore accompanied the Earl of Lauderdale to Paris; and, having witnessed some of the principal scenes in the French Revolution, applied his masterly pen to a description of them. The result was given to the world in 1795, in 2 volumes 8vo. His novel "Edward," intended as the counterpart of Zeluco, came out in 1796, but did not excite the same heart-rending interest. In 1800, Dr Moore produced "Mordaunt, or Sketches of Life, Characters, and Manners, in various Countries," in 2 volumes 8vo. A non-descript in literature, it contains many amusing and instructive observations. This deservedly popular author died in London in 1802. He had two sisters; one married to the Reverend Dr William Porteous, one of the Ministers of Glasgow. She was his 2d wife, and brought

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\* To say, as has been said, that the principal character is so flagitious as rather to excite horror than afford amusement or instruction, is to speak from a partial view of the piece. Zeluco is exhibited wicked in the extreme, to demonstrate the natural and deplorable effect of a wicked, or careless, education; and how a single vicious indulgence brings a hundred others in its train.

no issue. Dr Moore's other sister was the late Mrs MacIntosh of Dunhatton near Glasgow; whose memory is embalmed in the recollections and hearts of the many who have shared the enlightened society and partaken of the elegant hospitality of that lady and Mr MacIntosh. The eldest son of these worthy parents, Charles MacIntosh Esqr of Dunhatton, is well known as forming a union of chemical knowledge and commercial enterprize.

DR MOORE was father of the far-famed Sir John Moore Knight of the Bath. Sir John was born in Glasgow about 1762. He had the uncommon advantage of accompanying his father in his Continental travels; and early acquired a practical facility in most of the modern European tongues. On his return, about the end of 1778, he obtained an ensigncy in the 51st regiment of foot; and, having, in two other regiments, passed through the intermediate gradations, he was, in 1788, appointed Major to the 60th. In the following October, he exchanged into his original regiment, the 51st. In 1790, he was

made Lieut.-General, and, in 1795, displayed, in this capacity, uncommon skill, at the capture of Corsica. He was, that year, promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General; and appointed to accompany Sir Ralph Abercromby in an expedition against the French West-India-Islands. In the end of 1796, Brigadier-General Moore returned to Britain; and, in 1798, attained the rank of Major-General. He was Member of Parliament for a district of Scottish Boroughs; but proved less the active politician than the gallant soldier. In 1799, he accompanied the expedition to Holland, where he was slightly wounded. In the Egyptian expedition, March 1801, Major-General Moore commanded the disembarkation of the troops, and acquired fame. At the battle of Alexandria, when leading on the reserve, he received a wound; and, on his return to Britain, was invested with the Order of the Bath. Sir John Moore K. B. now commanded in Kent; and, subsequently, he succeeded General Fox in Sicily. When, in 1808, it was resolved to co-operate with the Swedish monarch, Sir John sailed on the expedition with 12,000; but,

from whatever cause, returned without accomplishing the object. He next commanded in Portugal. He proceeded thence, overland, to Spain; and, with great difficulty, formed a junction with Sir David Baird. After penetrating towards Madrid, in the hope of assistance from the natives, he was, at length, forced to retire, before an enemy, triple his numbers, and, for some time, commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte in person. Having reached Corrunna, and embarked part of his troops, he engaged the enemy with the remainder, on the 16th of January 1809; when, as he gallantly led to the charge, he received, from a cannon, a severe wound. He died in 8 hours, and was buried in Corrunna. A marble monument has been erected to his memory in the Cathedral church of his native city, Glasgow.\*

PROFESSOR ROBISON was born in 1739 at his paternal property, Boghall, on the

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\* THE writer has been particularly requested to insert a short Memoir of an illustrious native of Glasgow, but son of an illustrious native of Stirling. A surviving brother of Sir John Moore has devoted a quarto to the life, and particularly the last campaign, of this brave, but unfortunate, commander.

southern confines of Stirlingshire. He was educated at Glasgow, and such was his proficiency, that, when Dr Dick Professor of Natural Philosophy needed an assistant, Robison, only turned of eighteen, was recommended by the celebrated Adam Smith, then Professor of Moral. His youth was Dick's only reason for not employing him. Robison, soon after, went to sea, as mathematical preceptor to the eldest son of Admiral Knowles, and was rated as Midshipman. He often mentioned the three years thus spent, as the happiest of his life. He studied practical navigation, and made surveys of coasts and rivers. In 1762, Lord Anson, then at the head of the Admiralty Board, sent him to Jamaica, to make trial of Harrison's *Time-Keeper*. On his return, Anson had died, and his pupil perished at sea. Returning to Glasgow, he renewed his studies, and had an opportunity of associating with the celebrated Mr Watt, while the latter was there constructing his improved Steam Engine. On the removal of Dr Black to Edinburgh, in 1769, Mr Robison was appointed, by the University, to succeed that eminent Lecturer on Chemistry. He acquitted him-

self with high respectability. In 1770, he accompanied Admiral, now Sir Charles, Knowles, as Official Secretary, in the improvement of the Russian Marine, on a yearly salary of L.250. In 1772, he was appointed Inspector General of the Corps of Marine Cadets, when General Kuttizoff was Military Head of the Academy. Receiving an invitation from the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh to fill the chair of Natural Philosophy, he returned to his native country in 1774. At the particular request of the Grand Duke, who much regretted his departure, Mr Robison selected some young men of the greatest talents in the Academy at Cronstadt to be educated by him. For each he received L.80 a-year. He had become subject to a state of health so languishing, and of spirits so depressed, that he was unable to persist in that course of teaching, by which, for a while after his appointment, he had excited admiration. His plan, however, was supplied by teachers of acknowledged ability. From 1783, till about the end of the century, when his ill health was more particularly oppressive, he had acted with great applause as General Secretary to the Royal Society

of Edinburgh. To their "Transactions," he contributed three papers; two of which are on the *Georgium Sidus*, from personal observation, and the third on the Motion of Light. In 1798, Mr Robison published a volume on Free Masonry; a work, which, whatever may be its involuntary misstatements, was devoted to the order of society and the advancement of virtue. A few years after, he edited, posthumously, "Lectures on Chemistry by Dr Black, with Notes" by the Editor. These are universally allowed to have greatly enhanced the value of the publication; and would have enhanced it more, had he adopted the new nomenclature of Lavoisier. This Dr Black had done in his oral lectures, though not in his MS notes. A copy was sent to the Russian Emperor Alexander. Mr Robison received in return a box set in diamonds, with a letter strongly expressive of the esteem in which his character as a philosopher and a man was held by that enlightened Monarch. In 1804, he published the first volume of "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy;" a work intended to extend to four or five volumes, and to comprise the substance of his lec-

tures on that subject. Death, however, after an illness of two days, cut short his labours, on 30th of January 1805. Mr Robinson largely contributed to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, in the physical and mathematical departments; particularly, according to the unquestionable authority of his Biographer,\* Optics, Telescope, Carpentry, Roof, Water Works, Resistance of Fluids, Running of Rivers, Seamanship, Electricity and Magnetism. He had a great taste for music, and was a performer on various instruments. He was an excellent draughtsman, and could make his pencil useful either for record or invention. His conversation-powers were extraordinary, without the slightest symptom of self-complacency. He composed with singular facility and correctness; but, when he had time, was fastidious. He was familiar with the whole circle of the accurate sciences. "In the intercourse of life," says his Biographer, "he was benevolent, disinterested and friendly; and of sincere and unaffected piety."

### The late Professor Richardson of Glasgow,

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\* Mr Professor Playfair.

Author of “Anecdotes of the Russian Empire” (which he had visited in the suite of the late Lord Cathcart Ambassador), and particularly known as a tasteful and philosophical critic of Shakespeare’s Dramas, was proprietor of Croy-Leckie in Stirlingshire, and spent his vacations there for above twenty years. He died early in November 1814. Croy-Leckie has been recently purchased by the penult proprietor, Robert Muirhead Esqr.

A living military character, Sir John Downie, British Knight, now employed in the Spanish army, is a native of Stirlingshire. He was born at Blargorts, his father’s property and residence, in the Parish of Kippen. Sir John’s brother is the present Mr Downie of Blargorts.

We may close this long section with what had escaped us in its place. Alva had been in the possession of cadets of the Marr family from before the middle of the 17th century. The last of the Erskines of Alva was a senator of the College of Justice, first as Lord Barjarg, and afterwards as Lord Alva. His father, Erskine of Tinwald, had

been Lord Justice Clerk; and bought Alva, of his nephew Sir Henry Erskine, in 1759. The Justice Clerk has a marble monument at the east end of the church of Alva. The late Lord Alva sold his estate of this name to Mr Johnston, father of the present Mr Johnston of Alva.

WE may be permitted to mention another particular which we missed doing in its place, that the name of Alexander, after figuring in the parliamentary representation of Londonderry and Old Sarum, had been ennobled, in 1789, by the Irish title of Baron Caledon, of Viscount Caledon in 1797, and Earl Caledon in 1800. Dupre Alexander, 2d Earl of Caledon, succeeded his father, the 1st Earl, in 1802. He married Lady Catherine York, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke; and has by her a son, Viscount Alexander. His motto is PER MARE PER TERRAS.\*

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\* DEBRETTE'S Peerage. We regret that, from an obvious anachronism, we cannot venture to transcribe his account of the origin of this noble Irish family; and that we have no other channel of information. Debrette's account may, for aught, we know, be right in the main. If so, it follows that Earl Caledon is the representative of Sir William Alexander 1st Earl of Stirling; however the intermediate generations have been deprived of their birthright.

## SECT. XV.

## BATTLE OF KILSYTH.

15th AUGUST, 1645.

IN 1645, when Charles I's affairs were much on the decline in England, a vigorous effort was made for him in Scotland, by the Earl of Montrose. His services were no sooner offered than accepted, and his plan of operations submitted than adopted. He was created Marquis of Montrose, and appointed Commander in Chief in Scotland. On his arrival here, he was instantly joined by several of the northern clans. A small army was raised. A supply of fifteen hundred foot from Ireland, under the command of Alexander MacDonald, son of a chieftain of Kintyre, who had been despoiled of his patrimony by Ar-gyle,\* contributed to augment the patriot band.† Montrose, putting himself at the

\* (It is a mistake that MacDonald was the Earl of Antrim's brother. *Editor.*)

† (In "*the Red Book of Clanronald*," there is a passage written by an actor in the campaign. This book is composed in Gaelic, and in the ancient characters used by the Gael of Ire-

head of this armament, began his operations in the north; and his success was at first so rapid, that, in the space of twelve months, he gained six victories, and over-ran the greater part of Scotland. The first three victories at Tibermor, Aberdeen, and Inverlochy, were gained over tumultuary armies, collected in haste, and headed by generals not much renowned. His progress, however, alarmed the Scottish Council; and they began to think of a more regular plan of defence against an enemy whom they had seemed to despise. They sent Baillie, and Urrey, commanders of reputation, to suppress Montrose.

DIVIDING their forces, they marched separately in quest of him. He had the dexterity to turn their separation to his advantage. Having totally routed Urrey at Aldern, he

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land and Scotland before printing had come to be general. An English translation has been made. We may quote, from a MS we have perused, part of the passage alluded to. “Alexander MacDonald came from the west coast with a great army of men to their (the royal army's) assistance; namely, John Muidartach, with a hand of good young men of his own country and kin, and Donald his son along with them, and the clan MacLean from Mull, the Stewarts of Appin, the clan Gregor and others. When they came to Montrose's camp they were joyfully received, &c.” *Editor.*)

did the same to Baillie at Alford. He marched towards the Forth, and encamped at Tillibody.

Next day, passing by Stirling, not only to avoid the castle, occupied by the Covenanters, but a more dreadful foe, the pestilence, then raging in the town, he crossed the Forth, eight miles above, at the ford of Frew. After shortly halting, to refresh his men, at Dundaff, his estate, he encamped on the fields of Kilsyth; and, finding advantageous ground, resolved to await the enemy.\*

BAILLIE followed with such speed, that he had encamped at Tillibody the same evening his antagonist did at Kilsyth. In return for certain outrages committed by Montrose's troops in the parishes of Dollar and Muckart,† Argyle ordered the house of Menstrie belonging to the Earl of Stirling the King's Secretary, and the house of Aithrey, the pro-

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\* GUTHRIE'S Memoirs.

† (CASTLE CAMPBELL was now unhappily destroyed. Even the august ruin, bearing the name of the clan, has, now, by some mischance, gone out of the hands of the Chief. *Editor.*)

perty of Graham of Braco,\* to be burnt. He sent a message to the Earl of Marr, threatening Alloa castle with the same calamity, for the hospitality Montrose had recently found in it.†

NEXT day, Baillie, crossing the Forth at Stirling, made a short halt at Cambusbarron, for some regiments from Fife, who were a few miles behind.‡ These, on their arrival, refused to proceed; alledging that they had entered into the service only on condition of not passing the limits of their county. At last, however, they were persuaded. The army proceeded to Denny, and thence to Holland-bush, three miles east of Kilsyth.§

ARGYLE, with a small body of troops, had tarried that night at Stirling; but taking his route over the hills, and crossing the Carron

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\* (MONTROSE's uncle was Sir William Graham of Braco. Douglas's Peerage, 484. The then proprietor of Aithrey was probably Sir William's son. *Editor.*)

† (GUTHRIE's Memoirs. Kincardine castle was next year demolished by Argyle's party. *Editor.*)

‡ GENERAL Baillie's Account in Principal Baillie's Letters.

§ GUTHRIE's Memoirs. Baillie's Account.

near Buckie-Burn, at a ford still bearing his name, soon joined the main body.

ALTHOUGH General Baillie was an officer of known valour and experience, yet, in this expedition, almost nothing was left to his judgment. A committee of noblemen had been appointed, by the General Committee of the States, constantly to attend him. The principal members were, the Marquis of Argyle, the Earls of Crawford and Tullibardin, the Lords Elcho, Burleigh, and Balcarras, with some others. Not much renowned for military talent, they had powers to direct and control the General, in the route of the army, choice of the ground, and even arrangement of the troops in the hour of battle.\*

THE Committee, in the morning of the 15th of August, determined to attack Montrose that day. Baillie was averse to engage so soon; both because the troops, after so hasty a march, stood in need of refreshment; and as he was desirous first to hear of the Earl of Lanark, who had raised a considerable

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\* GENERAL Baillie's Account.

force in the western counties against Montrose. Finding himself obliged, however, to yield to their dictates, he put the army in motion; and, marching westward, through corn-fields, and much irregular ground, soon came in sight of the enemy, who, having got timeous intelligence, stood in battle array, and rejoiced in the prospect of fighting, in ground selected by themselves, and before the western levies could have arrived.

BAILLIE began to form in a situation the most advantageous that the place afforded, near Auchincloigh two miles east of Kilsyth; but the Committee dissatisfied, forced him to quit his station, and take a hill more to the right. This motion gave a great advantage to the royal army, by introducing unavoidable disorder among the troops. Baillie's limited powers could not execute any regular plan; and his orders were so far from being strictly obeyed, that some regiments took stations other than those assigned them.\*

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\* GENERAL Baillie's Account.

MONTROSE's army consisted of only four-thousand-four-hundred\* foot, with five hundred horse, while that of his antagonist amounted to six thousand foot and a thousand horse. But he had the choice and advantage of the ground; and, being invested with the supreme command, had arranged his troops in the best manner possible. As the weather was extremely hot, he commanded all to throw off their upper garments, and fight in their shirts.†

THE battle at last began, in a field so broken and irregular, that, did not tradition and history concur, it could hardly be believed, that it had ever been the scene of any military operation. It lies around a hollow, where a reservoir is now formed for supplying the Great Canal, a little north of Shaw-end. Two or three of Baillie's regi-

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\* (ACCORDING to the Red Book of Clanronald, only "four thousand." *Editor.*)

† (WISHART's History of Montrose. This gave rise to a tradition still current, that the army of Montrose fought naked at Kilsyth. (According to the Red Book of Clanronald, written by a soldier in Montrose's army, "the cavalry had white shirts above their garments. The infantry were bare-footed, with their shirts tied between their legs." *Editor.*)

ments began, by attempting to dislodge a party from the cottages and yards; but, meeting with a very warm reception, were forced to retire. A general engagement now commenced, in a manner altogether tumultuary. A thousand Highlanders in Montrose's army, without waiting for orders, marched up the hill to the charge. Though displeased with their rashness, he dispatched a strong detachment for their support, under the Earl of Airly; whose arrival not only preserved this resolute corps from being overpowered by a superior force, but obliged the Covenanters to retreat. All Montrose's army had now advanced; and, making a general assault, threw Baillie's into such confusion, that he found it impossible to rally any part of them. After having, during the action, exerted himself with all the activity which his fettered situation allowed, he rode, full speed, to bring up the reserve; but found that it also had fled.

A total rout ensued; and few of the foot escaped either slaughter or capture. The Irish in Montrose's army massacred many of the unarmed inhabitants of the country.

THIS was the most complete victory Montrose had ever gained, and with the loss of only seven or eight persons slain.\* This account appears incredible, from the different encounters in the field, and the brisk fire for a short while maintained by five of Baillie's regiments.† Near the field of battle, on the south, lies a large morass, called Dullater Bog, through the midst of which the Great Canal now stretches. Several of Baillie's cavalry, in the hurry of flight, ran unawares into it, and perished. Both men and horses have been dug up there, in the memory of people yet alive. As moss is endowed with an antiseptic quality, the corpses were not greatly consumed.‡ In those days, musquets were fired by applying a match; and several of Baillie's regiments, being not properly supplied with matches, did not fire.§

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\* THREE of them were Ogilvies, relations of the family of Airly.

† WISHART's History. The General's Account.

‡ One, as tradition goes, was found on horseback, with all his military accoutrements, in the very posture in which he had sunk.

§ WISHART. General Baillie's Account. (The account of the battle given by an actor, Clanronald's Bard, may be deem-

MONTROSE became master of all the country. Edinburgh, Glasgow, other towns, and

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ed not unworthy of transcription. "Coming nigh to Kilsyth, after a night march, they (the royal troops) encamped near the adjacent hills; but, upon the morning of next day, they perceived the great host of the enemy in pursuit of them. The royal army had no choice, but either to break up their camp and fly without bread and flesh, or fight this great army. Upon which they immediately called a Council of War of all the officers and gentry, to consult whether they were to retreat, or fight the enemy; but Montrose requested to have the opinion of the soldiers of the whole army. The soldiers gave it as their opinion that it would be much better for them to fight, though attended with danger, than to be constantly retreating day and night. Upon which, Montrose sent a trumpeter to the enemy, to acquaint them that he was ready to give them battle. They set three thousand pike and musket men in the front, in three divisions, and eleven thousand in battalions behind these. It may be easily supposed what a hardship it was, for a small army to encounter them; for the royal army were only four thousand foot and five hundred horse, bare-footed; with their shirt-tails tied between their legs; the cavalry had white shirts above their garments. This brave heroic band marched to the attack, in face of the enemy's cannon and musquets, with great courage and caution. The attack was begun by an excellent Irish and Scotch regiment of Gaels. Major MacLauchlan went before, directed by Alexander MacDonald. Other two regiments were ordered to their relief, the MacLeans, and Donald son of Muidartach's gallant regiment; but the MacLeans were nearer the enemy, and were sooner in order than Clanronald. There fell out some difference between Donald son of John Muidartach, and Donald son of young Hector MacLean, about precedence; but the Clanronald made their way through the MacLeans to the attack. Donald's men, and Patrick Caoch MacGregor's men,

several counties, compounded with him for large sums.\*

ARGYLE, and the rest of the covenanting nobility, fled to different places. Baillie, with such of his cavalry as he could collect, repaired to Stirling. He was, afterwards, by the Committee of Estates, called to account

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made but one regiment. They gained the trenches. Donald was the first man that leaped over them, and his men followed; and by the rushing forward of the rest of the army who followed him close, the great army of the Covenanters was routed. They continued, a great part of the day, killing and pursuing the enemy..... What induced me," says the Bard, "to write this much is, that those who have written upon the wars have taken little or no notice of the Gael (Highlanders), who were the principal people concerned in it, and did all that was done on the King's side." MS Translation of Red Book of Clanronald. Patrick MacGregor (called *Caoch* from his eccentric valour) appears, with many other Chiefs, in an extant voucher, the original of which the writer of this note has seen, under his signature, "Patrik McGregre off that Ilk." Some particulars regarding him occur in Douglas's Baronage, p. 503. *Editor.*)

\* (A letter is said, by Bishop Burnet, to have been found among Montrose's papers, after his subsequent defeat at Philip-haugh, dissuading the King from making terms with his rebellious subjects, and filled with terms indecorously triumphant. We are not satisfied with its genuineness, however veracious Burnet must be regarded in his report of what he believed. We have our doubts of the propriety of divulging intercepted correspondence; and cannot help suspecting the possibility of forgery in such a case. *Editor.*)

for the loss of the battle. He vindicated himself; and was publicly declared to have acted conformably to the directions of "the Field Committee."

## SECT. XVI.

SECOND BATTLE OF FALKIRK,  
17th JANUARY, 1746.\*

*Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis  
Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi.*

Virgil.

THE motto is inapplicable, in so far as it was not civil but foreign war which caused the first battle of Falkirk. The second arose from a civil war, of which it was a prominent feature, that many of the friends of order in Scotland were the insurgents. It was to re-

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\* So much additional light has been thrown upon the subject, since Mr Nimmo wrote, that it has been deemed expedient to recast the section. Mr Nimmo's statements, so far as judged correct, have been embodied, both in the notes and text.

cover lost rights, not to acquire new, that it was fought. “ It has been fashionable,” says one of the most eminent of the moderns, “ to defame and vilify the House of Stuart. They have found few apologists, for the dead cannot pay for praise; and who will, without reward, oppose the tide of popularity? Yet,” he adds, “ there still remains among us a zeal for truth in opposition to fashion.”\* We do not propose to discuss the expediency of being ruled by a Monarch educated in the Court of Rome; however his representative might have solemnly abjured its creed.† The question has ceased to be practical.

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\* LIFE of Dr Samuel Johnson, by James Boswell Esqr, 3d edition, Vol. 1, p. 314.

† THIS fact is stated by the historian of England, Mr Hume, in a letter to Sir John Pringle, 10th February 1773. Mr Hume’s words are, “ That the present Pretender was in London in 1753, I know with the greatest certainty, because I had it from Lord Mareschal, who said it consisted with his certain knowledge. I find that the Pretender’s visit to England in 1753 was well known to all the Jacobites, and some of them have assured me that he took the opportunity of formally renouncing the Catholic religion under his own name of Charles Stuart, and that this is the reason of the bad treatment he met with from the Court of Rome.” Mr Hume mentions his having conversed, five years before the date of this letter, with Lord Holderness, who had been Secretary of State in 1753, regarding this anti-catholic pilgrimage of Charles’s, and

IN 1745, Charles Edward Stewart, elder son and heir of the Chevalier de St George, son and heir of James II and VII, landed, with seven attendants, from a French ship, in the Highlands of Scotland.\* He was joined by several Chiefs and their vassals attached to the old rule of hereditary succession in families and kingdoms. They formed, how-

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said that he “supposed this piece of intelligence had at that time escaped his Lordship. By no means, said he; and who do you think first told it me? It was the king himself, who subjoined, And what do you think, my Lord, I should do with him? Lord Holderness owned that he was puzzled how to reply, for if he declared his real sentiments, they might savour of indifference to the royal family. The king perceived his embarrassment, and extricated him by saying, My Lord, I shall do nothing at all, and when he is tired of England he will go abroad again. I think,” adds Mr Hume, “this story, for the honour of the late king, ought to be more generally known.” Mr Hume’s long and curious letter is printed in the Scots Magazine. It ought not, in candour, to be forgotten, that they who are instrumental in causing young princes to be educated in a papal country, have themselves to thank for the natural result.

\* THE Marquis of Tullibardin, who had been attainted of high treason in 1716; Sir Thomas Sheridan, who had been Charles’s preceptor; Sir John MacDonald, an officer in the Spanish service; Francis Strickland, an English gentleman; Angus MacDonald, Banker in Paris, Kinloch Moidart’s brother; Kelly who had been a prisoner in the Tower of London; and Buchanan, who had gone to Rome with a message from Cardinal de Tencin.

ever, but a small force,\* compared to the object they had in view, the re-establishment, upon the throne of Great Britain, of a family which, at the death of Queen Anne, had been royal 345 years, in opposition to a powerful party by whom, for a reason connected with an individual, the family had been expelled; who, not without cause, were apprehensive of the recurrence of an intolerable grievance, religious persecution; and, in placing upon the

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\* ARNOT states them at about 9,000 at the battle of Preston. p. 213. According to Mr Home, who, probably, had paid more attention to the subject, and enters into particulars, they "amounted nearly to 2,400." History of the Rebellion, 1745, p. 111. Sir John Cope's force, according to the latter, consisted of 2,100, besides some newly raised companies of Lord Loudon's regiment, and the 42d. The Prince marched for England with above 5500, of whom 4 or 500 were cavalry. Ibid, 137. Arnot says, "above 6,000." p. 216. Charles's force, at the greatest, viz. on his return from England in the beginning of 1746, and before the battle which is the chief subject of the section, exceeded 9,000. Home, p. 164. Mr Nimmo says that it somewhat exceeded 6,000 at Falkirk. 1st edition, p. 419. According to a statement from His Majesty's State Papers procured by Mr Home, the number of the King's forces there, was 519 dragoons and 5488 infantry. p. 392. According to Patuoll, muster-master to the insurgent army, as referred to by Mr Home, it amounted at Culloden to 5,000, very few of whom were cavalry. Home, 228. And from His Majesty's State Papers it appears that the Duke of Cumberland had marched from Aberdeen with 7,129 effective rank and file. Ibid. pp. 215, 313.

throne the nearest protestant heir, had shewn that they still had regard to hereditary succession. Charles was not deterred from advancing, nor his friends from following. Leaving Perth, he had passed through Glenalmond on the 10th of September;\* and, on the 11th, arrived at Dunblane.† After stay-

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\* MacPHARIC, who, with the Duke of Perth, Glencairnaig, and 40 men from Glengyle, joined him there, says, that he took this circuitous route for the sake of examining his new levies.

† THE house in which he lodged was that of Alexander MacGregor Esqr of Balhaldies; to whom, by Charles's father, letters patent had been issued, on the 14th of March 1740, creating him "a Knight and Baronet of the ancient Kingdom of Scotland, to have and to hold to him and to the lawful heirs male of his body." Patent in the possession of MacGregor of Balhaldies. MacPharic mentions Lochiel and Glencairnaig's being with the Prince in Balhaldies-House. William MacGregor younger of Balhaldies, had, early this year, carried to Rome, an instrument, signed by his near relation Cameron of Lochiel, and six other persons of distinction, who had thus solemnly engaged themselves to take arms for the restoration of the House of Stuart. On the 28d of December 1743, William MacGregor was appointed a Colonel in the service of the House of Stuart. Commission in the possession of MacGregor of Balhaldies. The Balhaldies family, for many years, passed under the protective name of Drummond. It did so then. MacGregor, however, is the name in the vouchers referred to. The son and heir of James II, whatever attempts may have been made to render questionable his filiation, was acknowledged, by many European Courts, immediately after his father's death, as King of Great Britain, and, as such, had his palace, guards,

ing there that night, he went, with his army, to Doune on the 12th.\* He crossed the Forth on the 13th, and slept at Leckie in Stirlingshire. He, next day, passed, by the south of Stirling castle (whence he was fired on) to Bannockburn House; whither he, and his nobles, had been invited by Sir Hugh Paterson.† On the night of the 15th, Charles slept in Callander House, the seat of the Earl of Kilmarnock.‡ He left Stirlingshire on the 16th, by Linlithgow bridge.

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and other *regalia*. The room in which Prince Charles held his levies in Dunblane is still shewn to the visitant, and the bed he slept in preserved by the family of Balhaldies.

\* MACPHARIC mentions that he, and the corps he belonged to, went as far west as Thornhill.

† SIR HUGH's mother, so far as we can learn, was Lady Jean Erskine, sister of the last Earl of Marr, a circumstance which partly accounts for his attachment to the House of Stuart. See Douglas's Peerage, p. 446. Mr Home omits the nocturnal stay of Charles here at this time. From a MS, however, to be afterwards referred to, it appears, that Charles was here on the night of the 14th. The author's cause of knowledge is, that he was one of the body-guard that night. He says that "it was the first night of the MacGregors on guard." Bannockburn House, as we shall afterwards see, was the Prince's head-quarters during January 1746.

‡ WILLIAM 4th Earl of Kilmarnock had married Lady Anne Livingston, daughter and sole heiress of James 5th Earl of Linlithgow, and 4th Earl of Callander. Their eldest

AFTER taking Edinburgh, and obtaining a victory at Preston,\* penetrating into the heart of England, and reluctantly retreating,† we find him at Glasgow on Christmas,‡ and

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son, James Lord Boyd, succeeded to the estate and honours of Errol 12 years after Kilmarnock's attainder and execution; and their grandson and representative, George, is the present Earl of Errol, and his Majesty's Commissioner in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

\* SEE Note FF at end of volume, where some curious facts are stated, supplementary to, and corrective of, Mr Home's "History of the Rebellion in 1745."

+ "THE History of the Council of War at Derby, in which Prince Charles's retreat was determined," says the anonymous but able writer of the *critique* on the Culloden Papers, in the Quarterly Review, "has not been brought to light." (January, 1817.) However little the intelligent reader may believe in omens, he is, no doubt, aware what effect that belief in them which is cherished by the majority of mankind is fitted to produce. "When the highlanders," says the respectable MacPharic, who was present, "first set foot on English ground, they drew their swords, flourished them in the air, and huzzaed. Lochiel was seen to cut his band in the operation. This," says MacPharic, "was reckoned a bad omen." John Daniel, to whom we shall afterwards have occasion to refer, says, in his MS account of the campaign, that, when at Derby, the ladies, eager to behold the gallant Prince Charles, crowded into the apartment where his royal highness was, they overturned and broke the royal standard. Daniel adds that this accident was interpreted as an omen of future disasters. It is well known, however, that it was with the utmost reluctance that Charles yielded, in this matter, to the decision of his Council of War.

‡ It may amuse some of our readers should we quote a de-

in Stirlingshire on New-year's day. He staid that night at the recently forfeited mansion of Kilsyth;\* and, next day, made Bannockburn

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scription of Charles Edward while in the Green of Glasgow. It is written by an Englishman, John Daniel, who had joined him at Preston in Lancashire, attended him to Derby, and afterwards, as an ensign of cavalry, under Lord Balmerino, was in the battle of Culloden, and encountered those nameless horrors to which the fugitives were, for months, exposed. His MS is in the archives of Drummond Castle. "The army," says Daniel, "having been provided with clothing and other necessaries, of which they were much in want, the Prince resolved to make a general inspection, and review them. Accordingly, orders were issued, one morning, for us all to repair to a place at a little distance from the town. So we marched out, with drums beating, colours flying, bagpipes playing, and all the marks of a triumphant army, to the appointed ground, accompanied by multitudes of people, who had come from all parts to see us, and especially the ladies, who, before, had been against us, were now charmed at the sight of the Prince, and became most loyal. I am somewhat at a loss to give a description of the Prince at this review. No object could be more charming, no personage more taking, no deportment more agreeable, than his at that time was; for, being well mounted, and princely attired, having great endowments, both of body and mind, he appeared to bear a sway above every comparison with the heroes of the last ages, and the majesty and grandeur he seemed to display were most noble and divine."

\* An incident occurred here, which by some will be reprobated as iniquitous, by others considered as common in warfare. Mr Campbell of Shawfield's steward was ordered to provide entertainment for his royal highness and suite, and told that he should be paid. Next morning, he was informed that the bill should be allowed to his master at accounting for

House his head-quarter. His troops were cantoned in the neighbouring villages. Lord George Murray, with the divisions under his command, in which were most of the clan regiments, occupied Falkirk. In a day or two, Stirling was invested; and the Magistrates, judging it untenable, had surrendered by capitulation.\* Viscount Strathallan and

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the rents of Kilsyth. *Scots Magazine, 1746.* This military joke, fortunately for the occupant of the Kilsyth estate, was never farther acted upon. The exactions, in other quarters, were no greater than might have been expected in a prince traversing what he considered his paternal domain, and acting, as he naturally, and conscientiously, must have thought and felt, for the public good. Speaking of Edinburgh after the victory of Gladsmoor, Arnot says, "None of the inhabitants were either killed or wounded by the highlanders, during their stay in the neighbourhood. Scarce were there any pillaged." p. 214. Of Prince Charles's retreat from Derby, he remarks that he performed it "with a celerity and good order almost unparalleled; neither plundering the country," &c. p. 216.

\* THE Revd Ebenezer Erskine, who had been deposed by the General Assembly 8 years before, had, on this occasion, commanded two companies of the townsmen. A small anonymous history of Stirling published here in 1794 mentions, without any comment, a circumstance which shews how little the laws of nations and of war are generally understood in such cases. "About 8 o'clock of the 4th of January the rebel army sent a drum to the east-port with a message, the intention of which was never known; for the drummer, before he could deliver it, was fired upon by the volunteers, and took to his heels, leaving his drum behind him, which was towed in over the walls." p. 145. A mighty feat!

Lord John Drummond had, meanwhile, joined the Prince with the forces they had levied in the north. Some battering cannon from France which had arrived at Montrose, had been sent to Perth; and were now, with difficulty, brought across the Forth, partly at the Ford of Frew, and partly at Alloa. On the 10th, the Prince broke ground before the castle, against which he was obliged to carry on a tedious siege.

LIEUT. GENERAL HAWLEY, having assembled a well disciplined, though not numerous, army,\* in the vicinity of Edinburgh, marched to the relief of Stirling castle. Arriving at Falkirk, he encamped on the north-west, near the bloody field of yore, where Sir John de Graham and Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, the friends of Wallace, had testified their patriotism in the arms of death. He halted here for a day or two, intending, as soon as he had obtained a sufficient intelligence, to attack the foe; of whom, from what he had seen of the highlanders at Sheriffmoor, he had formed a

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\* ABOUT 6,000. Nimmo, 1st edition, 419. The official statement extracted from His Majesty's State Papers says 6007, viz. 519 cavalry and 5488 infantry.

very low estimate. His antagonists, however, so far from being intimidated by his approach, or waiting till attacked, had formed a plan of assaulting him in his camp. Marching, on the 17th, from the rendezvous at Bannockburn, they were about crossing the Carron at Dunipace, within two miles of Falkirk, ere they were perceived. The better to conceal their design, their standard, distinctly seen from the camp at Falkirk, continued flying. To divert the attention of the enemy, a small party appeared, about 11 forenoon, on the opposite side of the river, while the main body was fetching a compass to charge on the side least expected.

HAWLEY's troops were preparing dinner; and he had gone on invitation, to dine at Callander, with the Countess of Kilmarnock, whose husband had a command in the insurgent army, and who was herself a friend to the cause.\*

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\* WHETHER this arrangement had been concerted by the Earl and Countess must, probably, remain a secret. Conjecture is inadmissible here.

A little before 1, two officers (one of whom was afterwards Colonel Teesdale), climbing a tree near the camp, and fixing a telescope, descried the highlanders marching towards them by the south side of Torwood. Lieut. Colonel Harley, who had the left in command, instantly repaired to the General at Callander. Hawley said that the men might put on their accoutrements, but that there was no necessity for being under arms. Between 1 and 2, some riders, galloping into the camp, reported, that the enemy was about crossing the Carron at Dunipace. Hawley's troops, notwithstanding his absence, had formed in front of the camp; and, when, at length, he had arrived, he ordered the dragoons, consisting of three regiments, to march towards a hill, above a mile south-west,\* to the summit of which he saw the highland infantry rapidly direct their steps. His infantry he commanded to follow. It was now a race, whether Hawley's horse or Charles's foot should get first to the top of the hill. The latter won the race.

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\* About a mile due south of the aqueduct bridge, since erected.

THE highlanders drew up in battle-array, forming two lines, and a reserve in rear. Lord George Murray commanded the right, Lord John Drummond the left. The Prince took the rear of the 2d line with the Irish piquets and some horse, as a body of reserve.\* The troops of government formed in two lines; fronting those of the enemy, across a ravine. The convexity of the ground rendered the wings mutually invisible. The left, consisting of dragoons and stretching along more than two thirds of the enemy's line, was commanded by Hawley; the right, of infantry, partly in rear of the cavalry, and outlining, by two regiments, the left of the enemy, by Major-General Huske. The reserve in

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\* HOME, pp. 166, 167. This historian was an actor among the King's forces, but did not come into contact with the enemy, and was prevented from seeing distinctly by a violent storm of wind and rain in his eyes. He places the MacDonalds at the right of the whole army. He is wrong. The MacGregors, under Glencairnaig, were the foremost in the race with Hawley's dragoons; and took their station accordingly. The MacDonalds stood next them, as having arrived the next. Mr Nimmo had insinuated something against the Prince's personal courage, by placing him near Rough Castle during the battle; and we have deemed it proper, not only to insert Mr Home's counter-statement in the text, but, for some particulars connected with Charles's personal character, to refer the reader to Note G.G at the end of this volume.

rear was composed of the Glasgow militia, Howard's regiment, and Argyleshire highlanders. The deepness of the roads prevented Hawley's artillery from arriving;\* the highlanders had, in their hurry to get before Hawley's dragoons, left theirs about a mile behind.

ABOUT 3 past noon, the armies stood within a hundred yards; when Hawley ordered his dragoons to advance sword in hand.† Meeting with a warm reception, several companies, after the first onset, and one volley at the distance of 10 or 12 paces by the highlanders, at the head of whom Lord George Murray marched with sword and target, galloped out of sight.‡ They had disordered the

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\* Six of Hawley's cannon had stuck in the mud, south-east of Bantaskin.

† Mr HOME says 10 minutes to 4, insinuating that it was so on his watch; for he was acting as a lieutenant of volunteers, and was afterwards taken prisoner in the affair of Falkirk, whence he was sent to Doune castle.

‡ THE Duke of Argyle's official dispatch from the battle of Sheriffmoor says that "Colonel Hawley was shot through the body." Whether this was the General Hawley now introduced to notice we do not know. He might have been a Colonel by brevet. Mr Home affirms that this officer had been

infantry next them, and caused their left flank to be exposed. The highlanders, taking

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Major of Evan's dragoons at the battle of Sheriffmoor, where that regiment, with the Scots Greys, led by the Duke of Argyle and Greenwich," (he was then only Duke of Argyle) "getting over a morass, which the intense frost of one night had rendered passable, attacked the flank of the rebel army, and drove off the field several regiments of Highlanders, who had thought their flank secure." Mr Home adds an anecdote he had had of Colonel Hepburn, who had been with Hawley in Flanders when they received the first news of the battle of Preston. Hawley reprobated Sir John Cope, and said, in a company of officers, of whom Hepburn was one, that the Highlanders were a good militia, but could not withstand a well conducted charge of dragoons. pp. 176, 177. The great feature of the battle of Sheriffmoor was that either right wing was victorious. The centre of both was a pivot around which the two lines moved against the sun. What the insurgent army effected, it did by fighting: what the other did was greatly the result of stratagem on the part of a noble Duke thus panegyrized by Pope,

" Argyle, the state's whole thunder born to wield,  
And shake alike the senate and the field;"

who, according to Gordon, in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, "was known by the highlanders of his own country, by the name of *John Roy-Nan-Cach*, which is *Fair or Red-hair'd John who fights the Battles*;" and whose dispatch to government (without his signature, indeed, and written, as is supposed, by a secretary) bore, " Above all the great example of his Grace the Duke of Argyle, whose presence not only gave spirit to the action, but gained success as often as he led on." Robert Roy MacGregor (or, as, by his patron the Duke's favour he was called, Robert Roy Campbell) had joined the insurgent army with a few followers. He was divided between his attachment

the advantage, out flanked them, with the broad sword, made them give way, and commenced a pursuit. A tempest of wind and rain from the south-west had proved a powerful auxiliary to the *clay-mor*, by disturbing the eye-sight, and wetting the gun-powder, of the king's forces, while the insurgents were not incommoded. The former had been en-

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to the House of Stuart, and his regard for his noble patron the commander in chief of the King's forces. An interview with Argyle previous to the battle had determined him to act at least not *offensively*. The stratagem, however, to which we allude, and which had a wider influence on the fortunes of the day, was this.—Drummond, an officer in Argyle's army, went to the enemy as a professed deserter; and had the address, or fortune, to be appointed Lord Drummond's *aide-de-camp*. The Earl of Marr, on the success of his right, dispatched this modern *Sinon* to the commander of his left, with orders to charge resolutely. Drummond, instead of communicating the order, informed General Hamilton, that Marr, having been *defeated* in the right, bade him *fall back*. This order was instantly obeyed. Hawley, however, was, probably, ignorant of the cause of success in the part of the battle where he had fought; more especially since the dispatch to government bore, “As the right of our army came against the left of the rebels, which we had put to a morass, his Grace, finding they were not quite formed, gave orders immediately to fall on, and charged both their horse and foot. They received us very briskly; but, after some resistance, were broke through, and pursued about two miles, by five squadrons of dragoons, the squadron of volunteers, and five squadrons of foot.” Thus we see how poor Hawley might, in his simplicity, have been led to over-rate the future prowess of cavalry.

tirely routed, but for the spirited exertions of two regiments under Brigadier Cholmondeley, and of some scattered battalions rallied by Brigadier Mordaunt. These, firing briskly, greatly checked their adversaries; who fell back a little, but still kept their side of the ravine. The pursuit ceased, and the pursuers made the best of their way back. Many of the second line of the highlanders had followed the first line as pursuers; but some of those who had not, hearing the action renewed in the dusk, and dreading a defeat, went off westward. Thus had part of either army fled. Not one regiment of the 2d line of the insurgents remained in its place; for the Atholl brigade, being left almost alone near the right extremity, joined the MacGregors\* and the MacDonalds of Keppoch, at the extremity of the first line. A gap in the centre was now traversed by the straggling parties returned from the chase, unable to find their former comrades, and armed only with swords. The MacGregors, the MacDonalds

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\* THE MacGregors, under Glencairnock, of whom Mr Home is silent, were brigaded with them. This brigade had, by the express command of Lord George Murray, kept its station, after the pursuit had commenced. Home, p. 171.

of Keppoch, and the Atholl brigade repaired thither under Lord George Murray; and were joined by Charles, with his reserve. The Prince encouraged the stragglers; made them snatch up the musquets with which the ground was thickly strewed; and, ordering them to follow, led to the brow of the hill. This had the effect of driving back a regiment of dragoons, who were coming up, but now joined in the general retreat of the King's forces, through Falkirk, to Linlithgow. Their cannon, in number seven, which, before the action, had stuck fast nearly a mile behind, were taken; with much provision, ammunition, and baggage. General Hawley had set fire to the tents. His total loss, in killed wounded and missing, was 280.\* The loss

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\* STATE PAPERS. "Killed 12 Officers, 55 Privates." Among the slain were Sir Robert Monro Baronet of Fowlis, Colonel Whitney, and Lieut. Colonels Powal and Bigger, 9 Captains 3 Lieutenants. The manner in which Sir Robert Monro was slain, was peculiarly affecting. His regiment, stationed in the second line, on the left wing, had been greatly disordered and was retiring; when he, and a few brother-officers were left behind, exposed to the enemy. He had, with his half-pike, defended himself against six assailants, and killed two; but a seventh, coming up, poured a shot into his body, and brought him down. He was honourably interred in the church-yard of Falkirk, by the brave MacDonalds; who, though of the hostile

on the other side has not been exactly estimated, but must have been considerable, as

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party, could not but honour so brave a man. His relations erected a monumental pillar upon his grave. It has the following inscription:—

Conditur hic quod poterat mori  
Robert Monro de Foulis Eq. Bar.  
Gentis suæ Principis,  
Militum tribani,  
Vita in castris curiaque Britannica  
Honeste producta,  
Pro libertate religioneque patriæ  
In acie honestissime defuncti,  
Prope Falkirk Jan xvii, MDCCXLVI, Æt. LXI.  
Virtutis consiliique fama,  
In montanorum cohortis præfectura,  
Quamdiu prælium Fontenæum memorabitur  
Perduraturi,  
Ob amicitiam et fidem amicis,  
Humanitatem clementiamque adversarii,  
Benevolentiam, bonitatemque omnibus,  
Trucidantibus etiam,  
In perpetuum desiderandi.

Dr Monro, also, who accompanied his brother from fraternal anxiety, was slain. He was buried in the same grave. On the pillar we find his epitaph likewise.

Duncanus Monro de Obsdale, M.D. Æt. 59.  
Frater Fratrem linquere fugiens,  
Saucium curans, ictus inermis,  
Commemoriens cohonestat Urnam.

See Colonel Gardiner's account of this illustrious and ancient family. Duodecimo.

it suffered greatly from the fire of the retreat.\*

CHARLES, with his army, remained that night at Falkirk; and, next day, returned to Bannockburn. Lord George Murray, and the highlanders, remained; while the Duke of Perth, with the lowlanders, Lord John Drummond's regiment, and the Irish piquets, returned to Stirling, and resumed the siege of the castle.† Most of the prisoners taken by them were sent from Stirling to Doune castle.‡

HAWLEY, though not formally condemned,

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\* "THE Highlanders," says Mr Home, "acknowledged that their army lost 3 captains and 4 subalterns, with 40 men killed, and twice as many wounded." p. 177. He adds that Charles's leaders blamed each other for neglect of duty and injudicious measures. Lord John Drummond, who ought to have commanded the left wing, had been out of his place; and the Adjutant General, Sullivan, had kept aloof till the end of the action. p. 179.

† SEE page 293 of this volume.

‡ THE principal historian of the period, the same with the renowned author of Douglas, was of the number; but, after six days, escaped, with some others, by a rope, made of blankets, and fastened to the battlement on the west side of the edifice, with which there was a passage from their lodgings in the top

yet disgraced and unpopular,\* was superseded by a Prince of the blood, his Royal Highness William Augustus Duke of Cumberland, in his 25th year,† and a favourite of the army; whose appearance in Scotland should, as was hoped, tend to keep alive, and increase, an interest in the existing dynasty. He came to Holyroodhouse on the 30th of January; and entered Stirlingshire, by Linlithgow bridge, on the 1st of February. His army had, on marching out of Linlithgow, heard two very loud noises, resembling explosions, in the direction, and seemingly, at the distance, of Stirling. It was the blowing up of the powder-magazines which the insurgents had formed. To the concussion occasioned by one of them, in St Ninian's church, three or

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of the *Keep*, through the Queen's room, along the top of the bastlement, and around the open court on the south side.

\* He had, on his return to Edinburgh, ordered several officers and soldiers to be tried for bad behaviour in the late battle; and two or three soldiers were condemned to be shot, and more than one officer cashiered. Home, 183. Andrew Fletcher, Lord Milton remonstrated with him, in a letter published by Mr Home, Appendix, No. 98.

† He was born on the 25th of April 1721. Charles Edward was 9 months and 15 days older, having been born on the 31st of December, 1720.

four of the soldiers, and ten of the natives, had fallen victims.\* Charles's army, spiking their heavy cannon, raised the siege of Stirling castle, and evacuated the vicinity.† As an arch of Stirling bridge had been broken down by the Governor, Blackney, in December, to prevent Charles's northern levies from crossing, and was further secured by troops, and the cannon of the castle; the retiring army, as formerly when advancing, took the Ford of Frew.‡ General Mordaunt

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\* SEVERAL more were hurt. One man was blown 200 yards off, but (wonderful!) received no damage. The adjoining tower, from the weight probably of the incumbent materials, remained unharmed; and remains a desolate, and unaccountable, spectacle, to the passing stranger.

† It had, according to Mr Home, "been determined to fight the King's army; and all the sick and wounded men, with the women, had been sent to Dunblane. On the 28th, Lord George Murray came to Bannockburn, and shewed Charles a plan which he had drawn of the battle to be fought. The Prince was extremely pleased with it, and made several corrections with his own hand. That night he was unusually gay, and sat up very late. Next morning, Lord George's aide-de-camp came to Bannockburn with a packet from him. It contained a paper, signed by Lord George, and seven other Chiefs, advising a retreat to the north. These chiefs were Lord George Murray, Lochiel, Keppoch, Clanronald, Ardshiel, Lochgarry, Scothouse, Simon Frazer Master of Lovat. Charles, when he read this paper, struck his head against the wall till he staggered." p. 186.

‡ The following anecdote, connected with Stirlingshire,

took possession of Stirling; and, next day, the Duke of Cumberland, entering it, ordered

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may by some be deemed trifling: to others it will be interesting. It has never, so far as is known, been printed. "When Charles Edward was understood to be about to recross the Forth, in his retreat; a Captain Campbell, with a party of the King's soldiers, came, the evening before, to the farm of Wester Frew, and inquired particularly at Robert Forrester, one of the Earl of Moray's tenants, where the ford in the neighbourhood was. This respectable yeoman (whose grandson, John Forrester, now occupies his farm), being more attached to the family in exile than to that in possession, and suspecting that Campbell had no good intention towards what he esteemed the good cause, directed him to a ford very seldom used. Campbell took, from a cart, some sacks filled with caltrops; and threw those weapons of invisible annoyance into the river. Having done so, he and party withdrew. Next day, Charles, with a considerable number of officers, arrived at Boquhan, on the Stirlingshire side of the Forth. Here they halted, and dined. Forrester's sons and servants, anxious to see the noble adventurer, crossed the river, and remained in the close neighbourhood of the Prince and staff during dinner. Having finished their meal, the warriors took the proper ford; except Charles, who, not thinking any information necessary regarding fords he had used, rode through by one different from either abovementioned, and in which Forrester had seen one of Campbell's men deposit a single caltrep. This the Prince's horse picked up; and, of course, was wounded. One of the young Forresters, John, father of the present tenant of Wester Frew, told the Reverend Doctor Patrick Murray present Minister of the parish in which the Frews are situate, Kilmadock, that he had been apprehensive lest he could find nobody to point out the Prince, and might not be able certainly to say he had seen one who, although he might never wear a crown, was, in the opinion of his father's

the bridge to be repaired. On the 4th of February, he marched, with his army, on his way to the north.

As the theatre of war is no longer Stirlingshire, we must take leave of the contending parties; the one of whom, recently victorious, as we have seen, received a final defeat at

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family, entitled to that dignity. "But," said Forrester, waxen old when he told the anecdote, "there was no occasion for this anxiety; for there was *a something in the brave Ascanius*" (his poetical name), "which should have pointed him out to me, young as I was, as *the Son of a King*, among ten thousand." We may add another anecdote, well authenticated, being from the same quarter, the Revd Dr Murray. If Stirlingshire be not the scene, the near neighbourhood is; and the *dramatis personæ* were descended from a distinguished family of this county. When the Prince had reached Doune, he was hospitably entertained by the family of Newton. The young ladies, sisters of the late classic Colonel Edmonston, performed the office of servants, as we say in Scotland, "*wi' heart and guidwill*." Their relations, Edmonstons of Cambuswallace, were present on this interesting occasion; and, when Charles, about to depart, had graciously held out his hand, and the rest of the ladies respectfully kissed it, Miss Robina Edmonston of Cambuswallace, anxious, as would seem, to have a more special mark of what she accounted royal favour, solicited that she might have the honour to "*pree His Royal Highness's mao*." Deeming it a reasonable request, the gallant adventurer took her kindly in his arms, and kissed her from ear to ear; to the envy, no doubt, and mortification, of those coyer friends who had contented themselves with a more moderate share of princely grace.

Culloden, and the other sullied the glory of victory by cruelty toward the vanquished. The victory, indeed, as a profound historian remarks, “was so decisive as, by allaying the apprehensions, might have mitigated the severities of government.”\* The gallant Charles, however, hunted from place to place, was the victim of extreme outward misery, for five months; when, notwithstanding a reward of £30,000 had been offered for his head, he made his escape. Numbers, by orders of the general officers, were hanged without ceremony, as spies, rebels, and deserters. The houses of the highland Chiefs were plundered and burned; and, in many places, the cottages. Every species of provision was carried off. When Lord George Sackville pitched his tent between Fort Augustus and Badenoch, the children, attracted by the smoke, flocked around, licked up the blood, and devoured the soil, of the slaughtered cattle. Touched with compassion, the officers erected huts for them; and, till the camp was shifted, gave them the bread which had been baked for themselves. Besides those

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\* ARNOT, 218.

hanged without trial in the north, above seventy, including three lords and forty gentlemen, were put to death. About a thousand were transported to America.\* The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Archibald Stewart Esqr, was harassed with an examination before the Privy Council, with finding bail to the extent of £15,000 for his appearance before the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and, then, with a trial, which lasted 94 hours, and at the end of which he was unanimously acquitted of the charge

\* SMOLLET thus pathetically laments the contemporary horrors.

The pious mother doom'd to death,  
Forsaken wanders o'er the heath;  
The bleak wind whistles round her head,  
Her helpless orphans cry for bread;  
Bereft of shelter, food, and friend,  
She views the shades of death descend,  
And stretched beneath the inclement skies,  
Weeps on the tender babes and dies.

Smollet's Tears of Scotland, written 1746.

WHETHER the President Forbes recommended the measure is not known; but, among his papers, there was one in his hand-writ. "If any method can be fallen upon at the expence of pardoning the least mischievous of the highland clans, to transport the most active and dangerous to America, could be complained of by nobody." Culleden Papers, p. 283.

of neglect in defending the city walls.\* Previous to the trial, a species of triumph had been exhibited in Edinburgh, which displayed, in no brilliant characters, the magnanimity of the victor. Fourteen of those standards which had lately spread terror over great part of the island, were, by the Duke of Cumberland's command, burned with every mark of ignominy. The heralds, trumpeters, &c, escorted the common executioner, who carried the colours of the gallant but unfortunate Charles, and thirteen chimney-sweepers, who bore the colours of the Chiefs, from the castle to the cross; where they were burned, one by one, and a herald proclaimed the names of the commanders to whom they had respectively belonged.† The highland dress was proscribed, both as to shape and pattern of cloth, on pain of six months imprisonment for the first offence, and seven years ban-

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\* THAT he should have attempted, with scanty means, to defend an extensive and crazy barrier against a powerful and determined force, in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants, was hardly to be expected.

† ARNOT, p. 223.

ishment for the second.\* The public exercise of the episcopal religion was withheld from such as entertained the idea of the hereditary right of the House of Stuart to the throne, and were what has been called "*non-jurant.*"†

CHARLES returned to Britain in 1753, and was some time in London.‡ He was

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\* To the exertions of his Grace the Duke of Montrose, the Highlanders owe their thanks for the repeal of the prohibitory statute.

† It is well remarked by the philosophical historian of Edinburgh, when treating of this point, that, "to prohibit a religion absolutely, and to make a solemn profession of certain political tenets an indispensable requisite to the exercise of it, are, to all those who do not acknowledge those political tenets, in effect, precisely the same." p. 237. Such a law cannot be acted upon. An attempt, however, was made to carry it into effect. In 1755, an episcopal clergyman was prosecuted upon this, and an act of Charles II against clandestine marriages, and banished for life. p. 228.

‡ We have already had occasion to advert to this visit in a foot note, and to quote a passage-illustrative of the magnanimity of George II. We may now add that the late Lord Mareschal, Mr Hume's informant, had had his information from a lady whom he declined naming, but Mr Hume conjectures to have been Lady Primrose. "The Pretender," says Mr Hume to Sir John Pringle, "came to her house in the evening, without giving any preparatory information, and entered the room when she had a pretty large company with

here a second time, in 1761, when he visited the Tower, and most parts of the

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her, and was playing at cards. He was announced by the servant under another name. She thought the cards would have dropped from her hands on seeing him; but she had presence enough of mind to call him by the name he assumed... ...After he, and all the company, went away, the servants remarked how wonderfully like the strange gentleman was to the Prince's picture which hung over the chimney, in the very room in which he entered. My Lord added (I think from the authority of the same lady), that he used so little precaution that he went abroad openly in day light in his own dress, only laying aside the ribband and star; walked once through St James's, and took a turn in the Mall." An account given by Philip Thicknesse, Esqr, father of the present Lord Audley, corresponds with Mr Hume's, only he makes the visit a year later. Mr Thicknesse mentions that he came to London in 1745, contrary to the opinion of all his friends, but determined, as he said, to see the capital of that kingdom over which he thought himself born to reign. After being a few days in a lady's house in Essex Street in the Strand, he was met in Hyde Park by one who knew his person and attempted to kneel to him. His landlady was so alarmed at this occurrence, that she instantly procured a boat, and prevailed upon her guest to set out for France that very night.—Mr Thicknesse, notwithstanding his avowed political principles, might have been led to attend to Charles's history the more particularly by the following circumstance. "Lady Mary Touchet," says he, "a beautiful Englishwoman, and sister to my late wife, made her first public appearance at a ball in Paris, given by the Pretender before his expedition into Scotland in 1745. Attracted not only by her personal charms, but being the sister of an English Peer, the Prince took her out as his partner; and, before they had separated, communicated to her whither he was going, and the import-

metropolis. Having gratified his curiosity, and affection for his friends there, he returned quietly to the continent. Latterly, he fell a prey to chagrin, both in his public and domestic capacity. His disappointments had, as is alledged, driven him to the too free use of the bottle; and the remedy, aggravating the disease, had brought on such ebullitions of passion, as caused unhappiness in his Countess,\* and, at length, a formal separation.

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ance of the expedition. I cannot tell, but can easily conceive, to what a pitch of enthusiasm, a beautiful young Englishwoman, of the same religious principles, and so particularly honoured at that time, might be led to say upon so trying an occasion; but whatever they were, he instantly took his pen-knife from his pocket, ripped the star from his breast, and gave it to her as a token of his particular regard; and, I doubt not, she concluded that such an external mark of his partiality, had he succeeded, was a prelude to the offer of that more precious jewel which had lain under the star. As that beautiful woman died at the age of twenty, the star fell into the lap of her sister; and, as she soon fell into mine, I became possessed of that inestimable badge of distinction, together with a fine portrait of the Prince by Hussey. Being a Whig, and a military man, I did not think it right to keep them in my possession." He adds that he gave them to his three nieces, one of whom, Mrs Loyd, wife of the Dean of Norwich, had come to be the sole possessor.

\* He was latterly known as Count of Albany, and had married a Continental lady.

ON the 31st of January 1788, at Rome, departed this mortal life, aged 67 years and one month, having been born on the 31st of December 1720, Prince Charles Edward Lewis Philip Casimir Mary-Silvester Stuart.

TOWARDS the close of 1745, Henry Benedict Maria Clement Stuart, Duke of York, younger son of James Stuart, son and representative of King James VII of Scotland and II of Great Britain, went from Rome, where he had almost constantly resided since his birth in 1725, to France; and put himself at the head of 15,000 troops assembled, by order of Lewis XV, in the vicinity of Dunkirk. He had remained here till intelligence arrived of the disaster at Culloden; when, contrary to the wishes of his friends, he took holy orders. He was made a Cardinal in 1747; and, afterwards, obtained the see of Frescati, and the Chancellorship of the Church of St Peter. Cardinal York (as he was now called, in allusion to his lay title) lived retired near Rome till his brother's death in 1788; when he had medals struck, bearing on the face his head, with the legend around HENRICUS NONUS, ANGLIE REX, and on the reverse a city, with

the letters **GRATIA DEI SED NON VOLUNTATE HOMINUM**. He had two rich livings in France, the Abbeys of Auchin and St Amand, and a considerable pension from the court of Spain, all of which he lost by the French Revolution. To assist Pope Pius VI, in making up the sum required by Bonaparte in 1796, he sold all the family jewels, including a ruby, the largest and most perfect ever known, and valued at 50,000 Sterling. On the Pope's expulsion from Rome, Cardinal York, infirm, and destitute, went to Vienna. Cardinal Borgia, who had known Sir John Hippesly Coxe in Italy, had represented to him, by letter, his brother Cardinal's situation. Sir John conveyed the letter to the late Andrew Stewart Esqr of Torrance. Mr Stewart drew up a memorial, which Mr Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville, presented to his Majesty; who immediately settled upon Cardinal York an annual pension of L.4,000 Sterling. The Cardinal was a studious and well informed prince. He was very humane, particularly to English travellers. He had formed a valuable collection of curiosities, including MSS relative to the House of Stuart. These he had lost by the irruptions of the French; but

the MSS have been transferred from the Vatican to Carleton House. He had returned to Rome in 1801. He died there towards the latter end of 1815. Thus ended the male representation of the Royal Family of Stuart, nearly four centuries and a half after Robert II had mounted the throne of Scotland.

His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent of Great Britain has raised a monument to his memory. This, indeed, was to be expected from his magnanimity in another case connected with the fallen House of Stuart. Being informed that the celebrated Flora MacDonald, afterwards Mrs MacDonald of Kingsburgh was far from being in independent circumstances, the Prince was graciously pleased to settle a pension upon her. Mrs MacDonald did not live to reap the benefit of this act of more than royal munificence. Nevertheless, it ought to be recorded, as reflecting a higher honour upon royalty, than the conquest of the most powerful nation in the world.

“ The quality of mercy is not strained.  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven  
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest;  
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.

"Tis mighty in the mightiest; and becomes  
The sceptered Monarch better than his crown."

THE severities of George II's reign have, as far as possible, been compensated by the benignity of the succeeding; and, amid the mysterious visitations of that Providence in whose hands are the hearts of all men, George III is enthroned in the affections of his people. Nor can the writer of this section close it, without expressing his gratitude to the House of Hanover, for restoring,\* what the Houses of Stuart and Orange had endeavoured to crush, the name of MacGregor.

## SECT. XVII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.—STIRLINGSHIRE† contained, in

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\* IN 1775.

† SHIRE, or *scire*, comes, according to Bailey, from the Saxon verb *scyran* "to divide." The word *shire* is said to have been anciently applied to parishes. "Hadintuneshire," says Mr Chalmers, "is mentioned in the charters of David I, but meant merely the parish, then, probably, of very large extent. It did so also under Malcolm IV and William the Lion."

1765, a population of 39,761; in 1768, 47,573; in 1801, 50,825; in 1811, 58,174.\*

**BOUNDARIES.**—IT is bounded on the north by Perthshire; on the east by the Firth of Forth, and Linlithgowshire; on the south by Lanark and Dunbarton shires; and on the west by Dunbartonshire and Loch-Lomond.† Its greatest length, from

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Caledonia, II, 408. Thus Herbertshire, now a gentleman's seat in Stirlingshire, was once a parish. It is mentioned as a barony in a charter of Robert I. The parish of Coldingham was anciently called Coldingham-shire. Cartulary. The parish, however, of Bathgate, was a real sheriffdom. Sibbald's Linlithgow, 21. Stirlingshire, according to Ptolemy, formed, in his time, part of a large province, reaching from Loch Earn to Loch Ryan, inhabited by the tribe of the *Damni*. Of the extent of this province we have from Richard of Cirencester a more specific notice than Ptolemy had given. “*Supra Novantes, Selgovas, et Gadenos, interveniente montium Uxellorum serie*” (meaning, as his map shews, that range of mountains which forms the southern boundary of Ayrshire), “*habitant Damni, prævalens quidem natio, sed que condito macro non parvum regionis sue tractum amisit, a Caledoniis subjugatum et spoliatum. Præstur illud quod murum tuebatur præsidium Vanduarium* (a garrison at Paisley) *tenebat Romanus miles.*” Ricardi Monachi de Situ Britannie, edited by the Rev. James Johnstone, 4to, Copenhagen, 1786. *Vanduarum* is set down at Paisley in Bleau's copy of Ptolemy's Chart. Here, indeed, till lately, there were Roman remains. See p. 265 of this volume.

\* MR CHALMERS's Tabular Statement, Caledonia, II, 26, compared with Dr Graham's; which, in regard to New Kilpatrick, Lecroft, and Logie, is not filled up.

† MR JOHN GRASSOM, Land-Surveyor in Stirling, is about

Linlithgow bridge to the further end of the parish of Buchanan, is 45 miles: the breadth is various,

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Laying before the Public a four sheet Map of Stirlingshire, from actual survey. The Editor has seen it; and, so far as he can form an opinion, must, in candour, say, that its uncommon elegance is equalled only by the minute fidelity of the delineation. To this valuable addition to the chorography of Britain, he must refer the reader for the bounding lines both of the county and the parishes. The Carron had formed a crooked march between the parish of Falkirk on one side, and those of Larbert and Bothkennar on the other. It has been straightened, while the old marches have remained. These have been carefully marked by Mr Grassom. He had the goodness to correct the small map prefixed to this volume, so far as it relates to modern Stirlingshire. In general, the Forth divides it from Perthshire. The latter crosses the Forth from the water of Duchray above Aberfoyle, to the south end of the barony of Gartmore in the parish of Port; and extends about a mile and a half on the average. It again encroaches beyond the confines of proper Caledonia opposite to Cardross; and runs towards the hill of Fintry, in a breadth of two miles, and length of four. An insulated portion, about two miles long and half a mile broad, embraces the village of Kippen. The minister's manse stands on the eastern march, so that his dinner is cooked in Perthshire and eaten in Stirlingshire. A small detachment of the latter, about a furlong from the main body, which here crosses the Forth, occurs in Sheriff-moor. The whole of Alva parish is in Stirlingshire, though about three miles from the nearest point of the parent county. Ochtertyre seems to have belonged to it anciently. In Robert Duke of Albany's Register, we find a charter of confirmation by that Regent "of a grant by John Drummond of Cargill knight, to John Forster of Corstorfyne, of the lands of Uchertyre, in the barony of Kyncardyne, in Stirlingshire." Robertson's Index. These counties, however, are not so curiously intermingled as Ross and Cromarty. The latter consists of fourteen detach-

its greatest being sixteen miles, and, near the north-west, dwindling to about five.

**SOILS AND CULTURE.**—THE county presents a delightful mixture of hill and valley, the former covered with verdant pasture, the latter yielding a

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ments, the chief of which is on the western main-land of Scotland, the next in size in the centre of Ross, while the town of Cromarty is situate in a minor division on the eastern coast. Arrowsmith's large Map of Scotland, 25 June 1807. We ought not to omit, what appears from Bleau's Atlas, 1653, that Stirlingshire then comprehended no part of the Lennox. "Nouvelle description de Lennox. A l'orient la riviere Anarc la separe du territoire de Sterlin." Tome VI. p. 89. Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch drew the map of the Lennox for the gigantic *Atlas*; Timothy Pont, son of the Reverend Robert Pont, Minister of St Cuthbert's and Senator of the College of Justice, constructed that entitled "*Sterlinensis Praefatura vulgo Sterlinshyr.*" Bleau inscribed the latter "*Illustissimo Nobilissimo Domino J. Jacobo Comiti de Kalender, Domino Amonti &c.*" Mr Chalmers has, contrary to his accustomed copiousness, omitted, in his "*Tabular Statement of the several Shires of Scotland with their ancient Divisions,*" to notice, that modern Stirlingshire comprehends part of the ancient Lennox. *Caledonia*, II, 20. So ignorant was William Edgar, who is affirmed to have surveyed Stirlingshire in 1745, that, in his map of this county, he has not distinguished Strathblane as a parish, and has cut off by far the greater part of that of Buchanan. Mr Charles Ross had, in 1780, partly corrected the errors, and supplied the defects, of his geographical precursor; but left much to do for Mr Grassom, even in the natural and permanent features. It is remarkable that Edgar brings the road now leading from Stirling to Dunbarton, no further west than Kippen.

profusion of various sorts of grain.\* The soil is greatly diversified. It may be divided into five

\* In the proceedings of Parliament, under David II, Scone 20th July 1366, to levy money for paying the expences and debts of the King, the expences of the ambassadors employed in England, and the balance of the King's ransom still due, a return was made, in consequence, probably, of the directions of the parliament 1357, both of the old extent, and the true worth of all the revenues of the church, and of all the lands in the kingdom. Among other items, an account is given of the values of the different shires. Stirling is stated, old extent L.1749 19s. 4d, present worth L.687 3s. 10d; Dunbarton, old extent L.1442 9s. 6d, present worth L.96 9s. 6d; Perth, old extent L.6192 2s. 6d, present worth L.3087 1s. 7d. Robertson's Index. Caledonia, I, 816. The old extent had been ascertained under Alexander III, for raising his daughter's dowry, in 1292. It is, therefore, nearly a century older than the newer valuation. The latter, we see, was greatly inferior; so much had the country been wasted by the intermediate wars of which it was the theatre. From the Wardrobe Account 1300, it appears that wheat was at 7s. or 8s. per quarter; oats 3s. 6d. Caledonia, I, 805. Thus may some estimate be made of the values of both the old extent and the new. The valued rent of Stirlingshire (whose date is 1667) is L.108,516 16s. 7d. Scots. The real rent, according to Dr Graham's Report 1812, was, of lands L.164,317 18s. Sterling, of houses, L.18,944 15s., of minerals L.6,364 19s. Of the last sum St Ninian's parish pays L.2940, and Polmont L.1979 19s. The total rental of Stirlingshire in 1812, according to this statement, was, L.189,627 12s. Sterling. "In what part of Britain," exclaims an accomplished English tourist, speaking of the view from Stirling castle, "can be found so vast and open a circuit, bounded by mountains so lofty and varied? What sublimity is impressed on the mind, while contemplating this wide extent, under the various effects of storm and sun-

kinds, *carse*, dryfield, hill, moor, and moss. The first extends along the banks of the Forth from the neighbourhood of Buchlyvie to the eastern extremity of Stirlingshire, about 28 miles long, and on the average 2 miles broad, making towards 30,000 acres.\* It is composed of the finest clay, without

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shine; when the vapours of the morning retire slowly up the glens, or when the approach of evening tinges their skirts with gold.....The Forth," says the tourist, recently arrived from the Thames, " has an air of inconceivable exuberance, seeming, like another Nile, to carry fertility from side to side of the plain." Remarks on Local Scenery in Scotland, by John Stoddart, L. L. B. Vol. II. pp. 228, 230. Hardinge, in his "Itinerarie through Scotland" about 1460, speaks of

" Sterlyng toune,  
Besouth Foorth, that river principall,  
Of right fair waie, and plentifull at all."

\* THE etymology of *carse*, as remarked by Dr Jamieson, is conjectural. The word is used by Barbour, who says

" Owr thwort the Kerss to the Torwood he geed."

Of the carse of Falkirk, Trivetius, describing an invasion by Edward I, says, "*causantibus majoribus loca palustria, propter brumalem intemperiem, immeabilia esse.*" "The meaning," according to Lord Hailes, " seems to be, that the English army could not arrive at Stirling, without passing through some of the Carse grounds; and that they were impracticable for cavalry at that season of the year." Annals, I, 266. *Kors*, in the Cambro-British, is "marsh." The ancient Swedish, and the Islandic, use *kaer* in the same sense. *Ciers*, according to Bullet, has this meaning in the Armorican dialect of the Celtic. *Caradh* is said to denote the same in the Gaelic." "From the name of *Dryfields*," says the late Lieut. General Fletcher-Campbell, " we may suppose that the carse ground was sub-

stones, and interspersed with strata of marine shells. The quality is the finer, the nearer to the present boundary of the parent ocean. The highest elevation is about 25 feet above high water. The depth in some places has been found to be upwards of 20 feet.\* The carse of Stirlingshire was cultivated, and measured in the 12th century. Certain specified quantities of it were granted by David I to the Abbeys of Cambuskynelt and Holy-

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ject formerly to floods, before the streams were confined and the waters led off. It is but a few years ago, while the snow yet lay deep upon the sides of the hills, that, by a thaw coming on, accompanied by a heavy rain, torrents of this dissolved mass were poured down through the glens, and a great part of the carse became a lake; in the midst of which trees and farm-houses were just discerned.....The gravel and sand which is spread upon the clay, when issuing first from the gullies of the hills, and while at liberty in its motions, and frequently changing its course, forms what are called our *haughen* grounds, that are most esteemed for corn and pasture." MS Notes, 1793.

\* For a particular theory of the formation of carses, we must refer the reader to the celebrated Mr Kirwan, and to the Revd Dr Graham; the latter of whom has stated it in his Report of the Agriculture of Stirlingshire, pp. 35, 36. The operations of rivers in forming such deposits of soil is very justly questioned, and the action of the ocean agitated beyond the effect of either tempest or tide is alone conceived to be adequate to the production. A tempest, indeed, affects the mighty deep only superficially; and the tide is merely an undulation, or heaving.

+ We had not, when treating of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, adverted to the manner in which, from the old vouchers

rood.\* In the 14th century, such was its fertility, arising from industry, that the crown drew, from the small parish of Bothkennar, 29 chalders of grain, and the Abbey of Cambuskynel 6.† The cultivation of it is carried on by plowing it into high ridges, and applying to it such substances, lime, marle, ashes, dung, as tend to separate its parts, and

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with which they were conversant, it is spelt by both Prynne and Rymer, " Skaniskynel," and " Shamskynel." Prynne, p. 666. Rymer, II, 724. In Bleau's Atlas, 1653, we find the following passage, " Du coste droit de la ville estoit autrefois situee un noble Abbaye, appellee vulgairment Cambuskenneth, mais fort mal, au lieu de Campskynnel, le mon qui est compose, signifie un destour de reviere, si bien qu'on le pourroit fort a propos le traduir en Latin *Campe Canalis*; car ce'st un detour, et *Canalis*, ou Kinnell, est, un canal ou riviere." Vol. VI, p. 96. John Harding, who, according to Wharton, was indefatigable in examining original records, and robbed Scotland of many for the benefit of the Henrys V and VI and Edward IV, has, in his rythmical " Itinerarie through Scotland," addressed to the last, as a directory in subjugating Scotland, said

" From Sterlyng than, ouer the river of Foorth,  
Pass alongest the bridge to Camskinelle;  
And if it be broken toward the North,  
Unto the foorde of Frew, under the fell,  
Where ye may pass to the Doune of Menteth,  
Which passeth from the Foorth thre miles unneth."

\* NIMMO's History of Stirlingshire, 1st Edition, p. 433. The ancient mode of computing quantities of land, by lots of 13 acres, called *ox-gangs*, prevailed 40 years ago, when Mr Nimmo wrote.

† Ibid.

admit the atmosphere, the sun's rays, and the roots of plants. At low water many hundreds of acres are left dry, which, if embanked, would be equally valuable with those under cultivation. Towards 600 have, by different proprietors, been thus added to their estates, within these 30 years. Much, it is thought, might be done, at between 4 and 5 years purchase.\* The *straths*, or valleys, often take their respective names from the principal river which runs through them.† The greater streams, the Enric,‡ the Carron,§ the Kelvin,|| and the Blane,¶ form a quantity of loamy soil, and the smaller a proportioned extent of gravelly. Both soils are very fertile. The latter is peculiarly suited to the turnip and potatoe husbandry. The valleys form the richer parts of the dryfield, in which there is some land of very

\* DR GRAHAM'S Report, 275.

† THIS word strath or *srath* is of Gaelic origin.

‡ ENRIC or Aneric seems to be derived from *Auon* "river," and *eirich* "to rise." The Enric is remarkable for its sudden floods.

§ CARRON, *Car-abhuin*, pronounced *Car-uin*, is "winding river."

|| *Caol-auon*, "narrow stream."

¶ *Benlabhui*, pronounced *Beul-uin*, contracted *Bluin* or *Blane*, and denoting "River issuing from the gap or ravine," seems to express the principal feature of this stream. Ballaggan, or *Beul-laggen*, is "opening of the mouth or gap." Here a sublime and beautiful cascade is formed by the Blane.

inferior value. The Lennox hills, stretching from Strathblane to the neighbourhood of Stirling, and occupying nearly a fourth of the county, have a soil chiefly arenaceous, mixed with till, sometimes interspersed with peat earth; and constitute the most valuable pasture tract in Scotland. Ben-Lomond may be classed with the hill tract, as, although his base be moor, his sides and shoulders are covered with verdure, and afford the finest pasture for sheep. About a fourth of the county consists of moor, or ground more or less inclined to heath. Some parts of it are cultivated, and afford a moderate vegetation of artificial crops.\* Perhaps a thirtieth part in various quarters may be occupied by peat, the greater part of which produces pasture for sheep. Some is incumbent on a fine clay, and in the act of being cleared away.†

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\* Mr NIMMO had, in 1777, classed as "moor," what, in 1812, Dr Graham calls "dryfield." We may here discern the progress of cultivation. From a memoir presented to the Board of Agriculture by William Wright M D of Edinburgh, it appears, that potatoes, after their introduction into Scotland, were first planted in the open field in Stirlingshire. Thomas Prentice, a day-labourer in the parish of Kilsyth, is recorded as having set the example of this great improvement in 1728. Robert Graham Esqr of Tamrawer in the same parish had brought the practice to some degree of perfection 11 years after; and, for the supply of the public, rented lands near Renfrew, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, and Edinburgh.

† For particulars see Report by Dr Graham. He considers the masses of Alva and Slamannan as impracticable. p. 233.

CLIMATE.—THE climate is reckoned milder in the eastern part, owing partly to the inferior altitude; partly to the superior shelter afforded by trees and hedges; but principally to a circumstance hitherto generally overlooked, that, in summer, the German ocean is five degrees warmer than the Atlantic. In winter, the western part has rather the advantage, escaping those fogs, by which, during the prevalence of north-east winds, the east coast of Scotland is infested, and which are hostile to vegetable and animal life.\* The almost daily alteration of dry and wet which prevails in Stirlingshire seems admirably adapted to the necessities of pasturage, and of the corses.†

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The late, and the present, Earls of Dunmore may be mentioned as active in clearing off the peat. Sir Robert Sibbald reports a curious fact regarding this substance. About 1636, a man had dug peats so deep, that the water, getting between the crust of moss and the natural subsoil, moved it east upon the whole estate, and part of the lands of Letham, Kinnaird, and others. Sir Robert states, that, when he wrote (towards the close of the century), much had, by paring and burning, been recovered. History of Stirlingshire, p. 52. The scattered fragments were to be seen at the bridge of Powhouse in Mr Nimmo's day. 1st Edit. 452. For the modern divisions of the soils of this county, see map prefixed to Dr Graham's Report.

\* It has been remarked that the corses are unfavourable to health; by producing ague and rheumatism. The old mode of culture, plowing superficially, and neglecting to drain, had, indeed, this tendency. In consequence, however, of deep plowing, and draining, these ailments have greatly disappeared. Dr Graham's Report, p. 547

† SEE the Revd Dr MacFarlan's tables of the winds, weath-

RIVERS.—THE principal river of Stirlingshire is the Forth, in which a much nobler stream, the Teath, is nominally merged about two miles above Stirling. The Forth, has issued from Ben-Lomond,\* and been augmented by the confluence of

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er, and thermometer, kept with great care for 14 years in the Manse of Drymen, 70 feet above the level of the sea; and the Revd Dr Graham's remarks upon them, in the Report, by the latter, of the Agriculture of Stirlingshire, pp. 10-22.

\* "THE Forth," says Dr Graham, speaking from personal exploration, "has its source from a spring in the northern side of Ben-Lomond, near the summit. It traverses Stirlingshire for 10 miles from its source under the appellation of the Water of Duchray, augmented, as it proceeds, by numberless mountain streams. It then enters Perthshire, where it receives an accession equal to the volume of its own waters, in the river which issues from Lochard in Aberfoyle. It then assumes the name of *Avondow* or "Black River." After a course of about 5 miles, it again joins Stirlingshire below Gartmore house, where it obtains the name of Forth, which it retains." Report of Stirlingshire, p. 60. The late Revd David MacGibbon Minister of the Parish in which Ben-Lomond is situate, says that the stream which begins the Forth is called Glengoui. Stat. Acc. of Buchanan. The Forth has been confounded with a much finer river, the Teath, and said to rise near Callander in Monteith; an error, into which, Mr Nimmo, living near the eastern extremity of the county he describes, has fallen. 1st edition, p. 439. Sir Robert Sibbald is nearer the truth, though he wrote long before. "It riseth," says he, "from a spring at the bottom of the Lomundian mountain." History of Fife, 3d edition, Cupar of Fife, 8vo, p. 85. A still earlier writer, Sir William Alexander 1st Earl of Stirling, was correct, when, in his "*Parænesis, or Exhortation to Government,*" addressed to the renowned Prince Henry, he says,

"Forth, when she first doth from Benlowmond rinne,

several streams, the Ard, of equal size, the Kelty, the Kipp, the burns of Broich and Boquhan, the Guidie from the Lake of Inchmahome, and the burn of Gargunnock. Suddenly converted into a consequential river by the influx of the Teath, it soon receives the Allan; and, moving on in many a majestic curve, is further augmented by the Bannock and the Devon. It does not receive the Carron and the Avon till long after it has decidedly acquired the character of an arm of the ocean. The depth of the Forth from Stirling bridge to the mouth is from 3 to 37 fath-

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Is poore of waters, naked of renowne;  
But Carron, Allan, Teath and Devon in,  
Doth grow the greater still the further downe:  
Till that abounding both in power and fame,  
She long doth strive to give the sea her name."

The Romans, adopting, no doubt, the words of the natives, and fitting them to their own pronunciation, called this river "*Bodotria*." Tacitus in *Agricola*, c. 23. But what was Bodotria, and what was the pronunciation of the natives that suggested the name? To this question a Celtic scholar has favoured us with the following answer. "I have been induced to think that the Celts, in comparing the much finer river, the Teath, "the hot or boiling stream," with the sluggish, moss-banked river which the Forth exhibits from Gartmore to Frew, called the latter *Bao-shruth*, "insignificant stream." We observe that Mr P. MacFarlan translates *Bath-shruth* "smooth slow stream." *Gaelic Vocabulary*, Edinburgh, 1815. A question still occurs, how came it to be called Forth? *Phorth* pronounced with the aspirates quiescent, becomes *Port*. Changing *Ph* into *F*, we have *Forth*; a name applicable to a river affording the means of navigation.

oms. Part of the bottom consists of 20 feet of mud on freestone. The shore of Stirling admits vessels of 70 tons. The tide flows a mile above the bridge, till interrupted by a rock across the channel, where the stream-tide rises 5 feet. It rises about 4 fathoms along the river. The *Leakies* (as they are called) are certain intermissions of flow and ebb, discernible only in calm weather.

*“ Vix credas labi, ripis tam mitis opacis  
Somniferam ducit lutoso gurgite lympham.”\**

A great salmon fishery is carried on at Stirling, chiefly for exportation.† A specimen of the *Belu-*

\* ENCYCLOPÆDIA Britannica, voce Forth. Dr Thomson's History of the Philosophical Society of London, p. 428. He mentions that the Leakies are treated of in the Philosophical Transactions 1750, Vol. XLVI, p. 412. Sir Robert Sibbald, besides transcribing a long letter on the Leakies from "the Revd Alexander Wright Minister of the gospel at Alloway," says of this extraordinary phenomenon. "In Forth there are, besides the regular flows and ebbs, several irregular motions which the commons betwixt Alloa and Culross call the *Lakies* of Forth.....When it floweth some time before it be full sea, it intermitteh and ebbeth for some considerable time, and, after, filleth till it be full sea; and on the contrary when the sea is ebbing, before the low water, it intermits and flows for a considerable time, and, after, ebbs till it be low water; and this is called a *Lakie*." History of Fife, 9d edition, p. 87.

† THE revenue of the borough derived from this source for the year 1816, was £1,200 Sterling. A privilege of the inhabitants to have it at 3d a pound, has been, for some years, abolished.

*ga* or White Whale was killed near Stirling in 1815. The Smelt or Sparling is caught here in great numbers during the spring months.\* Much coal, of which there are many and abundant mines in the south and east of the county, is exported from Stirling to London along the windings of the Forth.—Next to that river, in point of importance, is the Carron, famed in ancient Celtic song,† and in modern European intercourse. The

\* IT seems to have been a staple fish in Lent during the reign of James IV. His Majesty used, especially during this season, to become Franciscan Monk at Stirling, where he had founded a convent for that order in 1494. The poet Dunbar, to whom it had been recommended, probably by high authority, to be a Friar of the King's favourite order, but who did not relish the proposal, endeavours, in what he calls “Dirigie to the King bydand our lang in Stirling,” to prevail on his Majesty to

“ Cum hame and dwell nae mair in Stirling,  
Quhair fischt to sell at nane but spirrling.  
*Credo gustare statim vinum Edinburgi.*”

† A poet of South Britain has, in verses addressed to a gentleman of Edinburgh to whom literature is highly indebted, made an elegant allusion to this circumstance.

“ Where is the King of songs? He sleeps in death;  
No more around him press the warrior throng;  
He rolls no more the death-denouncing song;  
Calm'd is the storm of war, and hushed the poet's breath.  
Yes! Anderson, he sleeps; but Carron's stream  
Still seems responsive to his awful lyre.” Dyer.

A native poet of Stirlingshire has thus expressed himself in the Doric strain.

“ Round Caron's stream, O classic name!

latter circumstance has arisen from the easy access to coal and iron, together with the convenient situation of the Carron foundry. The Enric, rising in the hill of Fintry, and giving its name to a valley, forms a fine cascade near Sir John de Graham's castle; keeps in motion a large cotton-mill at Culcreuch; forms another cascade at Gartness, the favourite residence of the immortal Napier of Merchiston;\* receives the waters of the Blane; and, describing several beautiful curves through the extensive plain of Buchanan, loses itself in Loch-Lomond. It is subject to sudden over-flowings.† The Blane‡ is distinguished by the cataract of Ballagan, and more by the birth, on its eastern bank where it runs nearly due north, of the celebrated Buchanan. The Kelvin is classical from its proximity, during great part of its course,

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Whar Fingal fought, and ay ow'rcame,  
Whar Ossian wak'd, wi' kindling flame,  
His heaven taught lays;  
And sang his Oscar's deathless fame  
At *Duin-na-bais.*" MacNeil.

\* We had missed mentioning in its place, that the paternal name of Dutton Lord Sherborne, a British Peer, is Napier. James Lennox Napier, maternal grandson of Sir Ralph Dutton Baronet of Sherborne in Gloucestershire, took the name of Dutton by his uncle Sir John Dutton's will, 1743. His son was created Lord Sherborne, 1784.

† *Auon-eiric* "river that rises."

‡ "RIVER issuing from the ravine."

to the Roman wall. The Bannock\* is associated with sentiments of patriotism. The Devon, which washes a detachment of Stirlingshire, and divides it from Clackmannan, is famed as having formed the hoarse music which gives its epithet to the “*Rumbling Brig*,” and excavated the never empty boiler of the “*Cauldron Lin*,” both in Perthshire.†—The Avon forms the south-eastern limit of the county, and was anciently adorned by the nunnery of Manuel.‡

\* “*BANNOCKBURN*, cest à dire un torrent qui coule de collines, car *Bannock* signifie une petit montagne, et est un diminutif, du *Bin*, *Ben*, ou *Ban*, qui veut dire une montagne, et *Burne* signifie un torrent.” *Atlas par J. Bleau, 1653*, VI, 96.

† THERE are the South Devon, a minor stream unconnected with Stirlingshire, and the North, of which mention is made in the text. Mr Chalmers remarks that “the name of both was formerly Dovan, as appears in a charter by Robert III to the burough of Inverkeithing.” *Caledonia*, I, 42. It may be so. We are not sure, however, of his being right, when he calls in the Irish word *Dobhan*, signifying “the boisterous and swelling river,” as the etymon; and cites the poetical Earl of Stirling’s couplet in support,

“ But dangerous Doven, rumbling through the rockes,  
Would scorne the rainebowe with a new deluge.”

*Dhu-Avon*, “Black River,” seems a not improbable derivation. It is a deep and sable stream as it lazily creeps along the plain from near the Cauldron Linn, till it joins the Forth, a course, including streams, of a dozen miles.

‡ SEE p. 141.

LAKES AND MOUNTAINS.—**STIRLINGSHIRE** is washed by two illustrious lakes, **Loch-Lomond**, and **Loch Kettern**.\* Several of the islands of the first are in Stirlingshire, Inchcaillich, inviting the pencil by its grand features, and rich drapery; Inchfad and Inchcrun, mostly arable; and several others of a minor character. Stirlingshire and **Loch Kettern** meet at the upper end of each. The Dow of Glengyle overlooks the lake, skirted with “the Wood of Trees,”† and descries Ben-Venu hiding the greater part of the Trosachs, but compensating by the majesty of his form. On the south, **Ben-Lomond** (Prince of British Mountains!) commands attention. There, standing apart from the rest of his giant species,‡

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\* It is spelt *Kenerin* in a map by Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch published in Bleau's *Atlas*, 1653. We find this spelling also in the map prefixed to the *Itinerarium* by Alexander Gordon, 1727. If such was really the old spelling (of which however we have our doubts, as in another map Sir Robert makes it *Kettern*), the lake has derived its name from its most remarkable natural feature, the headland of the *Urisks*, now called *Uriskin*. The lake might, in his day, have been called by both names.

† *Coillecraobh* pronounced Killecraw, the property of Hugh MacFarlane Esqr. It is in Perthshire, and nearly opposite to the Stirlingshire side of the lake.

‡ **LOMOND**, a corruption of the Gaelic *Lomnocha*, is literally “naked,” a character which cannot apply to its highly wooded shoulder on the west. Metaphorically, it signifies “insulated;” a prominent circumstance of this *Aetna* of

he commands a prospect worthy of himself. One of the finest lakes in the world, 30 miles long, and

Great Britain. A pronunciation of the name nearly approaching the Gaelic occurs in a notice of a charter (already adverted to, p. 396), in David II's time by Donald Earl of Levenax to Maurice of Bouchcannane, of various lands, and, amongst others, "*illam terram de Sallachy per has similiter divisas, a Sallachy usque Kelg, et sicut descendit in stagno de Loughlomneid.*" If there be any force in these remarks, they go to shew that the Lake is named from its Mountain. Anciently, the Lake, according to Richard of Cirencester, was called *Lyncalidor*. "*Maximus hic visitur lacus, cui nomen olim Lyncalidor, ad cuius ostium condita a Romanis urbs Alcluith, brevi tempore a Duce Theodosio nomen sortita, occupatam a barbaris provinciam recuperaverat.*" Richardi Monachi de situ Britanniæ, edited by the Rev. James Johnstone A. M. Rector of Maghera-Cross, and Member of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and Copenhagen, 4to, Copenhagen, 1786, p. 109. The Gaelic scholar will probably perceive in *Lyncalidor* a descriptive appellation for both Lake and Mountain. *Linne-coille-tor* seems to be "Lake of the wooded Mountain." The "*Lelaannonios*" or "*Lemaannonios Kolpos*" of Ptolemy, in his "delineation of the northern coast, washed by the Deucaledonian ocean," however it has, by many of the learned, been set down for Loch-Lomond, appears, from both the foregoing and subsequent context of that author, to be Loch-Fine. We are not singular in the idea. Mr Johnstone (recently referred to) gives, as a conjectural translation of the Greek, "*Loch Lomund alii Loch Fin.*" Said work, p. 128. Nor does Buchanan seem to suppose that Ptolemy meant what the former calls "*Lominius lacus.*" Historia, L. I. c. 23. Loch Lomond has been famed for three wonders, "waves without wind, fish without fin, and a floating island." The swell in the widest part, more particularly after a storm, has originated the first. Vipers are said to swim from island to island, and account for the second. Camden had heard of the third

studded with islands of various sizes and forms, the Archipelago of Scotland, seems beneath the

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wonder, and reports a fourth. "As for a floating island," says he, "I shall not call the truth of it in question, for what could hinder a body from swimming that is dry and hollow like a pinnace, and very light; and so Pliny (lib. 8. epist. 20.) tells us that certain green lands, covered with rushes, float up and down in the lake of Vandimon. But I leave it to the neighbours who know the nature of this place to be judges whether this old distich of our Neckam be true,

*Ditatur fluvius Albania, saxea ligna  
Dat Lomund multa frigiditate potens.*

Scotland's enriched with rivers, timber thrown  
Into cold Lomund's waters turns to stone."

Camden's Britannia, edited by Edmund Gibson D. D. Bishop of London, 1753, 3d edition, Folio, Vol. III, p. 1218. Alexander Neckam, Canon of Exeter, was a learned man and a poet, and therefore called "*Miraculum Ingenii*." He died 1227. Lempriere. There is in MacFarlan of MacFarlan's Papers, now deposited in Advocate's Library, a curious passage, written in 1724, by a most respectable gentleman of Stirlingshire, Alexander Graham Esqr of Duchray, in his account of several parishes, and, amongst others, Buchanan. "On the north side of Loch Lomond, and about three miles west from the church, upon a point of land which runs into the Loch, called Cashel, are the ruins of an old building of a circular shape, and in circumference about sixty paces, built all of prodigious whinstone, without lime or cement. The walls are in some places about nine or ten feet high, yet standing; and it is surprising how such big stones could be reared up by the hands of men. This is called the Giant's Castle, and the founder thereof said to be Keith MacInDoill, or Keith the son of Dollius, who is reported to have been contemporary with the famous Finmaccoil, and consequently to have lived in the 5th century of the Christian æra. This Keith, notwithstanding the great number

feet. The populous cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh are seen glancing in the evening-beam.

of natural isles in the loch, was, it seems, so curious as to found an artificial island, which is in the loch at a little distance from the point on which the old castle stands, founded on large square joists of oak, firmly mortised in one another; two of which, of a prodigious size, (in each of which there are three large mortises) were disjoined from the float in 1714, and made use of by a gentleman in that country who was then building a house." The point on which the castle stands is called at this day *Rownafean*, i. e. "Giant's Point." The following passage in a MS about 1725, by the historian of the Buchanans, and living in the parish of Buchanan, not only agrees with Mr Graham's account, but, in some respects, enters more into particulars. "Yr is a story of a floating island to be in Lochlomond and is said to be a small island neir the south shoar, upon qch grows some bushes of willow and oyr timber; but yt qch wt greatest probability may be judged the floating isle is a small isle lying at a little distance from the north shoar of yt loch neir a point of land called Row of Cashill, this island being known to be founded upon a float of timber qch in the summer 1715 was clearly discovered by one Walker who with his boat passing this isle observed one end of a large square oak joist below the island, qch with another of the same sort he found means to get up, both being of a prodigious bigness, the manner of joining that large float being this, yr were in the one joist three or four large square mortises, and in the oyr ane equal number of ploucks proportional to the mortises, and joined so firmly together as if all were one solid piece, upon qch this isle was built, and did probably for some time float upon the surface of the water, qhle in process of time it settled upon the channel. Upon the Row or point of land next adjacent to this isle is the ruins of an old building called Castlenafean or the Giant's Castle. It is built in a round form, being near sixty paces in circumference. The entry of it is toward the north, and in the inside is the

The eminences of the north of Ireland, and of Cumberland, attract the eye. The mountains of the north crowd upon the agitated spectator. The scene is not picturesque, indeed, for it defies the pencil; but it is nobly poetical, as it excites the sensation of pure sublimity. The foreground on the north is a hideous demi-crater, precipitous, and, perhaps, 2,000 feet to the base. The effect of a cloud a furlong beneath the feet, and seeming to sever the visitant from "the work-day world," is inexpressibly grand. The rainbow, or the lightning, with the attendant peal, sometimes heightens the awful pomp of the scene; and peculiarly disposes the mind to shake off terrestrial impressions, and ascend from Nature to the Creator.\* Turning the eye towards

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ruins of two houses whch seem to be joined with sloping roofs to each side of this large building, the stones qrof are of a hard bleu whin made mostly quadrangular, and of that prodigious bigness as clearly evinces the strenth of the builders, seeing in place of art all seems to be performed by main force. The inhabitants of this building seem to be those who were so needlessly curious as to build the abovementioned island." Auchmar's Autograph, in a good business-hand; but from which it appears, that, awkward as his style is in his Genealogical Essay, it had stood indebted to a foreign hand. The MS is partly on a letter to Auchmar from his publisher, dated June 11th 1725. It has no punctuation, which we have somewhat supplied.

\* THE writer has repeatedly visited the top of Ben Lomond, and experienced a variety of atmosphere. He once

the earth, we perceive that the mountain on which we stand is composed of *greenstone*, interspersed with masses of *quartz*. On the western side the waving *schistus* prevails. The ptarmigan perches upon the higher pinnacles. The Alpine plants are found here. Amongst others, a species of the bramble, the cloud-berry (*rubus*

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saw the rainbow apparently a quarter of a mile below. On another occasion, the clouds were so dense and defined, in the midst of bright sunshine, that they curled round the rocks a yard distant like fleeces of white wool. On a third occasion, it was an autumn afternoon, calm and bright. The whole scene was seen without interruption. Stirling, Edinburgh, Glasgow, were all under the eye at once, and vividly reflected the sunshine. Ireland, Skiddaw, Snowdon, Ben Lawers, Ben Nevis, were discerned in the distance.—Let us bear a London Counsel's description. “ To the lowland traveller nothing is so stupendous as the vast ocean of mountains, separated by deep glens in every direction, which look like the perturbed waves of a mighty chaos,....But the north side of Benlomond itself excites a degree of surprise arising almost to terror; this mighty mass, which, hitherto, had appeared to be an irregular cone, placed on a spreading base, suddenly presents itself as an imperfect crater, with one side forcibly torn off, leaving a stupendous precipice of 2,000 feet to the bottom....,I had scarcely time to contemplate the view from the summit of Ben-Lomond, before a heavy shower obliged me to descend....,As I descended, the shower passed off, and left me at leisure to observe some beautiful effects of the sun's rays, which, long after the lake and its shores were left in the shade, shot athwart the glens, and illuminated the mountain tops, marking the nearest with a bright orange-green, whilst the more distant died away gradually in the purplish grey haze of evening.” Stoddart's Remarks on Local Scenery in Scotland, Vol. I, pp. 235-238.

*chamæmorus*), is found in profusion about half way up the mountain. The blossom is a purplish white. The fruit is a bunch of red berries, ripe in July, and well flavoured. The Laplanders store it in the snow, and preserve it from year to year, eating it with the reindeer's milk; and it sometimes decorates the festive board of the Scottish highlander.\* On the precipitous side of Ben-Lomond, where, ascending from the south, the stranger would imagine there can be no footing, a safe path descends by a deep ravine, leading to the farm house of Comar,† and thence to Aberfoyle. Along the eastern shore of Loch-Lomond and the western side of Ben-Lo-

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\* THE Reverend Dr Graham of Aberfoyle has, from personal investigation, enumerated the most interesting. Besides that reported in the text, he mentions the *silene acaulis*, or moss catch-fly, the *sibbaldia procumbens* or procumbent silver-weed, the *rhodiala rosea*, the *azalea procumbens*, the *trientalis* (in the woods overhanging the lake), the *statice*. "Vegetables abounding below," he observes, "assume here a new habit," the *epilobium*, the *alchemilla* or lady's mantle, the *saxifrages*, the *cerastium*. Sketches of Perth and Stirlingshires, pp. 166, 167. The anonymous, but able, writer of the "Beauties of Scotland" mentions two plants found near the bottom of the mountain which catch flies, and kill them, by shutting their leaves upon them, the *drosera rotundifolia* or round-leaved sundew, and the *drosera angelica* or great sundew. Vol. III, pp. 384, 385.

+ "CONFLUENCE." The stream of Glengouoi, rising in Ben-Lomond, and forming the fountain of the Forth, meets here with two others.

mond, or what is called Craigrostan, a narrow Alpine road conducts through scenery of gigantic features. Here, tradition, countenanced by Barbour, has assigned to Robert Bruce a cave, in which he sojourned a night, when passing from Strathfillan, after the nearly fatal combat with MacDougal of Lorn. Here, too, a steep shelving rock is pointed out as what is called "*Rob Roy's Prison*," where that highland *Laird* is reported to have stowed such of his vassals as he had adjudged to durance. North of Craigrostan, is what is said to have been used by him as his "*Cave*." It is a rude subterraneous recess, formed by a huge avalanche of the mountain, which, in savage grandeur, overlooks the sable deep. Here, according to tradition, he rendezvoused with his followers in the exploits attributed to him.\*—The view north of Rowardennan (a place, by the way, where there is a comfortable inn) is a noble and well

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\* MANY tales, indeed, have been told of this unfortunate man, for which there is no evidence, and no foundation. Of his cage, or prison, an anecdote is mentioned, for the veracity of which we do not pledge ourselves, but which we report as illustrative of the tradition, true or fabulous. One of his tenants had not paid his rent when it had become due. Rob, suspending him on a rope by the shoulders, let him down into the fastness. Having drawn him up at the end of 24 hours, he told him, that, if he failed to pay by a particular time, he should draw him up by the neck.—See Note HH, where some things are related of Rob Roy, which we certainly know to be true.

composed landscape; to the fine effect of which a lofty cataract, from the not distant south-west shoulder of Ben-Lomond, frequently contributes. The point of Cashel, a few miles lower, is reckoned one of the most favourable stations whence to view the diversified and picturesque aspect of the lake and environs. The Kilsyth hills, and the Campsie,\* command fine prospects on all sides. The Meikle Bin, and the Earl's Seat,† are particularly noted in this respect.‡—Near the east-

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\* THE Campsie Hills have taken their name from the place where the village of Old Campsie now stands; and, therefore, were, probably, so called only in the later times of Gaelic dialogue south of the Forth. Campsie itself is obviously so named from the crook formed by the Glassart ("the grey high stream"), as it passes. In Bleau's Atlas, we meet with an etymology which shews, that, in tracing the etymons of places, the natural features ought to be compared with the names. "Campsie Hills, c'est à dire, des montagnes qui penchent sur un rivière tortueuse." Tome VI, p. 96. This etymology would have been strictly just if applied to the village of Old Campsie. The name of Campsie applied to the new village a mile east is an absurdity. Lennoxtown is appropriate.

† It is noticed by Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch under the name of "Erlesfell." *Fell* is, by Dr Jamieson, defined "a precipitous rock, a rocky hill." He remarks that Suidas uses the Greek *phelleis* for mountainous places. The Campsie Hills are often called the Campsie Fells. Hardinge, about 1460, calls Dundaff hill "the fell," above "the foord of Frew," and speaks of

" the high Ochhilles,  
Which some men call montaignes, and some felles."

‡ THE heights of the Stirlingshire hills are given by Dr

ern extremity of this united range of green hills, we discover Loch Culter,\* said to have been greatly agitated during the memorable earthquake which demolished Lisbon in 1755.† Two small lakes, Elrig and Black Loch lie, the one half way in the line between Cumbernauld and Linlithgow bridge, and sending its water into the Avon, the other on the southern confine of the county near its most southern point, and, by contributing its scanty efforts to swell the Clyde, marking the general level of the country.‡

### Woods.—A great forest seems to have anciently

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Graham. “ Benlomond 3,262 feet; Bencloch in Alva” (the highest of the Ochills) “ 2,420; Campsie Fells 1,500; Kilsyth Hills 1,360.” Report of Stirlingshire, p. 8. For a “ description of the extent and composition of the Campsie Hills, by Lieut. Col. Imrie, F.R.S. Edinr,” see Memoirs of the Wernerian Society, Vol II. part 1st. See also the Scots Magazine for May 1814, p. 331.

\* TIMOTHY PONT spells it “ Coutyrr.” *Cul-tir*, “ back of the land” seems the etymology.

† MANY of the highland lakes were then agitated. In Loch-Culter, a large stone, marked in several maps as the solitary island of the lake, was borne, from the middle, to near the western shore, leaving a rutted path behind.

‡ MR NIMMO, though living at Bothkennar, within 10 miles of Loch of Fannyside, yet, perhaps from the want of a good map, has erroneously placed it in Stirlingshire; whereas it is in Dunbartonshire, and at some distance from the frontier. 1st edition, p. 442. It flows, indeed, into Stirlingshire; and is a principal feeder of the Avon.

covered a country whose modern characteristic, compared to many regions, is a want of wood. In clearing away the peat earth in the vale of Monteith (part of which is in Stirlingshire, however, politically, the Forth may have been the confine) the wreck of trees, some of them 60 feet in stem, are found on the surface of the clay which forms the subsoil, lying in every direction, as if felled. The stools are entire beside them, with their fangs infixed. Five or six may be found within a diameter of 20 yards.\* The Torwood is associated with all that is noble in patriotism and valour.† Wallace's Oak, in whose cavernous

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\* DR GRAHAM'S Report, p. 40.

† MR NIMMO had asserted Torwood to have been "a royal forest," but without giving either voucher or authority. It may, however, have been so. In the reign of Robert III, it had belonged to David More of Abercorn, who gave a charter of it to David Fleming. Robertson's Index. Mr Nimmo had asserted the same of Dundaff, "hill of heifers." Here, perhaps, the wild white species was the royal game. This quadruped, however, is inconsistent with the existence of a forest. In Alexander II's reign, Sir David Graham, ancestor of the Montrose family, and paternal grandfather of the valorous Sir John Graham of Dundaff, acquired, by exchange of lands in Galloway, with Patrick Earl of Dunbar, the lands of Dundaff and Strathcarron. Charter in the possession of the Duke of Montrose. Crawfurd. Douglas's Peerage, 480. Of the *Nemus Strivilense* in the seal of the borough it has, in the spirit of accurate criticism, been remarked, that it, probably, means nothing more than the grove on the rock. Here, it would seem, the wolf had been known to lodge in the basal-

trunk, if ancestry can be believed, that hero and his brave associates held their rendezvous, had become invisible only within 20 or 30 years.\* The natural oaks of Stirlingshire, affording a cutting once in 24 years, cover 2,900 acres; of which above 2,000 belong to His Grace the Duke of Montrose, who has nearly the same extent in Perthshire,† and whose late chamberlain, George Menzies Esqr, had put them under a highly improved system of management.‡ Much

tic crevices. The boar, also, seems to have been a tenant of the Scottish forests. A symptom occurs on the neighbouring confine of Perthshire, in the parish of Port. *Choillennac* is "wood of the boar," and intimates the former existence not only of an animal no longer to be found here, but of a forest where now no forest exists. The old name of Leitchtown, immediately west, was *Blar-choille*, "field of the wood." *Craigmuc*, in the parish of Aberfoyle, and close to Stirlingshire, is "rock of the boar."

\* SEE pp. 169, 170 of this work. Wallace's Oak is said to have been 12 feet diameter. Dr Graham's Report, 230. He mentions an alder tree in the parish of Drymen (near the Water of Duchray), which, in 1795, measured 19½ feet round the trunk. p. 229. We have learnt that an oak in the neighbourhood, now reduced to the stool, measures 40 in circumference. A decaying oak at Blarquhoish in Strathblane measures 15 feet round the trunk; and the branches form the *radius* of a circle 270. The lawn of Buchanan has some venerable oaks, said to be about 3 centuries old.

† DR GRAHAM'S Report, pp. 211, 213.

‡ Ibid. "Along the lower skirts of the mountains of

attention has been paid by the late Lieut. General Fletcher-Campbell, Sir Charles Edmonston, and, above all, by the Duke of Montrose, to the extension of plantations of various species of trees, oak, ash, sycamore, beech, larch, Scotch fir. The last two are chiefly employed as nurses to the rest.

**MINERALS.**—THE abundance of minerals in Stirlingshire has occasioned important manufactures in it which should not else have been thought of. We have already adverted to coal as an article of exportation. This valuable mineral, (which is considered to be peat in a more consolidated form, and impregnated with some additional materials,\*

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Buchanan," says the Reporter, "and on the borders of Loch-lomond, there is a natural tendency to the growth of oak. On almost every little heathy knoll, you meet with stunted stools of oak, which require only to be razed over by the surface of the ground, and preserved from the bite of cattle, to become coppice wood. To this extension of the woods, accordingly, every attention is paid. In this manner, oak is rapidly extending over Craigrostan, the western shoulder of Benlomond, and in many other places of the estate, where, within these few years, heath only grew." p. 217.

\* MR NIMMO mentions a fact illustrative of the point, that, in digging a coal mine at Kinnaird, about 1776, where the ground had never been stirred before, a large piece of peat was discovered 6 or 7 fathoms under the surface. Some subterraneous circumstance had, probably, occurred, to prevent the usual pressure. 1st edition, p. 452. See also Essays on Peat

runs obliquely along the south-east of the county, on the south of the Lennox hills, and of the county town. The Baldernock coal resembles the

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by the Revd William Renny D. D. Minister of Kilsyth, who states many curious facts of the same sort. Coal had not been discovered in the middle of the 12th century; for, in the *Leges Burgorum*; enacted about 1140, a privilege is granted to such as bring fuel into boroughs, viz. wood, turf, and peat. Coal is not specified, c. 38. It had been found near the beginning of the 13th century. In 1234, Henry III reviews a charter which his father had granted to the inhabitants of Newcastle, and, upon their supplication, grants leave to dig coal for £.100 a year. By the end of the century, the use of this mineral had become so general, that it was often carried by sea. In 1293, the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline received a charter to dig for coals in the lands of Pittencrie. Æneas Silvius, afterwards Pius II, who visited Britain about 1450, tells that he had seen in Scotland, the poor who begged at the churches receive for alms pieces of stone, with which they retired contented. This species of stone, he remarks, they burn in place of wood, of which this country is destitute. Of China, Marcus Paulus, in the middle of the 13th century, says that through the whole province of Cathay certain black stones are dug out of the mountains, which burn like wood, and for a long time. If lighted in the evening, they will keep alive till the morning. Many use them, though they have plenty of wood." Of the fuel of Stirlingshire, nearly two centuries ago, we find the following notice in Bleau's Atlas. "In the eastern parts, they use, instead of wood, black stones full of sulphur, which they dig with great labour, in the bowels of the earth, and call "du charbon." Almost all the rest of the province use pieces of black earth, and moss formed of trees which have remained long buried in the earth." Vol. VI, p. 96.

Newcastle; and is found from 3 to 4½ feet thick, between two strata of limestone. The Campsie coal, found from 24 inches to 4 feet thick, has much sulphur, runs into a mass, and lasts long. It lies between two strata of limestone; under the upper of which is a bed of slate, from 4 to 15 feet thick.\* The parish of Kilsyth has a "*blind coal*;" which, being fit for metallurgical operations, is exported, by the canal, to England, Ireland, and Russia. The Banknock coallery in the parish of Denny exports much, by the canal, to Glasgow. St Ninian's parish has the well known pits of Bannockburn, Auchenbowie, and Pleanmoor, with that more recently opened at Greenyards.† These supply the southern parts of Perthshire, and export along the Firth. The parishes of Bothkennar, Airth, Falkirk, Larbert, and Polmont‡ possess this important mineral.§—Limestone, in many

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\* From this stratum, lying for years in the coal wastes, and decomposed in a dried state, by the circulation of air, the Campsie chemical company extract alum and copperas. Their manufactures of Prussian blue and soda are secret.

† In 1812, the rental of the coal-works in St Ninian's parish was L.2940. Report.

‡ In 1812, the rental of the Polmont coal-pits was L.1979 19s, of which the Carron Company paid L.1250. Ibid.

§ Dr GRAHAM is of opinion that, at the time of his survey, 1812, more than 40,000 tons of coal were annually raised

instances, accompanies coal in two strata, the one above, the other below, and of inferior quality.—Free-stone, also, in variety, often accompanies coal. That near Kilsyth is of a beautiful white, and exported to Glasgow.\*—The abundance of iron-stone in this quarter determined Dr Roebuck regarding the site of the Carron foundry. The richest species, called, from its round masses, "*ball ironstone*," is found in Sir Charles Edmonston's estate of Kilsyth.—Basaltes occur

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at Bannockburn; and that 6 acres are thus exhausted, to the depth to which the mining is carried. He is certain, however, that coal abounds beneath what is already dug, and that it can be got at by the recent improvements in machinery. p. 47.

\* FREQUENT specimens of petrified wood occur in digging; and timber thrown into a stream above the village of Kilsyth is very soon metamorphosed in point of substance, while the organization remains. The cavity formed by the combined action of the stream and pickaxe contains, also, large masses of flint; and specimens of yellow and red jasper, with nodules of agate and porphyry.—Much red free-stone is found in many parts of the county, particularly north of the Lennox and Dundaff hills. There is a mineral spring at Boquhan, somewhat resembling that of Pitkaithly. It issues, like the latter, and that also at Dunblane, from sand-stone of the burned-brick colour. Such springs are said to be found in other beds of such stones, both in Stirlingshire and elsewhere. At Ballaggan, in the parish of Strathblane, nearly 200 alternate strata of earth and lime-stone present themselves in the face of a hill, excavated by a lofty and precipitous cataract, subject to vast floods.

throughout Stirlingshire in great beauty and grandeur. They have their use too, for making and mending roads. Stirling and castle stand upon a rock of basalt. Abbey-Craig, Craigforth, the eminence in the King's park lately used as a race-ground, Gilly's Hill, Sauchie-Hill, several rocks in the parishes of Campsie, Fintry, and Strathblane, exhibit many ranges of columns, of various sizes and forms, in various attitudes. In the Doon of Fintry, there is a line of 70 columns 50 feet high, some of them seemingly without joint. At the east end, they stand apart from top to base 3 or 4 inches; towards the west, they are blended in one mass, much honey-combed. The "Wanzie," a curiosity of this class, is situate in the farm of Auchineven in the parish of Killearn, and in the Kilpatrick hills. A slope from Strathblane, rising westward 1000 feet in two miles, is terminated by a precipice of at least 150 feet from north to south. Here the face of the rock, as if unsupported on the western side, has separated from the mountain, forming a crevice, 60 feet deep, near 200 long, and, in width, from 14 to 15 feet at the north end, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  at the south. The slice is of unequal thickness, in some places about 20 feet, in others 3 or 4. In one or two points, it has totally fallen away, leaving narrow openings, through which, as from the embrasures of a castle, the spectator can look down on the immense frag-

ments of rock with which the ground below is covered. The impression made by this striking object is that of a rock split by an immense wedge. The angular surface of the opposite sides leaves no room to doubt of their having once adhered and fitted each other. The rock is *Floetz trap*; and shews a tendency to the columnar form, rising perpendicularly in pinnets of a most romantic appearance.\*—A seam of granite, or *syenite*,† from 20

\* We have given in the text, the spelling in writs 200 years old. The word is, perhaps, from the Scottish *whang*, signifying "slice."—"The columnar structure of the Giant's causeway in Ireland, Staffa, Arthur's Seat, and many hills in Fifeshire, Italy and Germany," says a late historian of the Philosophical Society of London, "has led to the supposition that they had been formed by volcanic fusion. The greater number of geologists have acceded to the opinion of Werner, that these rocks exhibit no proofs of ever having been fused." Dr Thomson's History, p. 214. "In the Sheant Isles," says the Revd James Headrick, "situated in the ~~High~~ Mach, between Skye and Lewis, there is an island called Garbhe" (rugged) "composed of very lofty basaltic columns, mostly of five sides. In a sort of bay, on the north-west side of the island, the columns contain very numerous madrepores, and muscles of an uncommon size and perfect form. The shells are not even broken, and the muscles, so far from being injured by the heat which is supposed to have melted the basalt, retain the blue colour on their external surfaces as fresh as if they had been lately taken from the sea. These facts," says Mr Headrick, "convince me, that basalt had originally been a muddy deposite, which consolidated and split into columns, by slow drying, and not by slow cooling." Mineralogy of Arran, pp. 293, 294.

† So called from Syene in Egypt, where it is found in great abundance.

to 30 feet thick, supplies Glasgow with the material of her streets.—Copper has been found in the parish of Kilsyth. The “*York-Building Company*” had wrought it about 100 years ago; and it is said to have been rashly relinquished. A copper mine in the parish of Logie was operated upon some years ago; but, on the failure of a rich vein, was forsaken.—Between 1760 and 65, about 12 tons of silver ore, valued at £60 per ton, were dug up in the estate of Aithrey; but, by the bankruptcy of the person to whom it was consigned, Dr Twisse of London, the work was stopped. About 1700, Sir James Erskine of Alva had obtained, from a ravine in his estate of Alva, above £50,000 Sterling’s worth of silver ore, in about 14 weeks. The vein had now become exhausted, and symptoms of lead and other inferior metals had appeared, when the work was forsaken.\* Erskine of Tinwald, Lord Justice Clerk, and father of the late Lord Alva, had purchased Alva in 1759, and renewed the search, in concert with some professional persons. They were not successful; but, in driving a level to carry off the water, they hit upon a large mass of cobalt, which furnished an important material to the porcelain manufactory at Prestonpans. An accurate

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\* THE communion cups of the church of Alva are made of the parochial silver.

survey had, meanwhile, been made by a well qualified person in the employ of the company. No fewer, as hence appears, than 14 or 15 mines, containing lead, copper, iron, cobalt, and silver, are possessed by that insulated department of Stirlingshire which, more than three miles from the main body, and separated by wings of 2 counties, forms the parish of Alva.

**COMMERCE.**—THE commercial divisions of Scotland, like her ecclesiastical, do not harmonize with her counties. Thus, of the 15 ports on her eastern coast, Borrowstowness, in Linlithgowshire, has, since the Union in 1707, extended 20 miles on the southern side of the Forth, including Grangemouth,\* and 16 on the northern; Alloa 20 miles along the northern shore of the Forth, and includes Stirling, which is on the southern.† The Carron foundery, after 1760, had attracted the maritime trade formerly enjoyed by Airth, long the chief sea-port of Stirlingshire.‡ The subsequent formation of a canal from sea to

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\* A custom-house has been established at Grangemouth since the 1st of December 1810. Formerly, all vessels belonging to it were registered at Borrowstowness.

† CHALMERS's Caledonia, II, 28.

‡ NIMMO's History, 1st edition, p. 453.

sea,\* and commencing at some distance from the foundery, gave rise to the thriving port of Grangemouth, so named from the Grange-Burn, a rivulet in which the canal begins, and on the banks of which the town is situate. Grangemouth has, for 40 years, been the *emporium* of the commerce of Stirlingshire, in preference to Alloa. The wood and iron trades of the county are, chiefly, if not entirely, confined to Grangemouth. The Stirling merchants, of late, unload their cargoes there, floating their wood thence to the shore of Stirling, and transporting their iron by land. Wool forms a staple article of export, and is sent from Stirling to England and elsewhere.† Manu-

\* For a history and description of this artificial river, see Note H H.

† The foreign wool trade of Stirling for the last five years, including a few tons shipped at Alloa, has been as follows:

|          |           |              |
|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 602 Cwt. | - - - - - | 5 July 1812  |
| 2470     | - - - - - | 5 Janry 1813 |
| 628      | - - - - - | 5 July       |
| 4235     | - - - - - | 5 Janry 1814 |
| 681      | - - - - - | 5 July       |
| 3033     | - - - - - | 5 Janry 1815 |
| 1051     | - - - - - | 5 July       |
| 5166     | - - - - - | 5 Janry 1816 |
| 1000     | - - - - - | 5 July       |
| 3877     | - - - - - | 5 Janry 1817 |
| 892      | - - - - - | 5 July       |

There are now in Stirling 22 woollen-drapers, instead of 4,

factured iron, for the uses both of peace and war, is furnished, in great quantities, by the Carron foundery, to every quarter of the globe. Native wood and bark, are sent, from Chamberlain's Lands\* and Stirling, to Kincardine and Leith; and, sometimes, grain, and general goods. Much lime is fetched to Stirling from Fife, and carted into the interior of the country. Tanned hides, to a considerable amount, are exported to London, from Stirling, Bannockburn, and Falkirk. A large field in the neighbourhood of the last, is the theatre of a particular species of land traffic, viz. vast herds of cattle, reared in the north, and, after being sold in Stirlingshire, driven to the more luxuriant pastures of England, where they are consumed, or cured for the navy. Three annual cattle-markets, called "*Trysts*," are held here in August, September, and October.† The internal

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who are recollect ed to have done all the business in this department. They act also as haberdashers.

\* We have found that what is vulgarly called Chirmilands is not, as we had been told, Sheriffmoorlands, but Chamberlain's Lands. Stat. Account of Alloa, the materials of which were partly furnished by the present intelligent representative of the Marr family.

† THE origin of the "*Trysts*" of Falkirk is subsequent to the Union. Before the establishment of manufactures in Scotland, the sale to the English graziers of "*black cattle*" (as from their prevalent colour they are called) was almost the only mean of bringing money into the country. That they

trade of the county is chiefly transacted in her two market towns. Falkirk has its markets on Thursdays, Stirling on Fridays.\* Large quantities of linen yarn, were, 20 or 30 years ago, spun in every corner of Stirlingshire, and made into cloth at home, or sold to the Glasgow and Paisley merchants. The introduction of cotton has considerably diminished that manufacture; whilst the steam and the water spinning-mill have overborne the spinning wheel, as this had the distaff. Carpets and shalloons have long been, and are now, manufactured in great perfection at Stirling; and blankets and serges at Alva.<sup>†</sup> A large cotton-mill

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might have a regular method of obtaining the annual supplies of highland cattle, the dealers of both ends of an island now by the Union forming one kingdom agreed to meet at a convenient place at stated times. The agreement was, by the Scots, called a "*Tryst*," a word seemingly allied to *trust*, and used, by Wyntoun (VII, 9, 490), generally, for an appointment to meet. It occurs, in the precise commercial sense, in the old ballad of "Thomas the Rhymer."

"I neither dought to by nor sell,  
At fair or tryst where I may be."

See p. 62 of this volume. See also, for the cattle *tryst* of Stirling, now held at Doune, p. 382.

\* FROM a MS by Buchanan of Auchmar, of date 1725, and now in our hands, it appears that Drymen had then a weekly market.

+ See p. 383. It is stated in a little anonymous volume, entitled "A General History of Stirling," and published in 1794, that, "before 1745, there was not a carpet weaver in

at Fintry, and another at Balfour; printfields at Denny, Kincaid; New Campsie, Strathblane, Milgray; a large chemical work at New Campsie; and, though last not least, the iron foundry at Carron,\* form a respectable list of public works in Stirlingshire. To these may be added those manufactories which particularly encourage agriculture, and encrease the public revenue; we mean the distilleries from malt, of which there are in the county several on a large scale. Nor can we overlook the seven mills of Denny, two for spinning wool, one for preparing dye stuffs, one for chipping wood, and three for making coarse papers. A recent commercial enterprize, common to Stirlingshire and the West and Mid Lothians, has, this year, received the sanction of the legislature. We allude to the proposed navigable canal from the Lothian road, near Edinburgh, to join the Forth and Clyde canal near Falkirk. The estimate amounts to something above L.142,000 Sterling. The shares are L.50. The *firm* is called "The Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal Company."

#### AGRICULTURE.—THE inclosures were laid out in

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the town." p. 157. Here, and in Bannockburn, about 80 looms are now employed.

\* FOR a history and description of this stupendous manufactory, see Note I.I.

the richer parts of Stirlingshire, when no appropriate system had been adopted. Hence, in these parts, and especially near the county town, they are irregular and ill contrived. The late Mr Forbes of Callander had distinguished himself by judiciously inclosing his improveable estate of that name, and benefiting both his family and the community.—The late Lieut. General Fletcher-Campbell of Salton and Boquhan had founded, in 1796, a Farmer's Club, for a certain district of Stirlingshire, and a contiguous one of Perthshire; and, in 1807, bequeathed to it a capital of L.500, the interest of which is laid out in promoting the object of the institution.\*

ROADS.—THE roads of Stirlingshire contain about 120 miles of turnpike,† some of which are in excellent condition. The basalt, which runs

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\* See p. 501.

† DR GRAHAM calculates, in 1812, 116 miles of turnpike. From Linlithgow bridge to Enric bridge, deducting 2 miles intervening in Perthshire,  $38\frac{1}{2}$ . From the Stirling road by Killearn to near New Kilpatrick 17. From Kippen to beyond Campsie  $16\frac{1}{2}$ . From Stirling to Castlecary  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . From the Stirling and Glasgow road to Kirkintilloch 8. North of Stirling bridge  $9\frac{1}{2}$ . Stockmoor 6. From above the bridge of Blane to the road leading from Killearn to Strathblane  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . The want of boards at the gates is a great annoyance to the stranger, who must pay whatever the tollman says is the rate, and is reduced to suspect him of imposition though no fault of his.

along the middle, longitudinally, like a back-bone, affords the best possible material. As the principal lines were formed before the most approved engineering had been practised; they have, not unfrequently, a direction unfavourable to wheel-carriages. They are, indeed, propitious to the tourist, in search of elevated points, whence to view the country.\* One line, and a meritorious one, has been chalked out in modern times, by the liberal genius of Peter Spiers Esqr of Culcreuch, along the skirt of a precipitous hill above Campsie.†

**POLICE.—SHERIFFS** are mentioned under Alexander I and David I; though they did not extend over North Britain, and though many places, Scone, Edinburgh castle, and other fortres-

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\* THE prospect north of the turnpike, as it passes Bannockburn House! How striking! The clustered town and citadel, contrasted with the solitudes of Benvorlich and Stucbhroin, which they seem to touch, how sublime! The cultivated plain, Abbey Craig, Demyat, how beautiful! In the almost solitary instance where the turnpike has departed from the old country track, between Gargunnock and Stirling, how much is lost in scenery! The splendid panorama of Monteith, bounded by the Grampians, from the porter's lodge of Gartur-House!

† A line along the plain from Stirling to near Falkirk, so as to avoid Torwood and other eminences, has been in contemplation. The expence has been estimated at L.40,000.

ses, and some towns, had Sheriffs, without forming sheriffdoms. Parishes were then called *scirs*, from the Anglo-Saxon term signifying "division." Galloway, Argyle, Ross, and the western Isles, had remained, till later times, without Sheriffs. Sheriffships had, meanwhile, in other quarters, become hereditary. At first, the King appointed Sheriffs, as servants and deputies: \* afterwards, they came to be formally installed by the parliament. Bernard Frazer, a frequent witness to charters by Alexander II, was appointed Sheriff of Stirling in 1234. † He seems to have been succeeded by his relative Gilbert Frazer, Sheriff also of Traquair, and known to have been alive in 1258. ‡ Gilbert had three sons, Symon Sheriff of Peebles, from 1263 to 1268, § Andrew *de Touch* Sheriff of Stirling in 1291-3, and William Bishop

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\* *Scir* "division," and *reeve* "governor," is said to be the etymology.

† CHARTULARY of Newbottle, No 186. Mr Nimmo calls him Bernard Frazer "of Touch," and perhaps is right. 1st edition, p. 50. Mr Chalmers, however, (from whom we have borrowed this note of reference) does not bestow this addition. In 1234, Frazer swore to the performance of the treaty of York. Rymer, I, 376. He was alive in November 1247, and then witnessed a royal charter. Robertson's Index.

‡ CHARTULARY of Newbottle, 130. Ibid. Glasgow, 445.

§ CHARTULARY of Soltre, 8. Ibid. Kelso, 89.

of St Andrew's and Chancellor of Scotland.\* Andrew *Dominus de Touch* swore fealty to Edward I at Dunfermline on the 17th of June 1296.† The sheriffship of Stirling remained among the Frazers of Touch till 1630; when David II conferred it upon Sir Robert de Erskine.‡ It remained, with some interruptions,§ arising, partly, from civil

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\* KEITH's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, p. 13.

† CRAWFORD's Remarks on the Ragman-Roll. Andrew's elder brother had done so at Norham 12th June 1291. Rymer, II, 567. The Frazers, sons of Symon, were, however, in high esteem with King Robert Bruce. The elder, whose name was Symon, after gallantly fighting for him, was put to death by the English monarch. Crawford's Officers of State, 252. The younger, Sir Alexander, was Chamberlain of the kingdom.

‡ SEE pp. 277 and 434 of this work. Sir Robert was appointed also Constable and Keeper of Edinburgh and Dumbarton Castles. Writs of the Marr family. He was also "Justiciar benorth the Forth," and Great Chamberlain of Scotland.

§ SIR ALEXANDER SETON (who was eldest lawful son of Alexander Lord Gordon and 1st Earl of Huntly, but, by an arrangement not altogether singular in the history of the Scottish Peerage, deprived of the succession to his father's titles and estates, which went to the eldest son by an after marriage) obtained, in 1470, a grant of his mother's estates of Touch and Tillibody, was appointed heritable armour-bearer and squire to the royal person, and, in November 1488, Sheriff of Stirling for life. Douglas's Baronage, 168. His female representative, Miss Seton, was, by Hugh Smith Esqr, mother of the present Mr Seton of Touch, heritable armour-bearer to his Majesty for Scotland.

commotion, in his family, till 1638; when John 8th Earl of Marr of his surname was induced to sell, to Charles I, the sheriffdom of Stirlingshire and baillary of the Forth, for L.8,000 Sterling.\* Sir James Livingston 1st Earl of Callander was now made Sheriff of Stirlingshire.† Under Cromwell, Sir William Bruce Baronet of Stenhouse exercised the function.‡ After the Restoration, it fell to George 3d Earl of Linlithgow; and, upon the forfeiture of Alexander 5th Earl,§ in 1715, it was conferred upon his cousin-german, James 1st Duke of Montrose.|| The late Duke was High Sheriff of Stirlingshire from 1741, the year of his father's demise, till 1748; when the hereditary jurisdictions were abolished, and a compensation

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\* WRITS of the Marr family.

† GUTHRIE'S Memoirs. Sir Robert Douglas has overlooked the fact.

‡ BAILLIE'S letters, II, 383. This fact also has been missed by Douglas.

§ DOUGLAS has noticed his being hereditary Sheriff. Peerage, 414.

|| THE fact of the Duke's succession to the sheriffship is omitted by Sir Robert Douglas. The attainted Earl's mother was Lady Anne Graham, daughter of James 2d Marquis of Montrose, and mother of Lady Mary Livingston, married to James Graham Esqr of Airth, Judge Admiral of Scotland, father, by Lady Mary, of the late, and paternal grandfather of the present, Mr Graham of Airth, Convenor of Stirlingshire.

granted to the holders. The present Duke is Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Stirling and Dumbarton shires. The arrangement of the sister kingdom was adopted for Scotland in 1797, when the Duke was appointed to Stirlingshire. His Grace succeeded Lord Elphinstone for Dumbartonshire, at the death of the latter in 1813.\*—The Baillie-Court meets, of course, in the borough; and the Commissary-Court commonly. A court of Admiralty is held in Falkirk.—The Lords of Justiciary come twice-a-year to Stirling, as being associated with Glasgow and Inverary in the western circuit.—The Justices of the Peace hold their quarterly meetings here. Magistrates of this class, and, if they be active, the most useful of any,† were instituted over Scotland, by act of parliament 1587. Their powers were further extended by another act, 6 years subsequent to the union of the

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\* MR NIMMO had asserted, but without quoting either voucher or authority, that, “before the statute 1748, the only court of regality in this shire was that of Callander.” 1st edition, p. 528. It may, for aught we know, have been so. It is an assertion, however, which involves great knowledge, or great presumption; and ought to have been either qualified or illustrated.

† It corresponds to that of the Alderman in England.

‡ SIR EDWARD COKE thus eulogizes the office of Justice, though, about the same time, Shakespeare, in his “Seven Ages,” draws a caricature of it; “The whole Christian world hath not the like of it, if it be duly executed.” 4 Inst. 170.

crowns. The act 1617 confirmed those of 1587 and 1609; and, expressing more particularly the powers and duties of Justices and their constables, is, properly, the first general code of instructions for their regulation and guidance. The statute 1617 was ratified and confirmed by the parliament of Charles I 1633; and empowered the Lords of the Privy Council to enlarge the authority of the Justices, and enforce obedience by penalty. Oliver Cromwell followed out the system; and was the first who, by the vigour of his measures, gave efficacy to it.\* One of his generals, afterwards celebrated as the restorer of the House of Stuart, Monck, on the 17th of May 1654, from the garrison of Cardross, in the neighbourhood of Stirlingshire, desired the Earl of Airth, “to order the cutting down of the woods of Milton and Gleshart in Aberfoyle, which (the General remarked) were great shelter to the rebels and mossers, and did thereby bring great inconveniences to the country thereabouts.”† Cromwell seems, also, to have availed himself of an institution of an earlier date, and sometimes abused under the

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\* TREATISE on the Offices of Justice of Peace &c. by Gilbert Hutchison Esqr Advocate, 2d edition, pp. 7-12.

+ GENERAL Report of Scotland, Chap. X. Appendix. The original of the order is in Gartmore House.

semblance of order.\* A curious voucher to this effect is preserved by Archibald Edmonston Esqr

\* EARLY in James VI's reign, and immediately after the troubles which followed the death of James V, many *Robin Hoods* had arisen, and were taking improper liberties. In the Abridgement of the Acts of the Scottish Parliament the following passage occurs. "That none sit under the assurance of Thieves," (the Acts deal much in *calling names*) or pay them Black-maill, under the pain of Death, and Escheat of their Moveables. Ja. 6. p. I. cap. 21." 1567. In 1587 (the date of the institution of Justices of the Peace), "It is statute and ordained, that the Justice Clerk and his Deputes, and the Kingis Commissioners, constitute to further Justice, quietness and gude rule in all Schires, sall diligently enquire and take up Dittay of the uptakers and payers of black-maill, and to make rentals of the quantities thereof; and to person alsweill the takers, as payers thereof, at Justice aires, and particular diettes, and do Justice upon them, according to the Lawes, and receive soverty, under great paines, that they sall abstaine in time cumming." It will be seen from the sequel that the civil power had subsequently a different opinion of the system of "black-maill," which now, indeed, seems to justify its common, though not correct, definition, that it was "a sum paid for forbearance and protection." Of this date a "roll" was made by order of the Scottish parliament, "of the clannes that has captaines and chieftaines, quhomon they depend oftentimes against the will of their Landes Lordes, alsweill bordoures, as Hielandes &c." "It is also statute and ordained, that the Captaines, Chieffes, and Chieftaines, of all clannes, alsweill on the Hieland, as on the Bordoures, and their branches, give pledges, and that such as refuse to give pledges be pursued with fire and sword, as enemies to God and the King, and that the said pledges be executed to Death, in case redress be not made by the persons by whom they lie, and that the pledges for

of Spittal, a cadet of the family, and hereditary Baron-Baillie, on the estate of Duntreath. "The Justices of his Highness' Peace," met, in quarter sessions at Stirling on the 3d of February 1658-9, enforced a contract, between Captain Hew MacGregor and the heritors and inhabitants of more than six parishes in the sheriffdom of Stirling, of which protection to their property on his part, and a certain remuneration on theirs, were the mutual stipulations.\* Another interesting docu-

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the Highlands be placed on the south side, and those for the borders be placed on the north side, of Forth." Murray of Glendook's Collection. The captainships of clans have been the subjects of royal charters. David the II gave at least three such charters, one "anent the clan Clenconnan, and wha should be captain thereof," another "anent the clan Muntercasduff, John McKenna, captain thereof," a third to "Donald Edzear of the captainship Clanmacgowl." Robert III gave one, to John Kennedy in the county of Ayr and heirs male, of the captainship, head, and commandment of his kin." Robertson's Index.

\* We subjoin a copy, the only accurate one, we believe, that has hitherto appeared in print. The difficulty of decyphering the word "Hew" had led to an unfortunate error in the Statistical Account, and its epitome the "Beauties of Scotland." Captain MacGregor's petition, however it may, according to Dr Jamieson, "shew the weakness of the executive government" (a point not quite clear), illustrates the respect paid to the judicial, even during the usurpation.

"At Stirling In ane quarter session held by sum Justices of his highnes' peace upon the third day of february 1658 the Laird of Touch being Chyrmnan Upon reading of ane petition given in be Captain McGregor

ment illustrative of this branch of the police of Stirlingshire is preserved in the repositories of John Dunmore Napier Esqr of Ballinkinrain. It is dated 1741. As it is very long, and embraces a variety of matter, we have thrown it into a tail note; and, lest we should be suspected of partiality, shall avail ourselves *verbatim* of the luminous comment upon it by the very enlightened Statist of the Parish of Killearn.\*

#### ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.—STIRLINGSHIRE con-

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mackand mention That several heritors and inhabitants of the paroches of Campsie Dennie Baldernock Strablane Killearn Gargunnock an uthers wtin the Schirrefdome of Stirling Did agree with him to oversee and preserve thair houses goods and geir frae oppressioun and accordinglie did pay him and now that sum persones delay to mack payment according to agreement and use of payment Thairfoir it is ordered that all heritors and inhabitants of the paroches afoirsaid mack payment to the said Captaine McGregor of their proportionnes for his said service till the first of febry last past without delay All constables in the severall paroches are hereby commandit to see this order put in execution as they will answer the contrair. It is also hereby declared that all qo have been ingadgit in payment sall be liberat after such time that they goe to Captaine Hew McGregor and declare to him that they are not to expect any service frae him or he to expect any payment frae them. Just copie

Extracted be

James Stirling Cl. of the peace  
ffor Archibald Edmonstone bailzie of Duntreath  
to be published at ye kirk of Strablane."

\* See Note K K.

tains 21 parishes, parts of three connected with Perthshire, and of one with Dumbartonshire. As an ecclesiastical sentence has no civil effect, the difference of civil and ecclesiastical boundaries is attended with no inconvenience. The parishes are in different commissariots.\*

**DISSENTERS FROM NATIONAL CHURCH, AND BIBLE SOCIETY.**—THE dissenters from the national religious establishment are, perhaps, more numerous, proportionally, than in most parts of Scotland. It was here, indeed, that, in 1748, that secession began which afterwards spread over Scotland under the name of “*The Associate Synod*,” and, ten years after, branched into “*Burghers*” and “*Antiburghers*.† The prime mover, however, in a party which has been considered as unfavourable to loyalty, where the reigning prince has not signed “*the Solemn League and Covenant*,” Mr Ebenezer Erskine, 8 years after his expulsion from the bosom of the national church, demonstrated his attachment to the civil government, by assuming the military character in the defence of Stirling against the insurgent army in 1746, when he gallantly headed two companies of his affectionate flock. The dissenters have

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\* See Note L L.

† See pp. 337-339.

latterly given a proof of their liberality, both pecuniary and intellectual, by contributing, in concert with the members of the establishment, towards the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures. A society, whose principal object is to act as "auxiliary" to the "British and Foreign Bible Society," and which, collaterally, supplies copies to the county and vicinity, was established in Stirling on the 31st of August 1813. The Earl of Dunmore has all along been President of this pious and benevolent institution; and several men of rank and fortune both in this and other counties have lent their countenance and assistance. The "Auxiliary Bible Society for Stirlingshire and its vicinity" had, on the 16th of October 1816, collected a sum, which, including L.20 14s 2d of interest, and L.1 18s 10d arising from the sale of copies at reduced prices, amounted to L.2277 14s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., of which L.2061 had been remitted to London, and L.198 10s 9d expended at home, leaving a balance of L.18 3s 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.\*

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\* SEE the four Annual Reports. The donations, though smaller than the year before, are greater than they were the first; and, on the 16th of October 1816, had, in all, amounted to L.1795 14s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. In 1816, Alexander Chrystal, day-labourer in Dunblane, was a donor to the amount of L.20. The largest individual donation, L.21, was given, in 1813, by Wil-

William Murray Esqr of Polmaise, one of the Vice-Presidents. James Stirling Esqr of Keir has this year given £.20. The subscriptions have been gradually diminishing every year, a presumption that the *form* of annual subscription does not make subscription annual. The Society had, with a becoming liberality, offered to sell copies of the Holy Scriptures at reduced prices. The total sale, however, in 4 years, amounts to only £.1 18s 10d.



# APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

## NOTES AND ADDITIONS.

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### CAMELODUNUM.

**NOTE A, p. 14.** Mr Murphy, in his elegant translation of Tacitus's remains, affirms, but without giving his reasons, that Camelodunum is Colchester; where, indeed, as the name implies, there was a hill-fort. Vol. III, p. 417. He is followed in the opinion by the author of the article "Essex" in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, who also has withheld his reasons. An inspection, however, of the Peutingerian Table will shew, that Camelodunum was farther south, and that the hypothesis which places it on the site of the modern St Malden is nearer the truth. *Tabula Itineraria ex illustri Peutingerorum Bibliotheca, quæ Augustæ Vindelicorum, beneficio Marsi Velseri Septem Viri Augustani, in lucem edita.* See Hornius's *Vieux Monde, folio*, p. 307, and p. 23 of this volume.

### ABERNETHY NOT THE CAPITAL OF THE SCOTS.

**NOTE B, p. 14.** Abernethy is now generally understood to have been the capital of the Picts, before their conquest by Kenneth II, King of the Scots; who, having effectually asserted his claim to the Pictish crown, transferred the seat of his

government, from Kilkerran (the modern Campbelltown) in Argyleshire, to Forteviot in Strathearn. The present state of Forteviot does not seem to form any objection to its having been, first, a Pictish, and, afterwards, a Scottish, town. The houses of North Britain were anciently built of wattled mud or of wood, perishable materials. Even as late as 1600, the houses of Edinburgh were mostly wooden. That the Scots, who began to be known towards the middle of the 5th century, should have had a capital in Caledonia before this time, is highly improbable. The term *Scot*, indeed, being Saxon, is comparatively modern, and the 10th century is the epoch of the application of the name of *Scotland* to any part of North Britain.

#### REMAINS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

NOTE C, p. 21, concluding Section I. Mr Alexander Gordon, in his "*Itinerarium Septentrionale*," expresses his opinion, founded on a diligent survey, that, on the isthmus between the Forth and the Clyde, there are remains of those British towns which are affirmed, by Tacitus, to have yielded to Agricola, and to have been surrounded with Roman castles. This general, according to Mr Gordon, being "on the conquering side," made his forts north of those works which were afterwards built for defence. Hence the origin of Little Castlehill near Duntocher, Cring Castle, West Bankier, Broken Tower, Carlestown; at the last of which, as this distinguished antiquary was informed, Roman medals had been found, and where, along the north side of the hill, he perceived vast heaps of stones, and many of them resembling the tracts of streets or buildings. Hence, also, "Antirmuny" and "another more easterly, a very stately one, with a sloping bank of stone and earth, projecting angularly southward from it." Two miles farther east, opposite to Barhill, "a very large and beautiful mount, surrounded with a ditch of twenty feet

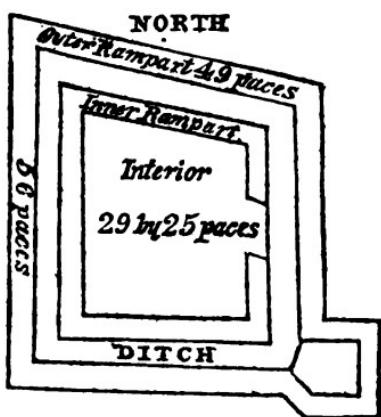
broad, being inclosed between two rivulets, which meet there, making the whole a peninsula; next at a place called Coliam, near Kilsyth; further east near a few houses called Columbee, another fort surrounded with a large rampart of stone and earth without any ditch; after this, going still further east, at a place called the Roughbill, I found another fort, where were the vestiges of stone walls and buildings," to appearance "inclining to a square, and among the largest forts on that side the valley; farther east is a place called the Chesters, surrounded with a rampart of stone in an oval form, very entire; farther east, on a hill called the Fore-brae, above the village of Auchieloich, is a very beautiful and curious *castellum*, called Cairnfaal, with a stone-wall round it, forming a complete circle, with eight or nine regular courses, one above another, about 12 feet high, and two hundred and fifty in circumference, the breadth of the wall is sixteen feet, having a regular entry due east, thirteen feet, with a large outwork, so embarrassed that it cannot be described. A mile farther east is another *castellum* opposite to Castle Cary, consisting of a ditch near twenty four feet in breadth, with a rampart, the latter of which is about 20 feet high and three hundred and fifty in circumference. The area had been regularly paved with flat free stones, some of which remained under a modern garden, formed by throwing soil upon the pavement, which" (Mr Gordon was assured) "had underneath it large arched vaults, in which the natives had found, among other things, broken pieces of leaden pipes." Mr Gordon was prevented from entering the vaults, by a house built upon the entrance. In his drawing of the pavement, the seams of the stones from centre to circumference resemble *radii*. "Going," says Mr Gordon, "about a quarter of a mile farther east, I found a large field crowded with what seemed to be the foundation and ruins of a large town, called East Bankier, the circumference of which is about three quarters of a mile. A mile farther east, at a

place called the Chapel Hill, I found another square spot of ground surrounded with a stone rampart, in the middle of which was the foundation of stone buildings. Half a mile still farther east is a place called Wester Cowdon, where are vast tracks of buildings and stone walls, whose foundations appear very distinct, covering a great many acres, with two or three rows of terraces, towards the north, faced with stone." This Mr Gordon considers one of the Caledonian towns which submitted to Agricola. *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, London 1727, folio, pp. 19—23. Both Carnfaal and Bankier castle resemble a fort described by Alexander Graham Esqr of Duchray in 1724, and by William Buchanan Esqr of Auchmar about the same time. It is situate on a point of land running into Loch-Lomond from the extremity of the farm of Cashel, belonging to His Grace the Duke of Montrose, which has obviously drawn its name from the fort. See p. Of the cairns of Carlestown, the intelligent author of the *Statistical Account* of the parish in which they are found, Baldernock, mentions that they are of an elliptical shape, that the largest is 60 yards in length, and 10 in breadth, and, at the date of the account, almost carried away. Through the whole length of it, are two rows of broad stones set on edge on the ground, and four feet asunder. Between the rows the dead were interred, having flag stones laid over them. The heap raised above them was mostly of large stones quarried from the adjoining rock. The other cairn had been more recently laid open, and found to be of a similar construction; which, in the intelligent Statist's opinion, is Danish. Some of the stones in the foundation are of considerable size. Among the contents, on opening, were found fragments of human bones, and urns. One of the fragments of the urns is ornamented near the mouth with two hollow grooves; and the diameter of the circle of it is a segment of at least 20 inches. Tradition speaks of a battle with the Danes in the neighbouring moor of Craigmaddy;

and affirms that one of their princes was killed. In the parish now alluded to, Baldernock, anciently Cartenbenach, probably *Gart-na-Beannachd*, "Field of Blessing," another remarkable antiquity is found. It consists of three long stones of greyish grit, taken from the neighbourhood, and laid from north to south, two of them close to each other below, and one, in the middle, above. The higher is found to be 18 feet long, 11 broad, and 7 thick. Those underneath are somewhat smaller, but cannot easily be measured, as they are considerably sunk in the soil. They are in a plain about 250 yards diameter, surrounded with rising grounds, which make an amphitheatre. They form what is called "*the Auld Wives Lift*." The tradition connected with this ludicrous name is, that three old women, having wagered which should carry the greatest weight, brought hither in their aprons the three stones of which the *lift* is constructed, and laid them as they now are. The place appears to have been Druidical; and the ancient Celtic name, signifying "Field of Blessing" might have originated from this circumstance. The plain exhibits the roots and stocks of such oaks as might have formed the sacred grove. The aged females, according to Tacitus and Pomponius Mela, lived in sisterhoods, devoting their time to the offices of religion; and the tradition would seem to refer to their supposed preternatural power. Camden mentions a Druidical stone in Ireland called "*the Lifted Stone*"; and some in France are known as "*les Pierres Levees*." The name of Carlestown, also, or "Town of Old Men," points to a Druidical settlement in this quarter. The Saxon names might have had corresponding Celtic names more anciently. A Druidical remain occurs in the parish of Fintry, about the middle of the moor towards Campsie, and north-west of the Miekle Bin. See Map.—About half a mile north-west of a very fantastical basaltic rock called Wanzie in the parish

of Killearn, there is, on the Farm of Finnich-Tenant in the parish of Drymen, a sepulchral *cairn*, about 20 paces long and 10 broad. A row of *Kist-vans*, or Stone Coffins, seems to form the body of the *tumulus*, and is covered with a very large heap of great stones, obviously rounded by attrition, and, therefore, brought from some river. The nearest is the Burn of Carnock, distant more than half a mile. Some remains of this sort occur in the north-east corner of this parish, a short way from Aberfoyle.—We may now pass to another remarkable antiquity, which, like the last mentioned, has, hitherto, so far as is known, been unnoticed in print, "the Peel of Buchanan," about 200 paces in front of the mansion of His Grace the Duke of Montrose. The Erlo had had its course in this direction, though now flowing considerably to the southward. The ditch around this ancient strength was filled by the river, and crossed by a passage, probably a draw-bridge, from the north. By whom it was occupied, we cannot venture to guess.—Another antiquity of this class is "the Peel of Gargunnock," the etymology of which, perhaps from its shape, seems to be *Caer-Guineach*, "Sharp, or Conical, Fortress." Its site is 50 or 60 yards east of the rivulet which bears its name, and within 50 yards of the Forth, where the latter takes an acute bend towards the north. The ground is now under corn; but old men in the neighbourhood remember a considerable number of large stones forming part of a building there, and carried off, from time to time, by the farmers for building. A ditch, south of the Peel, and joining the Burn of Gargunnock, seems to have contributed to the security of a fortress, the use of which is conceived to have been the defence of a ford in the Forth formed by the influx of the Burn. Communication by the Reverend Alexander Davidson Minister of Gargunnock.—Another ancient stronghold, called the Peel of Carfarran, "Castle of Vexation," and evidently a Roman *castellum*, presents itself, in the utmost possible state

of preservation, on the north bank of a small rivulet on the north-east side of the parish of Drymen, called the Burn of the Ward. This military work is nearly square; and measures, within the trenches, towards 50 paces either way. It has two ramparts, and one ditch; which, with the ramparts, measures 20 paces across. The circumference of the work is 320 paces. It is about a mile from the hill of Gartmore, which is conceived to be a corruption of the Celtic *Caer-Mor*, or "Great Fort." We shall have occasion, in the following note, to perceive the probability of a Roman road penetrating from the great line near Stirling by one branch to Carsfarran, and by another to Flanders-Hill. The latter is in Perthshire, parish of Port, and barony of Cardross; and has a very entire Roman *castellum* about 50 paces diameter.



Of Castle Cary nothing now remains except a small building in the middle, which, in the drawing, No 19, submitted, is marked off by a dotted line. From what the writer had seen of this fort in the "Itinerarium," and in Roy's Military Remains of the Romans, he had figured something magnificent; and, as the late Sir Laurence Dundas the proprietor was an amateur of classical antiquity, and his successor Lord Dundas had been chosen President of the Society Scottish Antiquaries,

he had concluded that the Roman Castle Cary must be in high preservation. Guess, then, his surprize, when, having, last April, by the directions of some labourers, crossed a few ridges sown with oats, he had arrived at a newly made inclosure of ditch and hedge, about 12 paces long and 6 broad, planted with forest trees, and discovered that the august Roman fortress which had surrounded this pitiful patch of ground had been levelled so as to be no longer visible! No other blame, however, he is confident, can attach to the noble proprietor, than the want of attention to a curiosity which, from his residence in England, he must have seldom had occasion to see. For a description of this Roman work it is necessary to resort to Gordon, who visited it before 1727, and made a draught of it. He speaks of it as a "magnificent fort," and as seeming "to have been surrounded with a wall of hewn free-stone, whose vestiges still appear. On the south end of this wall are triple ditches, and four rows of ramparts, with an entry in the middle, leading into the area." *Itinerarium, 57.* Some vestiges of buildings (it must, in candour, be mentioned) are preserved amid the forest trees planted in the *modern ditch-and-hedge fortification* of Castlecary. Sir Laurence Dundas had discovered the foundation of a bath. A plan, taken from Roy's Antiquities, is given on the border of the accompanying map. We have already remarked, from General Roy's maps, that a causeway from Clydesdale reached the wall at Castlecary. p. 25. Here it stopped; and the causeway north of the wall commenced about 5 miles east, opposite to the ancient Camelon.—Of Rough Castle Mr Gordon says, that "for entireness and magnificence, it exceeds any to be seen on the whole tract from sea to sea. The free-stone wall already mentioned seems, by its foundation here, to have surrounded the whole *castellum*. The great ditch of Grime's-dyke is part of its fortification northward." *Itinerarium, 57.* A drawing of it, No. 12, is given on the margin of

the map.—“ Of the castle of Sir John de Graham,” says the late General Campbell of Boquhan, “ the ditch that encompassed it, and the passage or bridge, can, alone, be discovered. The stones have been carried off for other purposes, a practice that would have soon dispersed the ruins of ancient Rome, had they not been early consecrated by the Popes.”

MS Notes, 1793. A relic of this interesting ruin consists in a neat hewn stone, which, by the natives, had been called “ the font for holy water,” till a highland shepherd, passing to a Falkirk fair, pronounced it to be a *quairn*, or hand-mill for grinding corn. Graham’s castle was burnt by the English about the beginning of the 14th century. See p. 66.

#### ROMAN ROADS.

NOTE D, p. 24. The great paved road, which runs from south to north, seems to have ended near Brechin. The Romans, however, had their *castra stativa*, or “ stations,” in two lines, one along the coast, and the other inland, as far as Burgh-head, anciently Ptoroton. This subject is minutely, and consistently, illustrated by Mr Chalmers; who, in our apprehension, has, with great probability, assigned their formation, and that of the causeways in different parts of North Britain, not to Agricola, but Lollius Urbicus. The former, indeed, might have made the causeway along that chain of forts which he established from the Clyde to the Forth, and, for the reasons assigned by Mr Nimmo, most probably did so; but he had not the time indispensably requisite for the other and greater operations. Notwithstanding the assertions of Roece and Buchanan, there is no evidence that he was in North Britain more than part of four years. Urbicus, on the other hand, was Proprietor of the already conquered country from the south end of the island to Agricola’s chain of forts, during Antonine’s reign, from 138

to 161 inclusive; and had both time and means, not only to build a wall along the forts, but also to form highways and construct stations both south and north of the wall. Agricola, indeed, had instantly retired after his victory over Galgacus, without having an opportunity of thoroughly securing his conquest. Domitian, jealous of his military renown, and growing popularity with the army, had recalled him.—From the great line of Roman road which passes through Stirlingshire from south to north, a branch, it would seem, struck off near Stirling, and, crossing the Forth, stretched to Flander's hill in Perthshire. Recrossing the Forth, it, probably, penetrated to Carfarran in Stirlingshire. Some vestiges of it are noticed by the Statists of the parishes through which it seems to have run. In the moss of Kincardin, a Roman way was discovered, 12 feet broad, and formed by trees laid across each other, and, in Moss-Flanders, another running from south-east to north-west. A number of logs of wood lying across each other, in the form of a raft, and squared by the axe, the marks of which were visible upon them, were, several years ago, found in the same moss. In the banks of the Guidie, a stream which, issuing from the lake of Inchmahome, runs along the north side of this moss, several very large oaks, about 20 feet below the surface, appear projecting; and, where this stream joins the Forth, one tree, near 6 feet diameter, appears equally deep, and extending near 20 feet. Statistical Account of the parish of Kincardin, Vol. XX, p. 91. Again, on the south side of the Forth, in Stirlingshire, and west of the spots above alluded to, a road has been discovered about 12 feet broad, formed by trees laid across each other. Statistical Account of Kippen, XVIII, 32. These notices, connected with the Roman *castella* more recently discovered, seem conclusive of the Roman footsteps in Monteith.

## ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS—MARBLE OF FALKIRK.

NOTE E, p. 12. One of the most remarkable of the Roman remains dug up in Antonine's wall is one presented to Glasgow College by James 3d Marquis of Montrose, before 1684, the year of his death. It is asserted by Mr Gough that it "had belonged to the first fort at the west end of the wall," and "lain some time at Mugdock," a seat of the Marquis's in Stirlingshire. Its great beauty, has induced us to exhibit a drawing of it on the border of the accompanying map. See No. 1. The inscription is thus read, IMPERATORI,  
CÆSARI TITO ÆLIO HADRIANA ANTONINO AVGSTO PIO PA-  
TRI PATRIÆ, VEXILLATIO LEGIONIS VICESIMÆ VALENTIS  
VICTRICIS FECIT PER PASSVS QVATVOR MILLE QVADRINGEN-  
TOS VNDECIM. The meaning is that "the vexillarii, or en-  
signs, of the 20th legion, valiant and victorious, consecrated  
this stone in honour of their Emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Ha-  
drianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country, hav-  
ing built the wall four miles four hundred and eleven paces." Mr Gordon erroneously charges Sir Robert Sibbald with saying that this stone came from Ardoch in Strathallan. Sir Robert is speaking of another stone.—The only stone yet found on which Lollius Urbicus's name appears was presented to Glasgow College by the honourable Charles Maitland 9d son of Charles 3d Earl of Lauderdale. It stands 2d on the edge of the map. Gordon exclaims of it, "It is the most invaluable jewel of antiquity that ever was found in the island of Britain since the time of the Romans. How nicely does it correspond with the account given by Capitolinus, where he says, *Nam et Britannos per Lollium Urbicum legatum vicit, alio muro cespititio ducto!*" The inscription is POSVIT LEGIO  
SECVNDA AVGSTA QVINTO LOLLIU VRBICO LEGATO AVGSTI  
PROPRÆTORI. "The 2d legion, Augusta, placed it in honour  
of QVINTVS LOLLIUS VRBICVS legate and proprætor of Augus-  
tus." Dio puts this legion in "the further Britain." Of

this stone, Mr Horsely says he was told that it was found at Bemulie.—A very beautiful Roman stone dug up at Duntocher, and presented to Glasgow College by Mr Hamilton of Barns, about the beginning of last century, stands 3d on the margin of the map. The inscription is **IMPERATORI ANTONINIO AVGSTO PIO LEGIO SECVNDA AVGVSTA FECIT PER PAS-SVS TER MILLE DVCENTOS SEPTVAGINTA VNVM.** “The 2d legion (called) Augusta dedicated this stone to the Emperor Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country, having made the wall three miles two hundred and seventy one paces.”—The stone of which we are now to treat, and which is presented on the map, seems to have been among the first discovered of such as mention Antoninus Pius. Buchanan had not known of any such; and it is copied, along with another containing Antonine's name, by a distinguished person nearly contemporary with Buchanan, viz. Camden, who says that he had them communicated to him by Servatius Rihelius, a Silesian gentleman who had travelled in Scotland, and seen the one at Earl Mareschal's castle of “Dunotyr,” and the other at “Cadir” one of the seats of Stirling of Keir. After inscribing it to Antonine, the ensigns of the 20th legion state that it has made three miles of the wall. From those Earls who had long possessed this elegant stone, it went to the Mareschal college about 1725 (*Itinerarium*, 62), and was by it, in 1764, with leave of the then Earl Mareschal, given to Glasgow college. See Account in drawing of it published by Glasgow college.—The late Sir Laurence Dundas Baronet dug up an inscription in Castle Cary in 1764, and presented it to Glasgow college. It is No 9 on the margin of the map. The Antiquarian Society of London has published an imaginary likeness of it in Roy's *Antiquities*: that now given is true. The inscription informs us, that part (conjectured to be 4 miles marked by the monogram) of the wall built under the reign of Antoninus Pius was executed by the 1st cohort

of the Tungrians.—An altar, also, of which a drawing is given in the map, No 10, was found at Castle Cary. It is dedicated to Fortune, and a small relief figure of the goddess was discovered near it. Mr Gordon mentions an altar found here, and said to have been long in Cumbernauld House. He had not been able to obtain a sight of it, but had been informed that it had engraven on it **LEGIO BRITANNORVM**. It appears to have been the same with that of which Sir Robert Sibbald says, "The Earl of Perth gave me the draught of an altar found near Castle Cary with the following inscription **MATRIBVS LEO XXVI BRITTON. V. S. L. P. M.**" Gordon saw a broken altar here with the letters **BXAT**, which he read **co-nors-BATAVORVM**; and another, and more entire one, with the legend **MIL·TIS VEXILLATIO III**. On a little altar found here, he read **P. s. a. v. a. l. n.** He could make nothing out of the first two letters; the last four he read **VOTVM SOLVIT LVBENS MERRITO**. Itinerarium, p. 57.—In the church of Falkirk, pulled down in 1811, a marble had lain unnoticed. It has two inscriptions. One relates to the foundation of the building, its epoch, and purpose. **FALKIRK MONAST RVN: MASC** **III 1057 † † †**. The date of this inscription would seem to form a presumption that its companion is no older than the middle of the 11th century, and that it is, at least, five centuries, and nearly a half, newer than the specified date of the alleged event which it commemorates, **FUNERATIVE HIC DIGN** **NON GRAHAM ILLI EVERAVS VALL. SEVERVS AD. D15 PR**  
**DIVS li a. 860.** The interpretation exceeds our ability. Notwithstanding we have never seen the marble, we have ventured to mark the penning letter g resembling a Saxon in the third word, by an **I**; and the imperfect **L** in the numerals (as commonly represented), by a **D**, which it might have been. The Arabic numerals 15 shew that the inscription cannot be older than the acknowledged introduction of this mode of notation into Britain. It is thought

that the Arabic numerals were first known over continental Europe about 980. Wallis's *Algebra*. There are, among the Transactions of the Philosophical Society of London, 9 papers giving an account of old inscriptions in these characters in England; and Mr Cope describes a mantle-piece in Wedgel Hall Herefordshire, with the date engraven M16, which he considers 1016. This is the oldest known. Vol. XXXIX, p. 119. Surnames are acknowledged to have originated in France, where they were unknown till about the end of the 10th century. Bevy, 384. Camden states that he had not been able to discover any hereditary surname in England before the Norman conquest. Remains, 1605, p. 92. The witnesses to the charters of Edgar and Alexander I have no surnames; and it was only under David I that surnames had begun to be used in Scotland. Chalmers's *Caledonia*, I, 771, with various authorities quoted. The marble, however, shews, that the tradition of Graham's overturning the Roman wall is, perhaps, as old as the time of Malcolm Canmor; or (if the circumstance of Graham's appearing as a surname must rob it of this degree of antiquity) as old at least as the reign of David I. On the other hand, Grim's dyke is a name applied in England to many ancient works, and Warton explains the phrase as meaning "the wall made by magic." Of Green-loning (as it is commonly pronounced) in Strathallan, Mr Gough says it is a corruption of *Græme-loning*, the old name for the Roman causeway which runs close to a little village to which the name, thus changed, has been transferred. Gough's *Camden*, III, 382. For his copy of the Falkirk inscriptions the Editor stands indebted to the polite attention of Capt. Dougald MacDougal.

#### BUCHANAN'S LINES ON THE CARRON.

NOTE F, p. 64. These verses occur in his *Epithalamium* to Francis and Mary King and Queen of Scots. They have been

quoted repeatedly, as illustrative of authentic history; and, it becomes necessary that we say a few words in counteraction of their tendency and influence.—1. The Scots are represented as occupying the country next the wall, although it be certain not only that they did not hold it, but that the *Damni* dwelt here. The accurate Ptolemy, who flourished in the 2d century, makes the latter extend their dwellings from Loch Ryan to Loch Earn, from Inveravon to Dunbarton, and from the head of Clydesdale to the firth of Clyde.—2. Of the Scots, or more properly *Albanich* (for *Scots*, or "Ramblers," was a bye-word applied to them by their southern neighbours) the broad sword, or *clay-mor*, the "*ingens gladius*" of Tacitus, was the most distinguished weapon of attack.—3. From the abrupt commencement of the Roman causeway north of the wall, five miles east of Castlecary, where the southern line from Clydesdale terminates, as well as from other circumstances, it may be argued, that the northern was, most probably, formed after Agricola had erected his forts. Mr Chalmers has, as we apprehend, demonstrated, that the greater part of the Roman works north of these forts, and of the wall subsequently raised along the tract of the forts, are to be ascribed to Lollius Urbicus, during the existence, for about 30 years, of the province of *Vespasiana*, which extended thence to the Moray firth, or ancient *Varar*. It was in attempting to recover this most northern province of the Empire, after it had been relinquished for about 40 years, that, in 209, Severus, having advanced to the extremity of Scotland, and reduced the inhabitants to subjection, lost 50,000 men. It was then, also, that the woods of Caledonia fell by the Roman axe. Caledonia, I, 115—183. The facts regarding Severus are recorded by an author nearly contemporary, Dion Cassius, whose account has been preserved in the abridgement by Xiphilinus. We may quote a Latin translation of the latter.

"Quam . Severus, quum vellet omnem in suam potestatem redi-

gore ingressus est in Caledoniam, eam dum pertransiret, habuit  
maxima negotia quod cybas eanderet, &c... Mortui sunt e nostris  
ad quinquaginta milia.... Neque tamen dedit Severus, quoniamque  
ad extremum insulam venit." L. 30.—4. Our idea, founded  
upon the important documents which the intelligent and  
faithful Innes has published, and the general consistency of  
history, is, that those of North Britain who were subsequently  
called " Scots" came into the country posteriorly called  
" Scotland," after the Romans had left it. Nor let the friends  
of Ossian fear, that the existence of their favourite bard, and  
his father's dynasty, are thus called in question. The reputed  
epoch of Fingal, before MacPherson's time, is well known to  
have been the 5th century. See p. 594. Boece in 1527,  
Bishop Lesly in 1570, Holinshed in 1577, state the tradition  
of his living then. It was MacPherson who, detecting a simi-  
larity of sound between *Cares* and *Carmen*, and identifying  
the Celtic *Carsau*, " of the fieroē eye," with the Roman  
*Carsella*, " of the long cloak," first placed the King of Mor-  
ven in the 3d. Still is there ample room for the Fingalian  
dynasty in Moy-bhein. It was then that Druidism had recent-  
ly been extinguished, and Christianity had not, by Columba,  
been introduced amongst the Caledonians; circumstances  
which account for their religious (or rather irreligious) peculiarity.  
The assertion of Dion Cassius, whose time is the 3d  
century, that " the Caledonians have their women in com-  
mon," does not necessarily apply to the 5th. The utter si-  
lence of the Greek and Roman writers regarding the extirpa-  
tion of the Druids in Caledonia is satisfactorily accounted for,  
by supposing that it might have been effected after the depar-  
ture of the Romans in 446. Nor does this hypothesis, as it  
prolongs the existence of the Caledonian Druids two centuries  
longer than have generally been allowed them, preclude their  
civilization attributed to them by the Greek and Roman au-  
thors, and their capacity of imparting it to society around

them. St. Jerome, indeed, who lived in the 5th century, asserts, that "the *Attacotti* ate human flesh;" but we are informed by an author of the 9d, Richard of Cirencester, that their territory was limited by Cowal and the western half of Dunbartonshire. That the Scottish dynasty, then, as it is called, was founded in the beginning of the 6th century, favours the previous existence, in the Caledonian highlands, of another dynasty, on whose ruins it settled, and, which, on the Carron, or the Bonny, had sternly grappled with "the King of the World."

#### CARRON RIVER, AND CARRON BOG.

NOTE G, p. 65. Mr Nimmo laboured under the same disadvantage with his Editor, in his ignorance of Gaelic. The latter has endeavoured to remedy it by applying to Gaelic scholars; and the result, in the present instance, is, that Mr Nimmo is wrong in deriving the name of the river from an artificial, instead of a natural, characteristic. The modern straightening of the "winding river," cannot affect the question regarding an ancient name, further than illustrating the signification by a reference to its former condition.—The Carron Bog is a vast meadow, partly in the parishes of St Ninian and Kilsyth, but chiefly in Eintry. Its length is about four miles, and the medium breadth one. Considerably elevated above the ocean, it occupies part of the table-land between the eastern and western coasts. The river of the name, passing through the east end, flows into the firth of Forth; while a stream tributary to the Enric, issuing from the west, proceeds through Loch Lomond to the firth of Clyde. The Bog has, probably, been a lake at no very distant period, and gradually filled by the hill brooks washing down substances. Part, indeed, is a swamp, hardly passable in the middle of summer; and the whole is nearly inundated by every heavy rain. The Carron Company have attempted to get it

converted into a reservoir, for driving their machinery, when, from drought, the river is insufficient; and nothing more would be requisite than a small embankment at either end. An insuperable objection, however, arises from the value of its natural hay, and the indispensability of this commodity for the surrounding dairy farms, whose elevated situation renders artificial crops precarious. The hay is estimated at from 130 to 150 stones per acre; and considered equally good for cows, as ryegrass. Communication of the Reverend John Graham Minister of Fintry.

#### FALLS OF WATER IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

NOTE H, p. 68. *Auchinlillylin* is "Field of the overflowing torrent and pool." *Spout* is an absurd tautology of what has been expressed with emphasis by the reduplication of *ly* in the middle of the compound Celtic name.—In the Enric, near Sir John de Graham's castle, and two miles east of the church of Fintry, is a cataract, nearly perpendicular, of about 60 feet, and curiously divided into many diversified parts. It is called "*the Loup*," i. e., Leap, of Fintry. In the Blane, one of the streams tributary to the Enric, and famed for the birth of George Buchanan, is a cascade, which seems to have, in the course of ages, excavated a romantic hollow, filled with a vast assemblage of gigantic stones piled upon each other, and adorned, on the sides, with many alternate strata of various hues. The stream has already formed two smaller cascades in sight, before it precipitates itself over a shelf 30 feet high, and descends among the rocky masses, which it has loosened from the parent-hill. The lowest of the three falls is known as "*the spout*" of Ballaggan. The Earls of the old race of Levenax had a castle near, and in sight of, this romantic scene. See p. 272. Ballaggan, the seat of Alexander Graham Esqr of Ballaggan, commands

a view of this beautiful and sublime cataract from the windows, and is within hearing of its music even when it has not the means of striking a loud note. In flood-time, the Spout is stupendous, increasing its apparent height by covering the huge masses below so as to vie with the sublimity, if not the beauty, of Corra-Lin. In drier periods, the visitor can ascend, with more seeming than real hazard, amongst the scattered fragments of rock, till he have reached the bottom of the lowest fall.—The *burn* of Finnoch, is diversified by very abrupt, and, in many places, overhanging rocks, to be seen only by *threading* their recesses, whence the mid-day sun is seen as through a sky-light.—The Dowalt, on the lands of Croy-Leckie, forms some beautiful small cascades. One of them had employed the expressive pencil of Her Grace the present Duchess of Montrose; and the late Professor Richardson, to whom Croy-Leckie then belonged, thus adverted to the circumstance.

“ By her pencil’s magic power

She bids thy beauty live.

Now, Dowalt, bless th’ auspicious hour!

Now, Dowalt, cease to grieve;

And to the choir of elder nymphs proclaim,

That noble Montague hath given thee fame.”

THE cascade of Blarvaich on the water, and in the lands, of Duchray, is very sequestered, but highly attractive. The extreme blackness of the pool into which it falls from a height of about 30 feet gives it a peculiar interest. It was not known, except to the immediate natives, till very lately. It seems, indeed, as if the stranger had reached the utmost verge of human habitation; so wild and *unique* is the scenery, though not very far remote from society.

## ARTHUR.

NOTE I, p. 77. Mr Chalmers has collected many notices of Arthur, and does not omit his "Oon," which, he says, was known by that name as early as the reign of Alexander III, if not sooner. In 1293, William Gourlay granted to the monks of Newbottle "*firmationem unius stagni ad opus molendini sui del Stanhus quod juxta ferrum Arthuri infra baroniam de Dunypas est.*" Cart. 239. The monks had then formed a mill-dam with the ordinary materials; but, in 1743, Sir Michael Bruce Baronet of Stanhus, repaired the said mill-dam with the materials of "Arthur's Oon," demolished for that sole purpose. He, incidentally, explained what Buchanan had misunderstood, by shewing that the stones were not, as the latter had supposed, mortised into each other. Sir Robert Sibbald had given a likeness of it in his History of Stirlingshire, 1710. Gordon has given rather a better in his Itinerarium, 1727. When the original had no longer existed, Gordon's drawing was reduced to perspective in Roy's Remains; whence it has been copied on the margin of the accompanying map. Maitland has inserted in his History of Scotland a poem on the demolition of what Dr Stukely considered a Roman edifice dedicated to Romulus; and for the demolition of which, in a fit of resentment, he drew a caricature of Sir Michael, and the London Society of Antiquarians had it engraved.—In 1289 David de Lindsey gave to the monks of Newbottle the lands of Brother-alwyn in Clydesdale, which were bounded on the west, "*a fonte Arthuri usque ad summitatem montis.*" Cart. 148. The Welsh poets assign a palace to Arthur among the Northern Britons at Pen-rynnioneth, corresponding to Dunbarton-castle, which (as appears from the parliamentary record of David II in 1367, detailing the King's rents and profits in Dunbartonshire), was, long before, named *Castrum Arthuri*. The romantic fortress of Stirling was equally, dur-

ing the middle ages, supposed to have been the festive scene of Arthur's round table, which, with its benches, is commemorated in turf below the walls. Sir David Lindsey says

“ Adieu, fair Snawdun, with thy towris high,  
Thy chapel royll, park, and tabyll round,”

and mentions his having James V when a boy, and under his charge, with

“ Antique storeis, and deidis martiall  
Of Hector, Arthur, and gentle Julius,  
Of Alexander, and worthy Pompeius.”

“ *Rex Arthurus custodiebat le round-table in castro de Styrlyng, aliter Snowdun-west-castel.*” William of Worcester's Itinerary, 311. Arthur's Seat near Edinburgh appears under that name in the poetry of the 15th century. Walter Kennedy, in his “*flying*” with William Dunbar, says

“ Do thou not thus, brigane, thou sall be brynt  
With pik, tar, fyre, gun poldre and lynt,  
On Arthuris-sete, or on ane hyar hyll.”

There is an “Arthur's Seat” on a conical hill at the top of Loch Long, and another in Forfarshire. Near Cupar of Angus is a stone called Arthur's-stone, a name transferred to a gentleman's seat. King Arthur, and his naughty Queen Venora, are traditionally celebrated near Meigle, and have been noticed by John Ballenden in the additions to his translation of Boyce's History. Arthur is alluded to by Barbour and Wynton towards the beginning of the 15th century, and by Thomas the Rhymer a century sooner.

#### CITY AND WATER OF GUIDI.

NOTE K, p. 95. The learned Gordon interprets Bede's words *in medio*, “in the middle of the country.” p. 111. Gui-

di is the name of a stream which, issuing from the lake of Inchmahome, joins the Forth half way to Stirling, and, having been anciently a morass, styled in many writers "the Lake of Guidi," was more consequential than now, when drained. Might not the Picts have had a city in the 8th century, near the conflux of the Forth and Guidi? Of Forteviot, the capital of the Scots, and a royal residence after the time of David I., not a vestige remains. It seems to have been of wood. See p. 954 for a singular fact regarding such cities. If the ancient city of Guidi was built of clay, it is equally easy to account for its vanishing from the map of Monteith.—The humble stream of Guidi (now called *Goodie*) is connected with the military history of Scotland in 1646, when it formed a morass. Bishop Guthrie, in his Memoirs, mentions that the Marquis of Argyll, on his way from Edinburgh to Ireland, "encountered his few country-people, who had outlived Innerlochy and Kilsyth, in a very sad posture; whereof the occasion was this. They having, at MacDonald's settling in Argyll, retired to corners, and lurked until hunger forced them out; Ardkinglas drew them together, they being about 1,200, and brought them towards Monteith, to have lived upon my Lord Napier's tenants, and other malignants; but Inchbraikie happening to be in Athol at that time, brought down seven hundred Atholmen, and fell upon them at Calendar, where, at the first, they fled all like madmen, divers of them being slain in the flight, and more drowned in the river of Guidie, their haste being such that they staid not to seek for fords. The rest who escaped made no halt, until they had crossed the water of Forth at the Drip, and arrived near Stirlin, where the Marquis found them." p. 171. Wishart gives a minute account of the battle fought around where the present Manse of Callander stands.

## DAVID I'S RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS.

NOTE L, p. 102. David erected a Nunnery at Newcastle-

upon-Tyne for Benedictine or Black Nuns, so called from their dress. Spotswood's Religious Houses, 281. For Cistercian or White Nuns at Berwick-upon-Tweed, Gulané, and Three Fountains, both cells of Berwick. He is thought to have founded Elbottle. Ibid, 280. It is affirmed in a MS by Dean Pearson of Dunblane, dated Edinburgh 24th May 1624, that David founded the Abbey of Newcastle for Praemonstratensian Monks, a branch of the Augustinian order; but Spotswood is silent regarding it. Towards the end of a long reign he confirmed the foundation of an Abbey for White Monks, by his son Henry Earl of Huntingdon, at Holme in Cumberland, a territory then in the Scottish dominions. Spotswood, 255. Dunfermline, where Malcolm Canmor had begun to build, seems to have been an Hospital, or at most a Priory, till 1124, when David brought hither 13 Monks from Canterbury, and erected it into an Abbey. Ibid, 247. Tymonensian Monks had, whilst David was yet Earl of Northumberland, been settled at Selkirk; they were moved to Roxburgh; and, in 1128, this ambulatory fraternity was fixed at Kelso, where David erected an Abbey for them. Ibid, 248. He, this year, founded the Abbey of Holyrood for Canons Regular, and, in 1147, that of Cambuskenneth or Camuskynel, for the same order. The Abbey of Jedburgh was founded by him, for this order; but the date is not ascertained. Ibid, 240. An Abbey was founded by David at Melross in 1136, at Newbottle in 1140, and at Kinloch in 1150, for White Monks. Ibid, 234-6. Before 1057, the Scottish Bishops had officiated promiscuously over the country. Sees were now first instituted in Scotland by an act of the civil legislature, and David's erecting bishoprics may be understood as appointing the first Bishops in the sees already instituted. He is said by Bishop Keith, to have founded the see of Dunblane "towards the end of his reign." Bishops, 100. The Bishop says elsewhere that David "again restored this see." Preface, xi. As David died in 1153,

we may date his bounty to Dunblane nearly a century after the general legislative division of Scotland into sees. His appointing the first Bishop, probably *M. Dunblanen*, (of whom a solitary mention is thus made in a Bull of Adrian IV, and in no other known ancient writ) may have caused the assertion that David founded the see. It has, in like manner, been, gratuitously, affirmed, that David I built the church of Dunblane; whereas that edifice, in its present form and dimensions, seems to have been begun by Bishop Clement after 1238, the epoch of the introduction here by Gregory IX of Canons Regular, in lieu of the Culdee chapter. Sir James Dalrymple's Collections, and Bull of Gregory printed in Priory of Inchmahome, 113-4. Glasgow, Dunkeld and Ross are the other three Bishoprics alluded to by Mr Nimmo; and regarding which it may be asserted, that, by appointing Bishops, David I was so far their founder, or restorer, though only carrying into effect the act of the civil legislature 1057.

## AUGUSTINIAN MONASTERIES.

NOTE M, p. 104. Mr Spotswood's enumeration of the Canons Regular and their Monasteries is in some respects incorrect. pp. 236-241. He says, for instance, that the Priory of St Andrews was planted with Canons in 1140, and that it furnished Monks to Holyrood. The date of the latter, however, is 1128. To us it appears, that Holyrood was, probably, planted with Canons from Scone, the prolific mother and grandmother of many monastic houses. We may submit a Table of Canons Regular in Scotland, differing somewhat from its precursors. For that part which relates to Inchmahome and Lany, see Note T.

| <i>Date of Foundation.</i> | <i>Houses.</i>                                                                                                              | <i>Cells.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>Cells of Cells.</i>                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Before 8 Jan. 1106-7       | Priory of Inchmahome.....<br>by King Edgar. App. to A.B.<br>Spotswood, pp. 27 and 28.                                       | Church of Lanx 1214.                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                           |
| In ..... 1114              | Abbey of Scone, by Alexr I,<br>with Monks from England.<br>Cart. Sir J. Dalrymple's<br>Coll. App. II. Caledonia,<br>I, 676. | <i>Under Alexr I.</i><br><br>{ Priory of Inchaffray of St<br>John, by Gilbert Earl of<br>Strathearn 1120.<br>P. of Loch Tay 1122, by<br>Sybilla, Queen of Alexr I,<br>buried here.<br>Abbey of Inchcolm 1123. | Abernethy 1273.<br>{ Strathfillan by Rt Bruce,<br>soon after B. of Banockburn.<br>Scarinch, by M'Leod of<br>Lewis.                        |
|                            |                                                                                                                             | <i>Under David I.</i><br><br>Abbey of Holyrood 1128....<br><br>Pr. of St Andrew 1140....                                                                                                                      | { St Mary's Isle.<br>Blantyre, before 1296.<br>Rowade, Crusay, Oronsay.<br>Loch Leven, Portnoak,<br>Monimusk, Isle of May,<br>Pittenweem. |
| In ..... 1147              |                                                                                                                             | Abbey of Cambuskenneth,<br>by David I, with Monks<br>from Arois.                                                                                                                                              | Restennet.                                                                                                                                |
| Time uncertain             |                                                                                                                             | Jedburgh Abbey, by Da-<br>vid I, with Monks from<br>Beauvais.                                                                                                                                                 | { Canonby, by Turgot de<br>Rossedal. Caledonia, I,<br>679.                                                                                |

## BISHOPRIC OF DUNBLANE.

NOTE N, p. 119. The following table comprises several notices of this episcopate to be elsewhere found only in a scattered state: It is constructed from a comparison of Spotswood and Keith with each other, with other historians, and with the probabilities of chronology. These probabilities, it is apprehended, are brought to a test more clearly by such a table than by any other method. The minuter details refer to points on which both the Archbishop and the Bishop had been silent.—We may be permitted to insert a literal translation of a papal bull of which Bishop Keith gives an account, Preface to Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, x, xi. The Latin has been printed in “*Priory of Inchmahome*,” pp. 113, 114. “To all the faithful of CHRIST about to see or hear this writing, William and Galsredus by the Grace of God, Bishops of Glasgow and Dunkeld, eternal salvation in the LORD, we have received the mandate of our master the Pope, in these words, Gregory, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to the venerable brothers, the Bishops of Glasgow and Dunkeld, health and apostolical benediction; our venerable brother, the Bishop of Dunblane, hath, in our presence, represented, that, seeing the church of Dunblane had, in time past, been vacant for a hundred years and more, almost all its goods had been seized by secular persons, and although, in process of time, many Bishops had been appointed in it, yet, through their simplicity and inattention, not only had the goods thus seized upon not been recalled, but also the remainder, which had escaped the hands of the occupants, was almost all alienated and consumed, on which account no fit person could be induced to take the charge, and the church had meanwhile been destitute of the comfort of a pastor nearly a hundred years. And, whereas, after a while, we, being informed of its miserable state, have judged fit that its interests be committed to our venerable brothers the Bishops of Saint Andrew and Brechin; and

| CEMETERY | A. D.<br>1000       | <i>Connected with Dunblane.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | A. D.<br>1000                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | CEMETERY |       |
|----------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------|
|          | A. D. 1000<br>Keith | in Scotland, by Convention of Estates, 1057.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 11th.    |       |
| 11th.    | 1100                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1100                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |          |       |
| 12th.    | 1200                | 1. M. of David<br>2. Laure<br>3. Simon<br>4. Jonath<br>5. Abraham<br>6. William (Bede)<br>7. Osbert<br>8. CLEMENS<br>9. Robert Archibishop Spotswood, p. 109.<br>10. Alpin, buried at Dunblane. Fordun, II, 114.<br>11. William                                                                                      | ended by Gilbert, 3d Earl of Strathearn. A cell of Religious Houses, 240.<br>Order for building the See of Dunblane towards the end of his reign. His appointing the first Bishop of the See may have been made by Gregory IX. Order for building the Church of Dunblane by Clemens, Bishop of Rome. Bishop Clemens restores the Church of Dunblane to the Archibishop Spotswood, p. 109.<br>benefices made at Edinburgh. | 1200     | 12th. |
| 13th.    | 1300                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 13th.    |       |
| 14th.    | 1400                | 12. Nicholas son of Murray, distinguishes himself at Bannockburn. Robert<br>13. Murray granting to it the patronage of the Church of Killyn,<br>14. William (Index), erecting a cell of the Abbey on the Priory of<br>15. Walter son's (Index), and appointing the Abbot to the<br>16. Andrew occasion<br>17. Dougal | Robert<br>religious Houses, 241), and appointing the Abbot to the<br>to Rotatalogue, 109).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1400     | 14th. |
| 15th.    | 1500                | 18. Finlay<br>19. William Albany<br>20. MICHAEL FORMAN of Muthill; and, when Bishop, adorns the Choir with<br>21. Robert<br>22. Thomas<br>23. John Gow into an Archbischoprick, and a Papal Bull after-<br>24. James of Dunkeld, Dunblane, Galloway, and Argyle, Suffra-<br>25. Sparre whom                          | edge of Dunblane. Donald de Bute Dean of Dunblane<br>Robert Duke of Albany Regent.<br>Form of the Knave and the Machony.<br>ages over the Knave and the Machony.<br>John Gow into an Archbischoprick, and a Papal Bull after-<br>James of Dunkeld, Dunblane, Galloway, and Argyle, Suffra-<br>pope, p. 150.                                                                                                               | 1500     | 15th. |
| 16th.    | 1600                | 25. William<br>26. William<br>27. Andrew                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | fall before<br>Alvise<br>of W<br>Inchb<br>by General Assembly and Parliament.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1600     | 16th. |
| 17th.    | 1700                | 28. George<br>29. Adam<br>30. James<br>31. ROBERT<br>32. James<br>33. ROBERT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | tor of annexed to See of Dunblane.<br>Mungo deposes all the Bishops of Scotland.<br>soldiers disperse, by main force, the Synod of Perth and<br>in the Church of Dunblane. Synod Record.<br>queats his Library to diocese of Dunblane.<br>of the Scottish Bishops deprived.                                                                                                                                               | 1700     | 17th. |



you, the same Bishops, hoping that the said church might, by the said Bishop, recover from the Lake of Misery, have appointed him to this church; so the foresaid hath found it so far gone into disrepair, that it cannot be espied where he might lean his head in the cathedral church. Nor is there a chapter house; but, in the church open above, a rural chaplain performs divine service. The revenues, moreover, of the Bishop are so slender and mean, that scarcely can he support himself out of them through half the year. But, seeing our daily concern is a constant care of all the churches, we command your fraternity, by apostolical writings, to the end that, personally resorting to the same church, if ye should find that such is the case, ye shall cause a fourth part of all the tiends of the parochial churches of the diocese of Dunblane to be assigned to the foresaid Bishop, if that can be done without great offence, so that, with your advice, and that of good men, he may assign what is reserved to him out of the bishopric for his support, in a suitable proportion, to the Dean and Canons, whom we will and enjoin to be there appointed by you. Otherwise, ye shall transfer the fourth part of the tiends (of the churches to wit of the same diocese) assigned to the Bishop but detained by secular persons, and the episcopal see, to the monastery of St John of Canons Regular of the foresaid diocese; power being given in future to the Canons to chuse Bishops, when that church shall have become vacant, and to check, by ecclesiastical censure, gainsayers and rebels, if there should be any such, without appeal. Given at Vitervi, on the 3d of the Ides of June, in the eleventh year of our pontificate." By the monastery of St John is meant Inchaffray, which was dedicated to the Evangelist John. The common seal of the monastery, preserved in the Library of Inverpaffray has for legend **SIG. COMMUNE ECCLESIE STI JOHANNIS**

**EVANGELISTÆ DE INSVL A MISSARVM.** *Insch-affray*, or *aiffrionn*, is “ Isle of Maases.”—The alternative of transferring the fourth part of the tiends, and the episcopal see, to Inchaffray, was never acted upon. Clement, the Bishop of Dunblane mentioned in the bull, was a Dominican Friar, learned, eloquent, and upright. As, according to Archbishop Spotswood, he “ restored the decayed church,” we may infer not only his public spirit, but his means, arising partly from the provision made by the bull. His means, indeed, seem to have been greater than the fund thus provided; for, according to the same respectable authority, he gave lands and rents to the church of Culross. p. 109. To Clement we may look back as the person who began, and, not improbably, executed the greater part, if not the whole, of the more modern building. The only older part, indeed, is the base of the tower; the top of which, it will be remarked, is finished with the same fair sand-stone used for the rest of the edifice, and easily distinguishable from the liver coloured, on which it rests. Michael Ochiltree, Bishop about two centuries after Clement, is affirmed by Spotswood, to have “ richly adorned the cathedral church;” and it was he, probably, who put into the choir its very elegant oak seating. Thirty-six seats were appropriated to the choiristers. Thirty-four have survived the lapse of nearly four centuries, and the accidents of civil discord. The two which had been destroyed to make room for the pulpit on the south wall are about to be restored with new materials. According to the recent arrangement, however, the desks in front are to be removed. The carvings are curious and diversified. They have been partly engraved by Messrs Storer and Greig of London, who have published three general views of the cathedral. The drawings were by James Gillespie Esqr Architect, Edinburgh. The late removal of that seating by which the choir was deformed, brought to view some curiosities, two *sarcophagi* of fair grit-stone,

on whose lids full-size pontifical statues are exhibited, and a grave-stone on which a warrior and his lady are represented in full size and relief. They are not unlike a well-known sepulchral monument in the Priory of Inchmahome, but not nearly so fine. The male figure is not cross-legged. No lions, nor animals of any sort, attend at the feet. The shield on the hero's breast has no device. Malise 8th Earl of Strathearn was interred here. Fordun, II, 114. He and his Countess may have been thus commemorated. Sletzer (or rather Sir Robert Sibbald, who furnished the letter-press of the *Theatrum Scotiae*) mentions a picture in the church of Dunblane, about the end of the 17th century, representing the Countess of Strathearn and children kneeling for a blessing to St Blaan. What has become of it, is not known. One of the sarcophagi had lain in a highly adorned niche in the south wall of the choir. This, in default of other evidence, we conjecture to have received the mortal part of the illustrious restorer of the decayed edifice, Clemens. The other sarcophagus was in an opposite and less adorned niche, now converted into a door. It is said to have contained the remains of Bishop Finlaw Dermoch, who built the bridge of Dunblane under the regency of Robert Duke of Albany. St Stephen, St Michael, and the Holy Trinity, as appears from vouchers in our possession, had their respective altars in the cathedral. Three blue marbles in the choir cover the graves of three of the daughters of the 1st Lord Drummond, who were, either intentionally, or accidentally, poisoned at breakfast in Drummond Castle in 1501. Of the 1st Lord Drummond Bayle has edited the following account. "Jean Drummond eut quatre filles, dont l'une nommee Marguerite plus si fort au Roi Jaques IV qu'il la voulut epouser; mais comme il faloit une dispense du Pape a cause de la parente, qui etoit entre eux, le Prince impatient celebra ses noces en secret....La dispense etant venue, le Roi voulut celebrer ses noces publiquement; mais la jalouse de

quelques Grands contre la maison Drummond leur ensira la criminelle pensee de faire empoisonner Marguerite, a fin que sa maison neut pas la gloire de donner deux Reines a l'Ecosse."

*Voce* Drummond. Their grand-uncle John Drummond had recently been Dean of Dunblane, their uncle Walter Drummond was then Dean, and their father had not yet made Inverpaffray the family burial-place. This he did in 1508. "Walter Drummond," says Bayle, "marie a Marguerite fille de Seigneur Patrice Ruthven chef d'une tres noble maison, fut pere du Milcolmbe, de Jean," he adds erroneously, "Eveque de Dumblan..." II, 313. The cathedral was, some years go, repaired by subscription. The ruinous appearance has been preserved. Some seats, belonging to Stirling of Keir, about being removed, were, as the inscription bears, erected in 1620, when Bellenden was Bishop. The old east and west galleries, with benches, without backs, like those of theatres, have each this inscription, "Rebuilt by the Minister and Kirk Session of Dunblane, A.N. DOM. 1699." It hence appears that galleries had been put into the choir nearer the Reformation. The choiristers seats are to be retained amid the new and splendid seating' of the choir; and the grand oriel window, which had been bunged with stone and lime, is about being re-opened, and replenished with glass. The Bishop's palace stood immediately south of the church, and overlooked the river. From Sletzer's *Theatrum Scotiae*, it appears, that it was much more entire a century ago; though, in a letter 8th July 1684, it is described by the celebrated Leighton's nephew, as "the Bishop's ruined house," and recommended as a quarry for building a house for the valuable library bequeathed to the diocese of Dunblane by the illustrious prelate. Nothing now exists but the vaults. The Dean's house is the Minister's manse. A large house stood in Sletzer's day near the south-west corner of the church. The Leightonian library, as appears from the original catalogue, originally consisted of about 1400 vo-

lumes. The number has been doubled, partly by donations. Among the recent benefactors of this institution, we may mention Sir John MacGregor Murray Baronet, and John Barclay M D. The library is an inducement, additional to the mineral waters, to spend a few weeks at Dunblane. The waters have undergone a comparative analysis with those of Pitkaithly, by John Murray M D; whose report forms a part of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and proves that the Dunblane have nearly double that saline quality which gives the chief value to both. Dr Murray has shewn how easily they may be converted into the Seltzer.

## ST NINIAN.

NOTE O, p. 195. The Romanized Britons of Valentia, who, by Bede, and the contemporary writers of the middle ages, are called the southern Picts, were converted, about the beginning of the 5th century, by Ninian or Ringan. He was born about 360, of noble parentage, in the county of the Novantes, near the Leuchophibia of Ptolomy, and the Whithern of modern times. He was ordained at Rome; instructed in monastic discipline by Martin of Tours; and, returning before the year 397, founded a monastery at Whithern; and built a church, which, as being the first church of stone in Scotland, and shining from afar, was called *Candida Casa*. It afterwards became the seat of the Bishops of Galloway. Ninian had probably the province of Valentia for his diocese. The country north of Valentia does not seem to have been converted till a considerable time afterwards. Ninian died on the 10th of September 432, and the day was long celebrated as the festival of a saint to whom Scotland owed her earliest knowledge of the gospel. St Ringan's fame has been embalmed in the many churches dedicated to him; Kilninian in Mull; Kil St Ninian in the parish of Colmonel; St Ringan's church near Stirling, in the vicinity of which there is a co-

pious spring of water bearing his name; St Ninian's in the Parish of Alyth; St Ninian's chapel, now a cemetery, in Banffshire; St Ninian's in Inverness shire; Nonekill or St Ninian's chapel in the parish of Kultearn; the chaplainry of St Ninian attached to the cathedral church of Ross; the chaplainry of St Ninian attached to the cathedral church of Moray; St Ninian's chapel in Castle hill of Aberdeen; St Ninian's chapel at the west port of Linlithgow; St Ninian's chapel and burying ground in the parish of St Vigians, where we find St Ninian's well, once reputed as a cure for many diseases; St Ninian's chapel standing on Runa-Ringan "Ninian Point," in Bute; St Ninian's chapel in Ringan's or Ronyan's isle, one of the Shetlands. Tradition says, that St Ninian occasionally inhabited a cave on the sea-shore, near the house of Phisgil, in Wigtonshire. Ringan is the Irish name; for Ninian; and is applied in that form to St Ninian's church, parish, and village, in Stirlingshire. Caledonia, Vol. I. pp. 315, 316. Part of the old church of Leith bears his name; that street in Edinburgh across which Regent's Bridge is now in the act of building is called St Ninian's Row; and a fair in the neighbourhood of Berwick-upon-Tweed commemorates the Saint. A bone of St Ninian was one of the many relics carried off from Glasgow to France at the Reformation, by Archbishop Beaton, nephew of the celebrated Cardinal of that name, when, after fortifying his palace, he found it necessary to fly. The Chartulary of Glasgow, which he had taken with him, has been recovered, and is now in the library of Mr Chalmers of the Board of Trade; but St Ninian's bone, and the rest of the relics, are, it is believed, irrecoverably lost. A street in the Gorbals of Glasgow bears the name of St Ninian. In a Retour 8 April 1662, we find that St Ninian had a chapel and altar at Ceres in Fife. The note of it published by the Deputy Register, as containing curious incidental information, we insert at length, "*Dominus Tho-*

was *Hope de Craighall miles baronetus haeres masculus Domini Thomae Hope de Craighall militis baroneti patris, terras de Seres cum iure patronatus capellanie vocatae Saint Ninianis altar infra parochiam de Seres, et presentatione lectoris et praceptoris lie Reader et Schoolmaster apud ecclesiam de Ceres ad dictam capellaniam pertinente.*" &c. Bishop Keith sets down St Ninian under A.D. 437. He makes his festival the 15th of September. See Calendar.

## CISTERCIAN MONASTERIES.

NOTE P, p. 141. The Cluniac monks of Paisley and Crossragal are said to have been a refinement on the Benedictines, and the Cistercians a further refinement. App. to Spotswood's History. According to our best authority, Mr Spotswood, the Archbishop's representative, they had, in Scotland, including Berwick-upon-Tweed, the number specified in the text, viz. South Berwick, of which Gulane and Three Fountains in Lammermoor were cells, all founded by David I, who probably founded Elbottle, another cell; Eccles, and Coldstream, in Berwickshire, both founded by Gospatrick Earl of March; Manuel founded by Malcolm IV; Haddington founded in 1178 by Malcolm's mother; St Bathan's in Lammermoor, said to have been founded by a Countess of March in William's reign; North Berwick founded, according to Sir Robert Sibbald, by Duncan 6th Earl, in 1203, but according to Mr Spotswood, by Malcolm 7th Earl of Fife, 1216, and endowed, by Jonathus Bishop of Dunblane, who died 1210, with the parsonage tiends of Logie, partly in Stirlingshire; Elquhow, in Stratherne, founded by David Lindsay of Glenesk, ancestor of the Earls of Crawford, and his mother; St Leonard, near Perth, founded, as appears from the Ragman-Roll, before 1296, and suppressed by James I, who annexed it to the Carthusian Monastery, founded by him in that town in 1429; and lastly, St Mary's Nunnery for Cistercians in Edinburgh, near the Wynd now

bearing the Virgin's name. Religious Houses, pp. 281-3.—The Abbeys for Cistertian Monks, in Scotland, including Holme or Holmecultram in Cumberland, were twelve, according to the same respectable authority; Melross, mentioned by Bede as a Saxon Monastery in 664, rebuilt by David I, and, in 1136, bestowed by him on Cistertian Monks brought from Rievaulx in Yorkshire; Newbottle, founded by this monarch, in 1140, for Monks from Melross; Dundrenan, by Fergus Lord of Galloway, in 1142; Holmecultram, twelve miles south of Carlisle, by Prince Henry, son of David I, in 1150; Kynloss, or Keanloch in Moray, this year by David, for Monks from Melross; Cupar in Angus, by Malcolm IV, in 1164; Glenluce, by Roland Lord of Galloway, in 1190, for Monks from Melross; Saundle, or Sadael, in Cantyre, founded, according to Mr Spotswood, before 1164, by Reginald, son of Somerled Lord of the Isles, but, according to others, by Sorle Maclardie, or Sowrie McIlwordie (probably a corruption of Soirle Mackilvrid, or Somerled Son of Gilbrid): Somerled was ancestor of the distinguished clan of the MacDonalds. Culross, or Kyllenross, in the diocese of Dunblane, founded by Malcolm 7th Earl of Fife, in 1217, and dedicated both to the Virgin and St Serf, whose island in the lake of Kinross, was the seat of a Culdee establishment; Deer, in Buchan, founded by William Cumyng Earl of Buchan, in 1218, for Monks from Kinloss; Balmerinach, in Fife, by Alexander II and his mother Emergarda, 1229, for Monks from Melross; Sweetheart, by Dervorgilla or Dornagilla, daughter of Allan Lord of Galloway, and wife of John Baliol Lord of Castle-Bernard, about the beginning of the 13th century. The Priory obtained its name from an action of the foundress, in 1269. Her husband died this year, and the disconsolate Dornagilla caused his heart to be embalmed, put into an

ivory box bound with silver, and solemnly buried in the wall near the high altar.—The Cistertians had one Priory, Machlin, in Ayrshire, called by Pearson Dean of Dunblane, in 1624 (the date of his MS), Manochline, signifying “Monk’s Pool.” Walter, son of Allan Lord High Steward, bestowed it upon Melross, as is evinced by a charter of confirmation by Alexander II recorded in the Chartulary of Melross. Spotswood’s Religious Houses, pp. 254-260. The Cistertians of the Valley of Reeds, *Vallis Caulium*, were an improved branch “confining themselves,” says the author of the Appendix 1677 to Archbishop Spotswood’s History 1668, “to much narrower bills,” and to the walls of their monastery. p. 22. They had three Priories in Scotland, all founded in 1230; Pluscardin in Moray, by Alexander II, who named it *Vallis Sancti Andreæ*; Beaulieu, *de bello loco*, by James Bisset, a baron of Ross-shire, in which it is situate; Ardchattan, by Duncan MacKoul, ancestor, as is said, of the MacDouglas of Lorn. Spotswood’s Religious Houses, pp. 261-2.

## DOMINICAN FRIARS.

NOTE Q. p. 147. They had an establishment at Edinburgh, in 1230, by Alexander II, where the High-School stands. Here, in 1275, Cardinal Bagimont called before him all holders of benefices, and, from their declarations on oath, constructed his celebrated *Roll*, as the standard of taxation at the court of Rome, on every new appointment by the Pope. Queen Mary gave this convent to the city of Edinburgh in 1566. At Berwick, 1230, by Alexander II. Edward I held a parliament here, in 1292, for deciding the claims of Bruce and Baliol.—At Ayr, in 1230, by William Bishop of St Andrew’s, or Alexander II.—Montrose, 1230, by Sir Allan Durward.—Perth, 1231, by Alexander II. According to Boece, James I was murdered here. He was buried in the Carthusian.—Aberdeen by Alexander II. Time unknown. Before 1247.—El-

gin, by Alexander II, about 1233.—Striving, by Alexander II, 1233.—Inverness, by Alexander II, 1233.—Wigton, by Dervorgilla, daughter of Allan Lord of Galloway, and mother of John Baliol King of Scotland, 1267.—Dundee, by Andrew Abercrombie, Burgess. Time unknown.—Cupar of Fife, by Earl of Fife. Time unknown. It was annexed to St Monan's.—St Andrew's, by William Wishart Bishop, 1274.—James V annexed to it Cupar and St Monan's, 1521.—Glasgow, by Bishop and Chapter, 1270. Spotswood's Religious Houses, pp. 269—273.

#### FRANCISCAN FRIARS.

NOTE R, p. 151. Mr Nimmo omits mentioning a distinction in this order, into Conventuals, and Observantines. The order had been established in 1206; but, in 1419, Bernardine of Sienna reformed it, and his followers, who went barefooted, and without shirts, were, from their strictness, called Observantines. The order had come into Scotland in 1319, and obtained settlements at Berwick, Roxburgh, Dumfries (the last by favour of Dervorgilla, John Baliol's mother. Here Robert Bruce killed Robert Cumming in 1305.), Dundee (by Dervorgilla), Haddington, Lanerk (by Robert Bruce, 1314), Kirkcudbright, Innerkeithing. James I introduced the Observantines. Their first convent was at Edinburgh, founded by the citizens, on the south of the Grass market, nearly opposite to the West Bow, 1446 or 7. It was demolished in 1559. Queen Mary had given their goods to the city of Edinburgh in 1566. They had one at St Andrew's, founded by James Kennedy Bishop, and finished by Patrick Graham Archbishop. At Glasgow, by John Bishop, and Thomas Forsyth Rector. At Aberdeen, about 1450, by the citizens, and Richard Vaus of Many &c. An extant charter by James III gives an account of these four Observantine monasteries. Public Records, B. ix, chart. 2. At Ayr, in 1472, by the inhabitants. Here the

Virgin Mary's statue was said to work many miracles. At Perth, in 1460, by Lord Oliphant, in the south of the town, where there is now a burial place. It was destroyed in 1559, and great store of provisions seized on, as John Knox observes, by "the rascal multitude." At Striveling, by James IV, 1494. At Elgin, by John Innes, in 1479. At Jedburgh, by the citizens, in 1503, thirty seven years before John Knox began to preach.

## COLLEGES OF SECULARS.

NOTE S, p. 151. They were instituted, for performing divine service, from several parishes united, or from chaplainries purposely founded. Dunbar seems about the most ancient. It was founded in 1392, by George Earl of March, for a Dean, an Archpriest, and 8 Prebendaries, named from the several prebends, Dunbar, Pincarton, Spot, Belton, Pitcox, Linton, Duns, Chirnside. By the Earl's forfeiture the patronage fell to the crown in 1434.—Bothwell was founded in 1398, by the Grim Earl of Douglas, for a Provost and 8 Prebendaries.—Kilmaurs, in Ayrshire, was founded by Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, for a Provost, 8 Prebendaries, and 2 singing boys, in 1403. Lincluden, in Galloway, formerly a cloister of Black Nuns, was changed into a Provostry, in 1419. Botham, in East Lothian, was founded, by Hugh Giffard, last Lord Yester of his surname, for a Provost, 8 Prebendaries, and 2 singing boys, about 1418.—Yester, in East Lothian, dedicated to St Cuthbert, by Sir William de Hays of Locherward and Yester, for a Provost, 6 Prebendaries, and 2 singing boys, in 1420.—Carnwath, by Sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath, for a Provost and 6 Prebendaries, in 1424.—Corstorphin, dedicated to John the Baptist, by Sir John Forrester of Corstorphin, Chamberlain of Scotland, for a Provost, 5 Prebendaries, and 2 singing boys, in 1429.—Methven, by

Walter Stewart, Earl of Atholl and son of Robert II, in 1433.—Minniboil (Maybole in Carrick), consecrated to the Virgin Mary, by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dumure, in 1441.—Kilmund, in Argyleshire, dedicated to St Mund, by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow, in 1442.—Dirleton, in East Lothian, by Sir Walter Haliburton of Dirleton, in 1444.—Roslin, in Mid Lothian, by William Earl of Orkney and Caithness, for a Provost, 6 Prebendaries, and 2 singing boys, in 1446.—Tullibardin, in Strathearn, was founded in honour of our blessed Saviour, by Sir David Murray of Tullibardin, in 1446.—Chrichton, in Mid Lothian, by Sir William Chrichton, Chancellor of Scotland, for a Provost, 9 Prebendaries, and 2 singing boys, in 1449.—Dunbarton, dedicated to St Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, born in the Lennox, by Isabel Countess of Lennox and Duchess of Albany, about 1450, the 26th year of her widowhood. The German Mosheim says, that, “after the death of Palladius” (the St Paddy of Ireland), “whose mission was unfruitful, Pope Celestine sent Succathus, a native of Scotland, whose name he changed to Patricius” (alluding probably to the Patrician rank), “and who arrived amongst the Irish in 432.” MacLean’s Translation, London 1763, 4to, p. 292. Hardinge, the industrious antiquary of the 15th century, in the employ of the English Kings, for whom he plundered Scotland of many a record, speaks in his Itinerarie, near the epoch of the foundation of its college, of

“ Dumbertayne,  
A castle strong and hard for to obtaine,  
In which castle St Patricke was borne,  
That afterward in Ireland did winne.”

S. Patricius might have been called Succathus from the valley of Succoth. The Roman province of Valentia, including Suceoth and Dunbarton (or *Theodosia*), lasted 14 years after

St Patrick's mission.—The college of Dunglass, in East Lothian, was founded, by Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk, in 1450.—Hamilton, by Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, in 1451.—Foulis, in Angus, by Sir Andrew Gray of Foulis, during the reign of James II.—St Salvator's college, in St Andrew's, was founded by Bishop Kennedy, in 1458. It cost, according to Piscottie, £10,000 Sterling. Culst, Kembach, Dinnino, and Kilmany, were attached to it. Kennedy's tomb is affirmed by Piscottie to have cost as much.—The college church of Edinburgh, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, by Mary of Gueldres, widow of James II, in 1462, for a Provost, 8 Prebendaries, and 2 choiristers. “No Prebendary,” according to the foundation charter, “is to be instituted, unless he can read and sing plainly, and understands arithmetic. If any Prebendary shall keep a concubine and not dismiss her after being thrice admonished thereto by the Provost, his prebend shall be adjudged vacant.” Arnot, 271. Saultray, Fala, Lampethlaw, Easter-Wemys, Kirkurd, Ormiston, and Gogar, were the parishes annexed to it.—St Giles, formerly a parish church, and subsequently a cathedral, was made a college, by James III, in 1446.—At the desire of this monarch, Pope Alexander VI founded a Royal Chapel at Stirling. See pp. 151—156. When Kirkheugh, formerly a seat of Culdees, with a Provost and 10 Prebendaries, was changed into a secular college, does not appear; but the Deanery of the Chapel Royal was first annexed to it. It, afterwards, went to the Bishop of Galloway; on whose death it was permanently attached to the See of Dunblane.—Guthrie, in Angus, was founded, by Sir David Guthry of that Ilk, Lord High Treasurer to James III, for a Provost and 9 Prebendaries.—Tain, in Ross, dedicated to S. Duthac, by Thomas Bishop of Ross, at the instance of James III, for a Provost, 11 Prebendaries, and 3 singing boys, in 1481.—Restalrig, near Edinburgh, was destined in honour of the blessed Trinity and the Virgin

Mary, by James III, who attached to it the rectory of Lasswade, but died ere it was founded. James IV founded 8 Prebendaries, and annexed the church of St Mary of Rothsay &c. James V put there a Dean, 9 Prebendaries, and 2 singing boys.—Seton, in East Lothian, was founded, by George 2d Lord Seton, for a Provost, 6 Prebendaries, 2 singing boys, and a clerk, out of several chaplainries, in 1493.—Semple, near Castle Semple, in Renfrewshire, by John Lord Semple, for a Provost and 3 Prebendaries, in 1505.—Inverpaffray, “confluence of the Pow of Affray” (with the River Earn), was established by John 1st Lord Drummond, for a Provost and 4 Prebendaries, in 1508. His descendant, David 3d Lord Maderty, about the end of the 17th century, founded a library here, which exists.—Biggar, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Malcolm Lord Fleming, Chamberlain of Scotland, for a Provost, 8 Prebends, 4 singing boys, and 6 poor men, in 1545. It was endowed with the patronage of the parish of Dunrod.—St Mary's in the Fields, if we may follow Arnot, ought to stand at the top of the list. He says that “it was probably founded at the same time with the Black Friars monastery,” whose origin is 1230. p. 249. Of this, however, for several reasons, we have our doubts. It stood on the site of the University. The Provoet's house was rendered infamous by the murder of King Henry.—The patronage of eleven of these collegiate churches rested in the crown, Restalrig, Kirkheugh, St Giles, Stirling, Trinity College Edinburgh, St Mary's in the Fields, Dunbar, Dumfarton, Bothwel, Lincluden, Tain.

## PRIORY OF INCHMAHOME.

NOTE T, p. 155. The learned Mr Spottiswood calls it an Abbey. As the radical term *Abbot* is of Syriac extraction, signifying “Father,” there is no precise Latin term for Abbey, which is generally called *Monasterium*, a word which may be translated either “Abbey” or “Priory;” and Mr

Spotiswood, finding, perhaps, this religious house called *Monasterium*, translated it "Abbey." It does not appear, however, that it had ever attained the rank of Abbey; and, in any writs which we have happened to be informed of, it is called Priory. In the appointment, 1298, to build a church in the largest island of the Lake of Monteith, it is called "Inschmaquhomok," the etymology of which we cannot pretend to determine. Portmahomac is a maritime place in the county of Cromarty; but the derivation of which is equally difficult. In a writ by Robert Bruce, 1310, Inschmaquhomok is called "Insula Sancti Colmoci." In a writ by his son, it is called "Inchmahome." In the "Acts of the Lords Auditors of Parliament" 1491 and 1493, it is termed "Inchmahome." In a writ by James VI, 1610, it is spelled "Inschemachame;" the meaning of which in Gaelic is "Isle of my rest." The legend of the common seal, as appears from an impression, is S. COMVNE DE INSULA SANCTI COLMOCI. A manuscript by the learned Inner, as quoted by Mr Chalmers, mentions "S. Colmack 6th June." Caledonia, I, 322. Keith sets down "S. Colm, Bishop and Confessor in Scotland under 6th June," a coincidence which seems to identify S. Colm and S. Colmack. Catalogue, 232. S. Colm's epoch is A.D. 1000, the same with S. Blane's of Dunblane. Ibid, 233. Walter Bowmaker, or some other, in the additions to Fordun's *Scoticronicon*, asserts that Murdacus Earl of Menteith, (father-in-law of Walter Cumyng, and Walter Stewart, his successors in the Earldom) had been the founder of the monastery of S. Colmack of the Augustinian order in Menteith. Goodall's edition, 589. The anonymous, but intelligent, author, of the "Appendix to the History of the Church of Scotland" (by Archbishop Spotswood), while he says of "the Priory of Inchmahome in Perthshire," that he "has not yet (in 1677) learned what kind of monks were in it," mentions that "the Priory of St Colonor's Isle in Menteith was of the Augustinian

order," and that it was "founded by Edgar King of Scotland." pp. 27 and 28. He was not aware that Inchmahome, and what he calls "St Colonor's Isle," were the same. St Colonor seems a wrong reading for St Colmoc in an old manuscript. The author, it is to be regretted, not only conceals his name, but, according to the practice of his day, gives no authority. The presumption, however, is, that he is right. Coldingham is the only other monastery founded by Edgar. It and St Colmoc (if we except Dunfermlin, which his father had begun to build, but had not peopled, and Falkirk, the only authority for which, however, is an inscription, p. 64), found in the old church there) are the earliest Roman institutions in Scotland. Coldingham was a monastery of Black Friars; and St Colmoc was the first station of the Augustinians north of the Tweed, having been founded before 1107, the epoch of Edgar's decease. Hence it seems unlikely that it should have been furnished with monks from Cambuskenneth, the date of whose foundation is 40 years later. Whence it was furnished does not appear. Mr Spotiswood, indeed, gives no voucher for his assertion that *Insula Sancti Colmoci* belonged to Cambuskenneth. p. 239. The old lists he had consulted, he tells us, represent Inchmahome and *Insula Sancti Colmoci* as two distinct monasteries. p. 240. Lany, which belonged to Inchmahome, has A.D. 1214 above the door of its remains, a date 33 years before the foundation of Cambuskenneth. That it belonged to Inchmahome is asserted in a *return* of David 2d Lord Cardross, Mar. 17, 1637, "*terris ecclesiasticis de Lany, cum decimis, per prius pertinentibus ad prioratum de Inchmahome.*" See Roxburgh.

## ROSNETH.

NOTE U, p. 155. *Ross-na-Oich* "the Virgin's Promontory" is said to be the etymology. Of Rosneth, in a religious point

of view, the ancient accounts are different; and it is now impossible to say whether it was a parish church merely, or that and a Priory of Canons Regular also, a not unlikely case. That the parish church of Rosneth was given, by Amedec, brother of Maldwin 3d Earl of Levenax, to the Abbey of Paisley, under Alexander II, appears from the Chartulary of Paisley, folio, 356, in Advocate's Library. The learned Mr Spotswood asserts, doubtfully, that it was a Priory of Augustinians dependent on Cambuskenneth. Religious Houses, p. 239. Mr Nimmo had changed his precursor's hesitating assertion into decisive information. 1st edition, p. 100. Mr Spotswood's excess of candour, indeed, is apt to puzzle the reader. Another instance occurs in his account of Inchmahome. pp. 239, 240.

## PRYNNE AND RYMER.

NOTE X, pp. 165, 384. Rymer has published an act of Edward I at Stirling in 1292, the substance of which is, that "such as come to His Majesty may be admitted and swear fealty to the said Lord King of England, as superior and direct Lord of the foresaid kingdom of Scotland;" that "such as come and are averse to do so, shall be seized, until they comply;" that "such as do not come, but excuse themselves, if they have a proper reason, may be heard at the next ensuing Parliament;" that "such as neither will come nor excuse themselves shall be taken into stricter custody;" that "William Bishop of St Andrews, John Comyn, and Brian the son of Allan administer the oaths of fidelity in the town of Saint John (Perth); Allan Bishop of Glasgow, James Steward of Scotland, and Nicolaus de Segrave, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Earl of Sutherland, and the Lord Lieutenant (*Vicecomes*) of the country, at Inthernez (Inverness) with his Bailiffs, together with the Castellan of that place; and the Castellan ought first to administer the oath to the said Earl, and he with the Earl

to the Bailiffs, the Lord Lieutenant, and others of the said Earldom &c....Each of theforesaid guardians has power to administer the same oaths, in all places through which they pass, to those who have not formerly sworn." Rymer, II, 573.—Prynne, "Keeper of His Majesty's Records in the Tower of London," gives the following account of what, from the barbarous word *ragiamentum*, has, as we have been informed, been called "the Ragman-Roll." "The records of these their Letters Patent of their new fealties and homages made to King Edward, are extant in the Tower of London, in *Rotulis Scotie An. 23 and 24 E. I.*, but more largely in four large parchment Rolls, fairly written by Andreas (a sworn Notary) who was present at all those transactions, which Rolls were delivered by him to Adam de Osgotesby, then Master of the Rolls of the Chancery, July 25. Anno 24 E. I. to be carefully kept." Of his transcripts from these vouchers, Pryane says, "I shall present you with the beginning and chief parts, of the Rolls at large, and a Breviat only of the remainder." III, 648—Several burgesses of Stirling are found here, "Richard Brice de Stryvelyn Burgoys e Aldreman de mesme le Burk, Laurence de Dunblain, William Servatour, Reynaud de Mallevill, Richard Prestre, Robert le Tailleur, Morice le Rous, Gilbert Teketer, Adam le fis Richard, Rauf le Wright, William de Lardynier, e John de Dryelawe, Burgois, e tote la communauta del avant dit Burk. Richard Pessun de Strivelin."—Belonging to the landward part of the county, are "Alewynus de Kalentyr de counte de Strivelyn; Dominus Erchebaldus de Levington Miles; Marie, qe fu la femme Hewe de Erth del counte de Strivelyn; John de Drilowe, Robert de Normanville, Johan de Lambreton, tenantz le Roi de counte de Strivelyn; Patric Abbe de Cambuskenel e le convene de mesme le lu; Alice Prioresse de Manuele le covent de mesme le lieu; Johan de Strivelyn de Cars; Gilbert Malherbe e William le Servitour del counte de Strivelyn; Maucolum counte de Leve-

naus, Duncan MacGilchrist de Levenaus, Dovenal le fy Michael More de Levenaghs; Thomas de Moreham pusnee (younger) de counte de Strivelyn; Malcolin de Bougheannian; Gilbert de Buthernock; Gille Rosan le Rous, e Ende le fiz Morie, del counte de Strivelyn; Mestre Henry de Strivelyn del counte de Strivelyn; Johan de Bondington Clerk del counte de Strivelyn; Patric Blantyr del counte de Strivelyn; Andrew de Ker del counte de Strivelyn; Johan de Kynmore del counte de Strivelyn." Prynne's Copy. It relates to 1296. Of the success of the English Monarch's mandate at Stirling in 1292 we are uncertain. Rymer has given the name of "Christina Priorissa de Manuel in Edinburgh castle 29th July of this year." II, 572. "Willielmus Episcopus Dumblanensis, Malisius Comes de Stratherne, Galfridus de Montbrae," and "Willielmus de Rothevan" swore fealty in Stirling castle, before the King in council on the 22d of July. The borough of Perth had mustered seventy subjects. "Hugo de Erth" was still alive, and was liberated from prison in England 30th July 1297. "Hebertus de Moreham," perhaps belonging to Stirlingshire, was liberated at the same time. Rymer, II, 776. Malculmus Comes de Levenas (5th Earl), and Thomas de Moreham, had had letters of service from Edward I, 29th June 1294, for the recovery of Gascony. This Earl of Levenax fell at Halidon, 1333. Duncan MacGilchrist was grandson of the 2d Earl, and ancestor of the MacFarlans. Ibid, II, 644. The following are conjectured to have belonged to Stirlingshire, "Nobilis Vir Dominus Andreas Frazer, Duncan Alpynsone de Aughtunaghes or Aughtulus, Brice Finlawsone de Nerbolg. These are mentioned by Prynne; and Frazer is said by Crawfurd to have been "Sheriff of Stirling and Dominus de Touch." Andreas Frazer had sworn before the King and council at Donfermelyn 17th July 1292. Rymer, II, 570. He obtained, on paying three years rent of his lands, a pardon from Edward.

15th October 1305, for having violated his vow. Rymer, II, 969. Iwan de Garghil is set down by Prynne; but Stirling is not the only county in which *Caer-choill* "castle of the wood" occurs. Several persons said in the roll to be of the county of Dunbretane, probably belonged to Stirlingshire. It would seem, from Rymer, that "Johannes de Dromman," who certainly belonged to Stirlingshire in its modern extent, had taken the unpalatable oath. II, 782. "Gilbert de Dromund," perhaps his younger brother, is mentioned by Prynne as being "del counte de Dumbretan." Crawfurd, in his "Remarks on the Ragman-Roll," is mistaken, when he calls Gilbert the Chief of the Drummonds. John's brother was known as proprietor of Balquhapple in Perthshire, and might have obtained it subsequently. "Abbas de Skamkynel, Priorissa de Manevill, Magister Militie Templi in Scotia, Magister Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Scotia, Abbas de Scone, Magister Nicolaus de Louthmaban Persona Ecclesiae de Stryvelyn, recovered, by the royal mandate, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, their lands in Stirlingshire. Rymer, II, 724, 725. The Abbot of Cambeskynel had, 5th June 1292, been chosen by John Baliol an arbiter in his competition with Robert Bruce. Rymer, II, 553. According to Rymer, Domina Isabella wife of Edmund of Hastings of the county of Suffolk did homage to Edward for lands in Stirling and Forfar shires in 1306. II, 1015 and 782. Margareta de Blare, wife of Adam de Blund, did the same, in the same year, for lands in these counties. Rymer, II, 1015.

#### DEATH OF JAMES III.

NOTE Y, p. 261. The misfortunes of James's reign resulted, chiefly, from his brother Alexander. The latter, when scarce two years old, had been created Duke of Albany, Earl of March, Lord of Annandale, Warden of the East Marches; and, while under age, appointed, by his royal brother, Gover-

nor of Berwick, and Lord Lieutenant of the Borders. He had, whilst a minor, taken his seat in several parliaments; and performed other acts implying majority. His younger brother, also, John Earl of Marr, had been prematurely pushed into public life. Both, with a boyish headiness, attempted to dictate to the King who should be his companions, and had formed a cabal to drive such as he had from his presence. The Monarch, receiving information, committed his brothers to durance, Albany in Edinburgh castle, and Marr in Craigmillar. The latter died there suddenly Albany escaped to France, was favourably received by Lewis XI, and, although married to Lady Catherine Sinclair daughter of the Earl of Orkney and Caithness, took to wife Anne daughter of the Count d' Auvergne. He had a son by her, Alexander, afterwards Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland during James V's minority. Tiring of his second wife, Albany quitted France, and entered with Edward IV of England into a contract under the title of "Alexander King of Scotland," to perform, amongst other things, homage to the English King, and receive in marriage the English Princess Cicilie, "provided he could clear himself of all other women." The proposed father-in-law equipped, against his son's alledged kingdom, an army of 22,000, and gave the command to his own brother, the Duke of Gloucester, soon to become ingloriously eminent as Richard III. James III marched with 50,000 to Lauder bridge, little suspecting that Alexander's former associates, and present partizans, were amongst them, and, joined by other malcontents, were about to murder his companions, and arrest himself. This, however, they did; as a prelude to the disbanding of the Scottish forces, and the exposure of the southern frontier. Gloucester and Albany marched to Edinburgh, in whose castle the Scottish Sovereign lay a prisoner. The acting Government issued a pardon to Albany; and, after some treating with Edward, and a perpetual surrender of Berwick,

a friendly interview took place between the royal brothers, when the titles of Earl of Marr and Lord Garioch were conferred upon Albany, "as the reward," in terms of the grant, "of his loyalty, affection, and services." It was then that Edinburgh, for a friendly office, obtained, from a grateful Sovereign, her ample privileges.—As James, with a piety more amiable than rational, had expressed his resolution of making a pilgrimage to the relics of St John at Amiens, and obtained a safe conduct from Edward IV, the Parliament, on the 11th of December 1482, recommended to His Majesty, that His Grace the Duke of Albany should be appointed Lieutenant General of the Realm; a measure to which James acceded. To increase his power, by the possession of a military force, Albany, as Warden of the East and West Marches, contrived to create such disturbances there, as should lead to a war with England. He had resolved to seize the King's person, but, from His Majesty's information and precautions, was disappointed; when, retiring to Dunbar, he dispatched Angus (otherwise, since the affair of Lauder bridge, known as "*Bell-the-Cat*"), with Lord Gray and Sir James Liddel of Halkerton, to Edward, to renew their former treaty, by the dependence of Scotland, now to be governed by Alexander IV, which they promised on their "fieths, honneurs, and knight-hod." Edward had died, and Albany fled to England; when he and Liddel were impeached for high treason, and their friends, Angus and Gray, as appears from the parliamentary record, acted as judges, were two of the committee of Parliament to pursue the defenders of Albany's castle, and impeach all any way concerned in his manifold treasons, and sate in the subsequent Parliaments on the trials of their own associates in these treasons! Such were the men who had taken umbrage at James III for not making them his bosom friends. Those whom he had had around him, and who, though guilt-

less, had been torn from his presence, to be murdered, had, in spite of their obscurity, recommended themselves, by their ingenuity, to the royal taste for rational amusement, but were not employed in offices of state; and the Sovereign had an unquestionable right, more especially in such circumstances, to chuse his company.—Albany, after a fruitless attempt to stir up England against his brother's kingdom, retired to France, resumed the society of Anne d' Auvergne, and fell in a tournament in 1485. His forfeitures were, in 1487, annexed, by Parliament, to the royal demesnes. James III did not long enjoy these annexations. Angus, eager for the restoration of his forfeited kinsman, the Earl of Douglas, continued his plots against him, till, on "Stirling Field," the unfortunate Monarch fell a sacrifice to a lenity which the entreaties of his Parliaments could not stimulate to sufficient energy in punishing treason.

#### JAMES II, AND THE EARL OF DOUGLAS.

NOTE Z, p. 275. The marriage of James II's mother, in 1440, to "the Black Knight of Lorn," was dictated by the expediency of being clothed, in troublous times, with a warlike husband. At her death, five years after, her royal maiden daughters, Heleanore and Jane, found it necessary, for protection from insult, to join, in France, their sister the Dauphiness. The anarchy of Scotland was increased by the power of the house of Douglas; whose Chief had, from his lands in Scotland and France, a revenue equal perhaps to his Sovereign's. He was now in his 16th year, full of impetuosity and haughtiness. The Chancellor Crichton had been repeatedly mortified by his insolent demeanour, and revenged himself by inveigling him, his brother David, and Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, into Edinburgh castle; where, after a shew of hospitality, they were accused of treason, summarily tried, and instantly beheaded. James Douglas, Lord Abercorn, as next

male heir, became Earl of Douglas; and his son, William, who soon succeeded his deceased father, strengthened his power by marrying the sister of the murdered Earl, and heiress of many entailed estates. He was, soon after, appointed, for six years, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, an office of great power, as vesting in him the command of the army. To his other sources of influence he added that of military fame, by beating 15,000 English at Sark, making their two generals, Huntingdon and Percy, prisoners, with 6,000; and, afterwards, with 32,000, routing an English force of 60,000, with the loss of nearly 24,000 slain or taken. Hence, even at the expiration of his delegated power, he was a most formidable rival to the King; who, indeed, was little more than one of the Scottish barons. In 1451, Douglas had caused John Harries, a gentleman of eminent loyalty, to be hanged, on account of a private quarrel, and in defiance of the King's prohibitory mandate. He had entered into a league with the Earls of Crawford and Ross, obliging all parties to mutual defence in all cases. He had forced into an engagement of attendance, even against the crown, the greater part of his own vassals; and, when MacLellan, a near relation of Lord Gray, was obstinate, he seized him, and carried him to Douglas Castle. Sir Patrick, Lord Gray's son, had arrived with a mandate from the King to save the captive vassal; and was convivially entertained by the Earl. Dinner concluded, Sir Patrick Gray produced the royal letter. His host received it with every mark of reverence; and, having read it, said, "I am indebted to you for bringing me so gracious a letter from His Majesty. The demand shall instantly be granted, and the more readily for your sake." He then took Gray by the hand, and led him to the castle-green, where something lay, with a cloth thrown over it. Removing the cover, "Sir Patrick," said Douglas, "you have come a little too late. This is your sister's son, but he wants the head. Take his body and do with it what you will."

" My Lord," replied Gray in anguish, " since you have taken the head, you may dispose of the body." Then, calling for his horses, and mounting, he said to the Earl, " My Lord, if I live, you shall be rewarded for your present labour according to your merits." Douglas chased him to near Edinburgh, and Gray escaped MacLellan's fate only by his horse's fleetness. The King called a select council to deliberate on Douglas; and it was resolved to induce him to come to the royal court by the promise of friendship on condition of future good behaviour. Douglas was prevailed on to visit Stirling castle. After supper, the King, taking him into a secret chamber, where only some of the privy council and the guard were in attendance, informed Douglas that he had heard of the league with Crawford and others, and desired him to break such unlawful engagements. Douglas refused, and upbraided the Sovereign with having driven him to the measure. " If you," exclaimed the King, " will not break this league, I shall;" and, drawing his dagger, sheathed it in Douglas. Sir Patrick Gray, captain of the guard, inflicted a mortal wound with a battle-axe.—It has been asserted that James had granted to Douglas a safe conduct under the great seal; and a paper, affirmed by the deceased's friends to be such, was dragged at a horse's tail, through Stirling, soon after the assassination. The fact, however, of the King's having granted the safe conduct has never been completely vouched.

## TOURNAMENT, AND AERIAL EXCURSION.

NOTE AA, p. 282. James I had used his influence to suppress the sanguinary tournament; but James II revived it. In 1449, two noble Burgundians named Lalain, one of them, Jacques, as celebrated a knight as Europe could boast, and the squire Meriadet, had challenged two of the Douglasses and Halket, to fight with lance, battle-axe, sword, and dagger. Clad in complete mail, and having been solemnly knighted by

His Majesty, they engaged in the Valley of Stirling. Soon throwing away the lance, they had recourse to the axe; when one of the Douglasses was felled outright, and the King, seeing the combat unequal, threw his baton down, the signal of cessation. The two Messires James Douglas and de Lalain, had approached so close, that of all their weapons none remained save a dagger in the hand of the Scottish knight. De Lalain seized him so closely by the wrist of the hand which held the weapon, that Douglas could not use it. The other arm he held below the arm-pit, so that they turned each other round the lists for a long while. Simon de Lalain and Halket were strong, but unskilled in warding the axe, and had soon crushed their visors weapons and armour. Meriadet's antagonist, a Douglas, had attacked him with the lance. The but end of Meriadet's axe knocked it out of his hand; and, ere he could undo his own axe, he was felled to the ground. Rising, and renewing the assault, he was again laid prostrate, never to rise. Pinkerton's History, I, 207 and 490-1. Jacques was soon after killed by a cannon ball. p. 208.—A different exhibition was made here half a century later. About 1503-7, an Italian came into Scotland; and, pretending to alchemy, gave James IV hopes of possessing the philosopher's stone. The King, as is said, collated him to the Abbey of Tungland. That the Abbot had believed in his own impostures, appears from his constructing wings, and attempting to fly from the battlements of Stirling castle. He fell, of course; and broke a thigh bone. He thus accounted for the misfortune. "The wings," he said, were partly composed of the feathers of dung-hill fowls, and were, by sympathy, attracted to the dunghill. Had they entirely consisted of eagle's feathers, they would, for the same reason, have been attracted towards the heavens." William Dunbar, a noted poet, and a contemporary candidate for ecclesiastical honours, seems to have been roused into indignation at the preferment of this *charlatan*. He ridicules

the aeronaut in a poem consisting of 128 lines. We may quote 8.

“ Sum held he had been Dedalus,  
Sum the Menatair marvelus,  
And sum Martis snyth Vulcanus,  
And some Saturnus kuke.  
And ever the cuschettis at him tuggit,  
The rukis him rent, the ravynis him druggit,  
The hudit-crawis his hair furth ruggit,  
The hevin he micht not bruke.” &c.

SIR ROBERT GRAHAM.

**NOTE BB**, p. 283. Sir Robert Graham had, for some cause on which history is silent, been imprisoned by James I, in 1425. This monarch, with ideas borrowed from England, where he had been educated, and society was farther advanced, had irritated his nobles by demanding their charters, and the people by exacting unwonted subsidies. Robert Graham, freed from prison, but disgraced and chagrined, had, about 1434, proposed, in a meeting of the chief men, to represent their grievances to the King, if they would support him. To this proposal from an eloquent and learned man they readily assented. In the next Parliament, Graham, with great emotion, approached the royal seat, laid his hand on the King, and said, “I arrest you in the name of all the three Estates of your realm, here assembled in Parliament; for, as your people have sworn to obey you, so are you constrained, by an equal oath, to govern by law, and not to wrong your subjects, but, in justice, to maintain and defend them.” Then, turning round, he exclaimed, “Is it not thus as I say?” The members, probably from awe of James, remained silent; and the energetic Sovereign ordered Graham to prison. The latter vented a severe sarcasm upon those who had thus failed to fulfil their promise of support. He was, soon after, banish-

ed, and his estates forfeited. From the farthest highlands, whither he had retired, he wrote the King a defiance of his power, and a threat that, if occasion offered, he should, with his own hand, end the life of a tyrant. James offered a reward to any one who should fetch Graham alive or dead. The other publicly offered to kill the King, and give the crown to Sir Robert Stewart, Atholl's grandson. Atholl and Robert were at the court at Perth, in the convent of the Black Friars, in the evening of the 20th of February 1497. James, at a late hour, and after various amusements, called for the parting cup. The company had drunk, and parted; when Graham, with about 300 persons, entered the garden. The King was in his bed-chamber, standing before the fire, in his night-gown, conversing gayly with the Queen and her ladies. He had thrown off his night-gown, to go to bed, when he heard a noise as of armed men, and perceived the blaze of torches. The Queen and ladies, suspecting treason, ran to the chamber-door, but found the locks spoiled. The King, attempting to escape by the windows, found them barred with iron. With the fire-tongs, he tore up a board of the floor; and, dropping into an apartment destined to a far other purpose, had the board replaced. The only window in this retreat had, by his order, been filled with stone, three days before, to prevent the entrance of the tennis balls. Here, however, he might, perhaps, have remained safe, had not his impatience betrayed him. The conspirators had burst open the door. The ladies, some of them hurt, one of them with an arm broken, and all shrieking, had fled to the further end of the apartment. The traitors sought the King in this and the adjoining. Most of them were extending their search, and all seemed hushed where it had begun; when the King, from his loathsome durance, called to the ladies to bring sheets to draw him up by. In the attempt, Elizabeth Douglas fell down

through the trap. One of the assassins, entering with a torch, perceived the King, and the lady; and, in allusion to the ostensible reason of the search, a match for Sir Robert Stewart, exclaimed, "Sirs, the bride is found, for whom we have sought, and carolled all night!" One of his associates leapt down with a dagger, but was seized, and trodden under foot, by the King. Another followed, and was similarly received. James, however, had in vain endeavoured to wrest a dagger from either; and only wounded his hands, so as to be incapable of further defence. Graham now descended, and, to the captive Monarch imploring mercy, vociferated, "Thou cruel tyrant! Thou never hadst mercy upon thy noble kindred, nor others; so look for none." James exclaimed, "I beseech thee that, for my soul's salvation, thou wilt let me have a Confessor." Graham retorted, "Thou shalt have no Confessor but this sword;" and stabbed him. Seeing his Sovereign prostrate, he somewhat relented, and was about to withdraw; when his comrades above insisted on his completing his intention, and threatened him with death if he did not. Graham, then, and the two who had been thrown down by the King, accomplished his death by multiplied wounds. They now sought the Queen's life; but she had escaped. They had dreaded her vengeance, and not without cause; for, in less than a month, all the chief actors were in jail. Graham had made good his retreat to the highlands; but he, and many others, his associates, were tortured; and put to death, at Stirling. He pleaded, that, having renounced his allegiance under his hand and seal, he had a right to do as he had done.—Such is the account (differing indeed from that of the common historians,) given by a MS about 1440, and concluding thus, "And thus nowe here endethe this most pitevous cronicle, of th'orribill dethe of the Kyng of Scottes, translated out of Latyne into oure moders Englisshe tong, be youre symple subget John Shirley, in his last age, after

his symple understandyng, whiche he recommendethe to your supportacione and correccion, as to your gentilnes vowchethe safe for his excuse &c." From a MS attached to it, it appears that John Shirley was "in his great and last age, the yere of our Lord a thousand four hundredth fourty." Pinkerton's History, I, 462. This MS is noticed by Bishop Nicolson as in the possession of Mr Thoresby of Leeds. Scottish Historical Library, chap. III. Mr Pinkerton had found it in the hands of Mr Jackson of Clement's Lane Lombard Street London, and has published a copy of it. History, I, 462—475. He thinks that the original Latin might have been published in Scotland by royal authority. This curious old paper says of Robert Graham, "He was a mane of grete hart and manhode, and full discrete, and a grete register of lawe positive, and canone, and civle both. Yit for all that, at the last he was dampned there by the Juges of the deth."

#### ROBERT SPITTEL.

NOTE CC, p. 346. On the Bridge of Teath, immediately above Doune Castle, we find, inside the western parapet, the armorial bearings of Scotland and of England, in separate shields, surmounted by regal crowns. At some distance is the following inscription; in the centre of which is a shield, with a device somewhat resembling a bird; and in the base, a pair of large master-taylor's scissars formed *en saltier*. IN GOD. IS.

AL. MITRAST. QOD                    TTEL. THE X DA. OF SEPTEMBER.  
IN. THE. ZEIR. OF. GOD. I. M. V. C. XXX. V. ZERIS. FUNDIT. -WES.  
THIS. BRIG BE. ROBERT. SPITEL. TAILZOR. TO. THE MAIST  
HONORABIL. PRECES. MARGARET                    O. IAMIS. THE FIIRD.

"In God is all my trust, quoth Spittel. The tenth day of September, in the year of God one thousand five hundred thirty five years, founded was this bridge by Robert Spittel taylor to the most honourable princess Margaret, (Queen to James the Fourth.) The bird on the shield is perhaps a fal-

con, as the Spittels are a branch of the Buchanans, whose supporters are falcons. The first of the Spittels was a younger son of Sir Maurice Buchanan of Buchanan in the time of Alexander III. He had entered the order of the Knights Hospitalers, and hence, in the Scottish language, was called *Spittel*. He had Ledlewans, Balewan, Blarquhoich, and other lands, in the parishes of Strathblane and Killearn. These his son Adam Spittel sold to his cousin Walter *laird* of Buchanan, in 1394. Charter of this date quoted by Auchmar.—When the bridge of Teath was founded, the “Maist Honorabil Preces Margaret,” daughter of Henry VII of England, was wife of her third husband, Henry Stewart 2d Lord Evandale, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to her son, James V, General of the Artillery, and Director of Chancery, in 1524, the year of their marriage. James, 4 years after, created his step-father Lord Methven. The lordship and castle of Doune, the lordship of Methven, and other lands, belonged to Queen Margaret. Methven was one of her residences, and she occasionally occupied Doune castle, where she probably enjoyed the novel luxury of one of Spittel’s “sundry bridges.” She died at Methven, and was interred in Perth, beside the first of the Jameses. Duncan Stewart, voce Methven. He is wrong in saying that she had Balquhidder, which the Tullibardin family had enjoyed since 1483. Douglas’s Peerage, 53.

## GEORGE BUCHANAN, DAVID BUCHANAN.

NOTE DD, pp. 398, 503. Mary Queen of Scots has agitated the literary world, and the social circle, down to the present hour; and, whilst we lament the violence of party, we must congratulate both sides on that intellectual and moral exercise to which the discussion of departed worth or demerit naturally gives occasion. Another Scottish character, partly from his connexion with this beautiful and unfortunate Princess, but principally from his transcendent talents and acquirements, has excited much interest, and much controversy.

His life, indeed, is more chequered with adventure than those of most scholars. George Buchanan, third son of Thomas Buchanan of Moss, by Agnes daughter of Heriot of Trabrown in East Lothian, was born, near the beginning of February 1506, in Stirlingshire, at Moss, on the western bank of the rivelet of Blane.

“Triumphant even the yellow Blane,  
Though by a fen defaced,  
Boasts that Buchanan’s early strain  
Consoled her troubled breast.” Richardson.

A daughter of Sir Richard Maitland, ancestor of the Lauderdale family, and contemporary of Buchanan, was married to Heriot of Trabrown, perhaps cousin of the latter. An oak beam, which, till lately, had been preserved as part of the house in which the memorable birth took place, has been wrought into a chair and table, which are part of the furniture of the newly built mansion of Moss. Buchanan’s family was a younger branch of the family of Drumkil, itself a younger branch of the opulent and respectable family of Buchanan, which, to the diminution of the patrimonial domains, had bestowed, upon the proprietor of Drumkil, those lands, a small portion of which, afterwards, went to found the family of Moss. George’s great grandfather, Patrick Buchanan of Buchanan, was the maternal grandson of Murdo Duke of Albany by Isabella daughter and heiress of Duncan 8th Earl of Levenax. It hence appears, that, in that historical representation of the marriages of Robert II, which went to set aside the right of the reigning branch of the Stewarts to the crown, Buchanan was not biassed by an attachment to ancestry. Where Buchanan had spent his boyish years is not certainly known; but, about perhaps 1520, he went, by the assistance of a maternal uncle, to study at Paris. His father had died early, and left a wife and 8 children to struggle with the ills of indigence. Before the end of two years, by the death of his uncle and his

own ill health, George was necessitated to quit the French metropolis. Having, in his native air, regained his health and strength, he served, in the inglorious expedition against England, commanded by Alexander Duke of Albany and Regent, and, from the hardships he underwent, had a relapse of sickness. At eighteen, having recovered, he went to the University of St Andrew's, to hear John Mair's lectures; and was matriculated along with his eldest brother Patrick, to be afterwards noticed. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the 3d of October 1525; and, as appears from the register of the Faculty, was an Exhibitioner. Returning to France, whither Mair had gone, he became a student in the Scot's College. On the 10th of October 1527, he was incorporated a Bachelor of Arts; and, next March, received the higher degree. Luther, who had begun to preach his new doctrines in 1512, had, by this time, gained many converts. Nor was the young Scotchman insensible to the charms of truth. His avowed change of religion was an obstacle to his preferment; and it was not till the end of two years that his talents had obtained him the penurious professorship of the College of St Barbe. He taught grammar here for three years. He had, it would appear, lost his two younger brothers; for, in 1531, a lease was granted, on the estate of Cardross in Monteith, by the *Commendator* of Inchmahome, to Agnes Heriot, and her sons, Patrick, Alexander of Ibert (father of Thomas Lord Privy Seal), and George. Alexander Morrison, son of a sister, is known as an Editor of his uncle's Version of the Psalms. Gilbert Kennedy Earl of Cassilis resided in the near neighbourhood of St Barbe's College; and became his pupil from 1532 till 1537, when they came together to Scotland. While residing at the Earl's country seat, the Lutheran convert, with more zeal than prudence, wrote a poem entitled *Somnium*, a satire on the Franciscan Friars; and made them his enemies. James V had, meanwhile, appointed him to superintend a natural son of

the same name with the celebrated Regent Moray, and, in 1597, made Commendatory Abbot of Melross and Kelso, whilst the other obtained the Priory of St Andrew's. Buchanan, notwithstanding his known opinions on religious subjects, was noticed by the Archbishop of Glasgow, Gavin Dunbar; and, as appears from a eulogium on the lettered urbanity of the prelate, was grateful. Afterwards, with the countenance of James V, he wrote other two satyrs against the Franciscans, *Palenodia* and *Franciscanus*; in which he exposes their ignorance, irreligion, and immorality. In 1539, many suspected of Lutheranism were persecuted; and Buchanan, proscribed by the cruel Primate, and unprotected by the fickle Monarch, had maliciously imputed to him, as a crime worthy of death, that he had, with some others, at Winchburgh, eaten the Paschal lamb like a Jew. He was, in consequence, arrested; and, with difficulty escaped through a window in the castle of St Andrew's, while his keepers were asleep. Finding his way to London, he was patronized by Sir John Rainsford; but failed in an attempt to attract the notice of Henry VIII, and passed over to Paris. Finding his arch-foe Cardinal Beaton there as Scottish Ambassador, he was induced, by the invitation of Andrew Govea, Principal of the College of Guienne in the city of Bourdeaux, to go thither. Here he was appointed one of the Professors before December 1539, and taught Latin. Students then exercised themselves in the representation of Latin dramas; and the new Professor of Latin furnished four of his own composing, *Baptistes* and *Medea*, *Jephthes* and *Alcestis*, the latter two of which are, by the critics, considered as the more highly finished. The *Medea* and *Alcestis* are translations from Euripides; the others are originals, and have been translated into various languages. Some of his minor poems, written during his residence at Bourdeaux, particularly one to Briand de Vallee, savour of that licentiousness which he had formerly stigmatized in others, and, whatever their poetical merit, form

a pitiful contrast to his sacred lyrics. He occasionally enjoyed, by travelling to Agen, the society of the elder Scaliger, once, like himself, the youthful soldier, but now the literary veteran. Cardinal Beaton tried to have Buchanan arrested at Bourdeaux, but in vain. The death of James V put an end to his apprehensions. Having been 3 years at Bourdeaux, he removed to Paris, and, in 1544, was Regent in the college of Cardinal le Moine, where, as appears from his poems, he became a victim to the gout. He is thought to have continued here till 1547. He, this year, with Govea, adjourned to the newly founded university of Coimbra, of which his friend had, by the Portuguese Monarch, been appointed Principal, Buchanan himself, and his brother Patrick, Professors. Govea died next year; and the Portuguese, having heard of Buchanan's heresy, and that of his associates, persecuted them, and accused them of imaginary crimes. After being harassed, by the Inquisition, for a year and a half, he was confined in a monastery, to be instructed by the Monks. During the two years he resided here, he commenced, as a consolatory exercise, his admirable version of the Psalms. He, at length, obtained his liberty, and was pressed to remain in Portugal, but, sailed to England, and went thence, early in 53, to France. He obtained the regency of the college of Boncourt; and, in 1555, was chosen, by the Comte de Brissac, domestic preceptor of his son Timoleon de Cosse, and placed at the council board with the chief officers under the command of that celebrated warrior. During the five years of this connexion, he alternately resided in France and Italy. The precise epoch of his return to Scotland is not known; but he certainly was at the Scottish court in January 1562, and, in the following April, read, with Queen Mary, then in her 20th year, a portion of Livy, every afternoon. He inscribed to this accomplished female his version of the Psalms, first published at large soon after. He had addressed her in a Latin poem on her first nup-

tials; and celebrated in a similar strain the birth of King James. The Queen, in 1564, conferred upon him the temporalities of the Abbey of Crosraguel, worth L.500 Scots, or L.41 14s 4d Sterling, annually. In 1566, the Prior of St Andrew's, afterwards Regent Moray, to whom he had two years before inscribed his *Franciscanus*, appointed Buchanan Principal of St Leonard's College. He now lectured on theology; was repeatedly a member of the General Assembly, and, in 1567, *Moderator*. The imposition of hands had not yet been practised in the reformed church of Scotland; and the difference between a *Minister*, and a Professor of divinity and Abbot of Crosraguel, could not have appeared very great. He had published his *Fratres Fraterrimi* some years before; he, now, at the earnest request of some friends, sent out his *Elegie, Silvae, Hendeca-Syllabi*; of which he says, in a prefatory epistle, at the age of 61, "I was not extremely solicitous to recal them from perdition; for the subjects are generally of a trivial nature, and such as at this period of life are at once calculated to inspire me with disgust and shame." Queen Mary had been dethroned, and had fled into England. Queen Elizabeth, on Mary's submission, acted as umpire between her and her subjects; and Moray the Regent, being required to appear before her by delegates, but finding none to go, went in person, and took with him, amongst others, George Buchanan. The latter, now, composed, in Latin, "A Detection of Queen Mary's Actions," which was produced to the commissioners at Westminster, and circulated by the English court. The particular circumstances in which this composition was produced give it very much the appearance at least of a special pleading. We can hardly conceive, indeed, that any man, in such times, and so situated, more especially a warm tempered, should remain uninfected with party spirit. Thuanus, no friend to Mary, says, in a letter to Camden, that Buchanan had perhaps written too harshly. The latter is af-

firmed, but without sufficient evidence, to have been pensioned by Mary's mortal foe. That Elizabeth had intended to allow him, and 23 others in Scotland, £100 a year, appears from an extant list, in the royal archives. On the 23d of January 1570, the Regent was assassinated; and, to his surviving friends, Buchanan addressed, in the Scottish language, a paper entitled, "Ane Admonition direct to the trew Lordis Mantenaris of the Kingis Graces Authoritie. M. G. B. *Imprimit at Striving be Robert Lekprevick, 1571.*" It was about this time that, in the *Chamaeleon*, written also in Scotch, he exposed the wavering politics of the Secretary Maitland. He was now called to superintend the education of the young King; when he resigned his principality. Stirling castle was the theatre of James's education. A very old house opposite Argyle's lodging is said to have been built by Buchanan. He was made Director of Chancery. He soon quitted this situation for the keeping of the Privy Seal, and the seat in Parliament attached to it. On the 90th of April 1578, for the sake of conveying the reversion, he nominally resigned the office in favour of his nephew, Thomas, son of Alexander Buchanan of Ibert, but continued to act as a legislator. He presided, in Stirling castle, in a committee of learned men, to furnish a Latin Grammar for the schools, and composed the prosody. It did not continue long in use. In 1593, in consequence of an appointment of Parliament, he acted as a commissioner to visit, and point out the means of reforming, St Andrew's University. It was he who wrote, on that subject, a memorial, which was ratified by Parliament on the 11th of November 1621, but repealed on the 4th of August, and a copy of which, entitled "George Buchanan's opinion anent the Reformation of the Universitie of St Androis, written with his owne hand," is preserved in Advocate's Library. He was *Tutor* of the heir of Drumkil, the family of which that of Moss was immediately descended. He had, several years be-

fore, written his Dialogue *De Jure Regni apud Scottas*. It was printed, by royal authority, at Edinburgh, in 1579. The conversation is supposed to pass (for it never really passed) between the Author and Thomas Maitland, a younger brother of William, satyrized in the *Chamæleon*. Both were then, or subsequently, brothers-in-law of Buchanan's relation, Heriot of Trabrown. The subject is professedly the Rights of the Scottish Crown; but really a subtle delineation of the general principles of jurisprudence. His admirers, whilst they hold the soundness of his general principles, admit, with becoming candour, that some of his illustrations are not introduced with sufficient caution. When 74, he, at the earnest entreaty of friends, became Auto-biographer; and executed the difficult task with a modesty and candour worthy of so exalted a genius. He had occasionally employed himself, during the 20 years he had latterly resided in Scotland, in writing her history. It issued from the press of Alexander Arbuthnot, His Majesty's Printer, in 1582, with the royal privilege, and inscribed to the King. Archbishop Usher is of opinion that no writer had investigated the antiquities of his country with superior diligence. This, however, is an equivocal compliment; for it may be asked what diligence his precursors had exercised. That he should have overlooked some things is not so much to be wondered at, as that he should have noticed so many. He has indulged in a superfluity of warmth at the antiquarian reveries of a contemporary author, Humphrey Lhuyd. Of the 24 books into which his work is distributed, the first 3 form properly an introductory dissertation, in which, as Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch says, in a letter to David Buchanan, quoted in MS by Bishop Nicolson, he "is the railer and not the historian." These seem the last composed. His narrative begins with the 4th book; and, even here, a fabulous elegance, and a confusion of chronology, are the

general features. He seems thus to have initiated his royal pupil, for whose benefit, in no small degree, he professes to have written, not in the wisdom only, but in much of the folly also, of his kingdom. Nor was his irascible example, and his unmanly behaviour, to the Countess of Marr, calculated to subdue James's apparently natural propensity to tyranny and incivility. He has, in the outset of his history, copied, with implicit credulity, the fables of that notable impostor, Hector Boyce; whose elegantly written history, asserting of "claik geese" that they spring from worms hatched under water, and other fooleries, had been much in vogue in the Scottish court, and, at the command of James V, translated by Bellenden, for the use of such of the nobles as had missed their Latin. Buchanan, indeed, acknowledges, that Boyce is never to be excused. He does not, however, always follow him even in the earlier part, and, as might be expected, prefers what Ptolemy and Antonine's Itinerary say of Camelodunum. The Peutingerian table, found about this time in Germany, had, probably, been unknown to him. He has laid down such rules, for the trial and better discovery of genuine and false antiquities, as his history but partially illustrates. One is, that, where modern historians differ from the ancient Roman, in matters transacted under their first Emperours, we are not to believe them rashly. He had neither seen any of the inscriptions of Antonine's wall bearing the Emperour's name, though he speaks of many stones discovered here; nor was acquainted with that passage of Capitolinus, in which, speaking of Antonine, he says, "He subdued the Britons by Lollius Urbicus his Lieutenant, and removed the barbarians by drawing another wall, made of turf, across the island." Had he possessed the adequate information, he would not have called it Severus's, nor attributed to him the original construction. Of the Roman footsteps, and stations, beyond the wall, he was not aware. Nor is his account of Bassianus and Ca-

ransius less an offence against his own excellent canon. He had repeated that fabulous catalogue of Kings which the happier discoveries of less eloquent writers have since exploded. With a writer, who says that in history severe truth is a cardinal requisite, and avers Buchanan's "soothfastness" regarding events near his time, we wish we could agree; but, of some within two centuries of his mature death, and involving the most serious practical consequences, the historian of Scotland has laid himself open to animadversion in several respects. Mr Stewart of Torrance, in 1789, procured, from the Vatican, authenticated copies of the dispensations for the marriages of Robert II; and proved, contrary to Buchanan's circumstantial statement, that Elizabeth was the first of his Queens. Fordun, who was contemporary, affirms her marriage to have taken place, "canonically and according to the forms of the church, in 1349;" and of Queen Eupheme he says that "she died in 1387." Robertson's Index of Charters, published in 1798, contains a notice of one, by Robert II, "28th February 1388-9, to the Kirk of Stirling, of a passage boat on the Forth, with a croft of land, for the soul of our late dearest spouse Eupheme Queen of Scotland." Of what Archbishop Spotswood had called Buchanan's "bitterness" in writing of Queen Mary, it has been remarked, by a living writer, that Buchanan "was not himself an eye-witness of every transaction of his own age; and, amidst the animosities of that outrageous period, he must chiefly have derived his information from the adherents of one party." Memoirs by David Irving LLD, 286. A namesake, and not distant relation, David Buchanan, remarks, in MS notes quoted by Bishop Nicolson, that George did not possess all those little helps for the investigation of obscurities and the refutation of errors, which the labour of learned men had more fully supplied in his own day, viz, under the same, and the following, reign. Of Buchanan's historic style, (a point, no doubt, subordinate, to research and veracity), it has been justly said, that "it be-

trays no symptoms of the Author's old age and infirmities: it is not merely distinguished by its correctness and elegance, it breathes all the fervent animation of youthful genius...It is not his chief praise that he writes like a diligent imitator of the ancients, but that he writes as if he himself were one of the ancients." Irving, 286, 290. At Edinburgh, soon after five, on the morning of Friday the 28th of September 1582, departed this mortal life, in his 77th year, the Right Honourable George Buchanan, Commendatory Abbot of Crosraguel, Lord Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Seal, a Member *ex officio* of the Scottish Parliament, Principal Preceptor to the King, and an Author, both in prose and verse, who, notwithstanding imperfections, has adorned the Latin language, and exalted the Scottish nation. His remains were interred in the Grey-Friars churchyard, but have never been marked by a monumental stone. According to Sir Robert Sibbald, who flourished about a century after, and wrote a comment on Buchanan's Life of Himself, his tomb, at an interval of some years, was opened; and a skull, supposed to be his, and so thin as to be transparent, was, by the suggestion of Principal Adamson, deposited in the University Library. It is still to be seen there. Buchanan was hardly in his grave, when his memory was assailed, both by private contradiction, and by public authority. In 1584, the Parliament, during the first session after his death, passed an Act anent slanderers of the King, his Progenitours, Estait and Realme, "Forasmeikle as it is understand, to our Sovereign Lord, and his three Estates assembled in this present Parliament, quhat great harme and inconveniencie has fallen in this Realme, chiefly sen the beginning of the civil troubles, occurred in the time of his Hienes minoritie, throw the wicked and licentious publick and private speaches and untrue calumnies of divers his subjectes, to the disdaine contempt and reproch of his Majesty, his councel and proceedings, and to the dishonour and prejudice of his

Hienes, his Parents, Progenitours and Estate, stirring up his Hienes subjectes theirby to misliking sedition unquietness, and to cast off their due obedience to his Majestie, to their evident perril tinsel and destruction Attoure because it is understand to his Hienes, and to his three Estaites, that the buikes of the Chronicle, and *De jure Regni, apud Scotos* made be umquahile Maister George Buchannane, and imprented sensine, conteiniſ sundrie offensive matters, worthie to be detecte, It is therefore statute and ordained.....that the havers bring them to the Secretary, within 20 days, under the pain of 200 Pounds that they may be purged &c." These works, however, found their way to the Continent entire, and there underwent a 2d edition. The History had gone through 17 editions. A complete edition of his works, with the exception of the Scottish compositions, his opinion of the University of St Andrew's, and his Admonitioun, direct to the trew Lordis, was published by Ruddiman in 1715. Burman published a complete edition of his Latin works about the same time. The following indecorous passage in Heylin's "Cosmographie" shews how greatly political zeal is apt to warp the judgment on general subjects. It is the more remarkable as being published under the Usurpation. Speaking of the learned men of Scotland, the prolix Geographer says, "George Buchanan, an ingenious poet, but an unsound statesman, whose Historie and Dialogue *de jure Regni*, have wrought more mischief in the world than all Machiavel's works; not to be remembered here but because he was paedagogue to Sixth King James, of most famous memory; whose printed works declare his large abilities in all kinds of learning." London 1652, p. 297. In 1683, the University of Oxford publicly burned the political works of Buchanan, Milton, and several others. At Killearn, an obelisk, 103 feet high, of white millstone grit, commemorates the most distinguished native of the parish. It was built by subscription. The ma-

terials were found a little above the village. The foundation was laid, by the Reverend James Graham Minister of Killearn, in June 1788; and a hermetically sealed bottle, containing a silver medal, with the following inscription, deposited.

IN MEMORIAM  
GEORGII BUCHANANI,  
POETÆ ET HISTORICI CELEBERRIMI:  
ACCOLIS HUJUS LOCI, ULTRO CONFERENTIBUS,  
HÆC COLUMNA POSITA EST, 1788.  
JACOBUS CRAIG ARCHITECT. EDINBURGEN.

George's eldest brother, Patrick, of whom mention has been repeatedly made, had returned from Coimbra, and, according to Buchanan of Auchmar, been employed as commissioner from Government to the Danish Monarch, to demand the Earl of Bothwell's person, that he might be punished for the murder of King Henry.

David Buchanan, a learned man under James I and Charles I, was grandson of the first Buchanan of Arnprior "*King of Kippen*," who was second cousin of the great Buchanan. David was the friend of the celebrated Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, and his coadjutor in his contributions to Bleau's Atlas. According to Bishop Nicolson, he revised a great deal of the first projected draughts. Hence, not improbably, he may have furnished those passages, relative to Stirlingshire, which we have occasionally quoted. According to the same respectable authority, he had composed "several short discourses concerning the antiquities and chorography of Scotland," which, "in bundles of loose papers, Latin and English," were in safe custody when the Bishop wrote, and are sometimes quoted by him. It is, perhaps, of these that Buchanan of Auchmar speaks, as having been printed and cited by Sir Robert Sibbald; to whom Nicolson seems to refer, when he mentions a passage of David Buchanan's writ-

ings as being “*in notis MSS. p. D. R. S.*” Buchanan was the Editor of John Knox’s works; regarding which, in the Appendix to Nicolson’s Scottish Historical Library, we meet with the following words, forming the title of No VI, “Part of a letter from my worthy friend Mr Robert Wodrow, Library Keeper of Glasgow, giving some account of the Interpolations and Omissions in Knox’s Church History as published by D. Buchanan.” Mr Wodrow, son of the well known Historian, had collated the printed work, with a MS presented by Mr Robert Fleming, Knox’s grandson, to the Library of the University. One of his criticisms is very remarkable. “Buchanan’s additions are yet larger in what follows, where he puts a note on the margin *“fides sit penes authorem,”* as if he doubted of the truth of a story which is all of his own telling and inserting.” Buchanan had omitted the Author’s preface, and inserted one of his own. In his MS notes, quoted by Nicolson, he declares his intention of publishing something corrective of, and supplementary to, his great namesake’s History of Scotland. “*Quare nonnulla prorsus intacta reliquit, de aliis parum egit, de nonnullis obscure scripsit; de quibus omnibus (prout nascetur occasio) nobis erit dicendum.*”

SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER, FIRST EARL OF STIRLING.

NOTE E E, p. 488. His first poetical effusions were founded on an unsuccessful passion for an inexorable fair one, whom he fancifully calls “Aurora.” She had married a much older person; and Alexander, like another Petrarch, continued to address her in lachrymatory sonnets. He, at length, consoled himself by marrying as stated. He, next, as poet, set himself to write Tragedies. They were to hold the mirror up to Princes, and are hence called “Monarchic.” They had, indeed, another title, “Elegiac Dialogues for the Instruction of the Great.” Had he checked the intemperate ambition and cruel rapacity of his noble pupil, armed with royal letters of fire and

sword, however a negative benefit might have passed unperceived and unpraised, he had rendered a service to humanity. The point of the "Monarchic Tragedies" is to illustrate the superiority of Merit to Dignity.

" More than a crown true worth should be esteemed.  
One Fortune gives, the other is our own;  
By which the mind from anguish is redeemed,  
When Fortune's goods are by herself o'erthrown." Croesus.

" Who would the title of true worth were his,  
Must vanquish vice, and no base thoughts conceive.  
The bravest trophy ever man obtained  
Is that which o'er himself himself hath gained." Darius.

One of these plays, called "The Alexandræan," gave rise to an epigram by Arthur Johnson, Editor of his "Whole Works."

" *Confer Alexandros; Macedo victricibus armis*  
*Magnus erat, Scotus carmine Major uter?*"

Sir William Alexander of Menstrie Baronet wrote what he calls "PARÆNESIS, OR EXHORTATION TO GOVERNMENT," addressed to Prince Henry, a very noble poem, and said to be the Poet's master-piece. We may quote one short specimen.

" O heavenly Knowledge! which the best sort loves,  
Life of the soul! reformer of the will!  
Clear light! which from the mind each cloud removes,  
Pure spring of virtue, physick for each ill!  
Which, in prosperity a bridle proves,  
And, in adversity, a pillar still.

Of thee the more men get, the more they crave,  
And think, the more they get, the lese they have."

This poem must bear date, of course, before 1612, the year of the Prince's death. He finished his large sacred poem, "Doomsday," in 1614; and his "Supplement" to complete the 3d part

of Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, in 1621. He wrote also "Jonathan," an heroic poem; besides minor productions, some of them in prose, and connected with his Transatlantic possessions. Mr Addison said of the "Whole Works" of the poetical Peer, "I have read them over with the greatest satisfaction."

For a farther particular of the family of the Alexanders, the Reader, if he have not already met with it, will please to turn to p. 529.

#### MR HOME'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION 1745.

NOTE FF, p. 547. "We have, I think," said Dr Johnson to Mr Boswell, "once talked of a History of the late insurrection in Scotland, with all its incidents. Many falsehoods are passing into uncontradicted history."—Mr Home's unvouched assertion, that, "at a place called Conagan, near Dunblane, MacGregor of Glengyle came up to the highland army, on the 11th of September 1745, with 255 MacGregors," is improbable; because James Mor MacGregor, his cousin german, had, on the 8th, joined Colonel MacGregor of Glencairnaig, at Callander in Monteith, with 40 of the clan from Glengyle, and marched through Glenertna to Crieff, whence, joining the Duke of Perth, at the head of 300 men, they met the Prince in Glenalmond on the 10th. That Glengyle might have joined the army with a few additional to those commanded by James Mor, is not unlikely. Gregor MacGregor of Glengyle, known also as "James Graham *Ghun-Dhu*" (descriptively so called from a mole on one of his knees, visible when, in the fashion of the day, he wore the *philibeg*) was then old; as may be presumed, not so much from his having served in 15, as his marriage in 3. His only son, John, had, on the 28th of July, under the names and addition of "John Graham Younger of Glengyle," been committed prisoner to Edin-

burgh castle on suspicion of treasonable practices, as every act connected with the restoration of the House of Stuart was termed. Scots Magazine for August 1745. He had regained his liberty, for he now served as Captain in the MacGregor regiment. How much the father and son have a just claim to a place in the history of Stirlingshire, will be seen in Notes H H and K K. The father was, by Prince Charles, invested with the commission of Colonel, and the command of Doune Castle, Inversnait &c. An anecdote is told of this respectable veteran while commanding at Doune. As the castle could not accommodate his troops, which amounted to 60, it was recommended by a pistol-maker in the village, Thomas Caddel, professedly attached to the House of Stuart, that they should be quartered on the disaffected. Caddel, soon after, complained of having some billeted on himself. The Colonel replied, coolly, "I wish, Mr Caddel, to ascertain how my friends like what one of them has prescribed for my enemies." Having, in November, gone with a party into Argyleshire, to raise men, Glengyle was attacked by three companies of the Earl of Loudon's regiment from Inverary, under Lieut. Colonel John Campbell of Mamore, afterwards Duke of Argyle, and, if we may believe the statement of the public prints at the time, was obliged to retreat with the loss of 2 killed and 18 made prisoners, while his antagonist had only one man killed. He had been left in garrison on account of age, and Ludovick Cameron remained at Doune for the same reason. As the Duke of Perth had property in Balquhidder, a company of MacGregors under Captain Malcolm MacGregor, had joined His Grace's regiment. The only extant account, so far as is known, of Glencairnaig's force is an autograph of Duncan MacPharic, one of that force, and a man of the most acknowledged fidelity. Under 16th September, he

says, "On the brow of Burrowmoor, south of Edinburgh, Glencairnaig and Ardsheil joined the MacGregors and Stewarts in one, under the MacGregor colours" (for temporary convenience, as is supposed, till a larger body of the Stewarts had come up). "The MacGregors," says MacPharic, "were encroaching. We had 200, and Stewart of Ardsheill had only 70 good men." They fought side by side at Preston.—Of the taking of Edinburgh Mr Home was not an eye-witness; but affirms, without quoting either voucher or authority, that it was done by the Camerons. MacPharic, however, an actor, says "We got orders to march from the brow of Burrowmoor, being the 17th of September. We came in at the Nether Bow Port. The MacGregors had the route, and Glencairnaig, Ardsbeal, Captain Evan, and Captain William Stewart, they did this; and all the highland army followed. This happened about the dawning of the day. Straight to the city guard we pushed, and apprehended the guard, and took all their arms." As a presumption of the veracity of the statement, which none who knew the respectable narrator could doubt, we may add, what he mentions, that, in the evening, at the palace, Captain Evan MacGregor was promoted to the rank of Major, and appointed *Aide-de-Camp* to His Royal Highness. The intelligent Arnot's account of the capture of the city is equally favourable to either statement. "A party," says he, "of the highlanders, who had reached the gate unperceived, rushed in." p. 212.—Mr Home has given, in his map, an incorrect representation of the arrangements at the battle of Preston, and such as, not being specifically contradicted in the text, is calculated to mislead. The map thus sets down the whole front line from the right, Clanronald, Glengary, Keppoch, MacGregors, Duke of Perth's men, Appin, Lochiel. The text is different, indeed; though not in pointed terms. "The

Clanronald regiment," says Mr Home, "had the right; on their left stood the regiments of Glengary and Keppoch; in the centre was a regiment composed of the Duke of Perth's men, and the MacGregors; on their left was the regiment of Appin, and on the left of all the regiment of Lochiel." p. 116. A company of MacGregors, which, as belonging to the Duke of Perth's estate, had joined His Grace's regiment, and, contrary to the order in which Mr Home mentions them, is, in the map, placed next Keppoch's, had, as would seem, been conceived, by the historian, to be all the MacGregors on the field. The victor's dispatch is extant, and says of the highland army "The left wing consisted of the battalions of Camerons commanded by Lochiel, the Stewarts of Appin by Ardsheill, one body of the MacGregors with Glencairnaig, and the rest of the MacGregors with the Duke of Perth's men, under Major James Drummond." A body, then, of MacGregors, commanded by Glencairnaig, however they have been omitted by Mr Home, stood third on the left, having on their right the MacGregor company of the Duke's tenants, who formed the left of His Grace's regiment. When within a hundred yards of the enemy, Perth's men, according to MacPharic, who was present, "stood still like oxen," and exposed the flanks of the advancing troops on either hand. At this critical moment, Captain Malcolm MacGregor passed, with his company, from Perth's regiment to Glencairnaig's; and, in the desperate attempt (which would have been impossible but for his company's being next the latter), had both his legs broken. He is thus mentioned among the wounded in the Prince's dispatch, "Captain James Drummond, alias MacGregor, of the Duke of Perth's regiment." It was, probably, unknown to the Prince's Secretary that Captain MacGregor's true christian name was Malcolm; and, indeed, if our copy, which is taken from the Scots Magazine, be correct, the wri-

ter (by a slip, obviously, of the pen) calls him "Major" in the one case, and "Captain" in the other. The MacDonalds, inclining to the left, filled the wide intervals made by the inertness of the greater part of the Drummond regiment. "Had the MacDonalds," says MacPharic, "kept their distance, every soul of us" (meaning Glencairnaig's men) "must have been killed on the spot." Keppoch's MacDonalds and the MacGregors thus mutually protected each other. They fought side by side, too, in the next great conflict, at Falkirk.—Mr Home's account of the battle of Preston differs from MacPharic's; who, independently of his presence, and acknowledged veracity, is entitled to credit, in giving the palm to his clan, from a circumstance stated by him. The battle had been fought and won, as Arnot remarks, "in less than ten minutes;" and, according to MacPharic, the highland army had pursued the retreat a mile and a half, when "the Prince came, and took Gleacairnock in his arms, and Major Evan, and told them to gather the whole clan of MacGregor upon the middle of the field of battle, where a table was covered, the MacGregors guarding him at dinner; and every man got a glass of wine and a little bread. The Major and Glencairnock sat down with him." This account corresponds with an anecdote communicated by the late Mr Campbell Auchrioch, Strathfillan. A highlander was hastening to his country, on horseback, after the battle; and, being asked regarding the issue, loudly bawled, at a gallop, "Glencairnaig has won."—Mr Home is silent regarding the MacGregors in the battle of Falkirk, where, indeed, he was an actor, but in circumstances unfavourable for observation. See pp. 558, 557, of this work. Glengyle had joined his clan at Cambusbarron; and, as we have been assured, behaved gallantly in the action.—The MacGregors were not in the battle of Culloden, as has been noticed, with regret, in Gaelic song; having gone, with others, in pursuit of the Earl of Loudon. They,

and the MacDonalds of Barisdale's regiment, had got within a forced march of Inverness, hastening to join the Prince, when they met the news of his defeat. Avoiding the town, they pushed on to Loch Gary, where, says MacPharic, "we parted with our good friends the MacDonalds, and met the fine fellow Dr Cameron. Next morning, we met the Duke of Perth at Ruven of Badenoch. He and our Colonel" (meaning Glencairnaig) "parted there with tears. We marched to Garvamore, and straight to Rannoch. Still with colours flying, through Glen Lyon, into Breadalbane. Took refreshment at Killin. The Argyleshire militia were in the castle of Finlarig, but durst not move. We came straight to Balquhidder; then every one went to his own house, and did not well know where it was." Glengyle, old as he was, had gone on the northern campaign. In the Scots Magazine, under date 23d April 1746, is the following passage, "Glengyle, with about 120 men, well armed, in their retreat from Sutherland, were seen near Finlarig, at the west end of Loch Tay, on their way home to Balquhidder." MacPharic, at the conclusion of that passage of his MS lately quoted, alludes to what he conceived to be well known to such as might peruse his narrative, the conflagration of every house on the estate of Glencairnaig by a person who had received favours from the proprietor, but was now an officious agent of the victor in the late conflict. Glencairnaig's only daughter, Christian, turned of 13, had been obliged to fly, alone, from the flames. The cattle were all driven off, and every mean of life annihilated. Miss MacGregor of Glencairnaig was afterwards Mrs Graham of Duchray in Stirlingshire, and mother of Lieut. General Graham Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle, and of Robert Graham Esqr Writer to His Majesty's Signet. Her father, having, on the royal proclamation, surrendered himself, in autumn, to General Campbell, subsequently Duke of Argyle, was, with the Earl of Kellie, Barisdale, and some others, confined, several years, in

Edinburgh castle. The expence which he had incurred by levying and paying men, and by his imprisonment, together with the ruined condition of his paternal estate, where neither hut nor hoof remained, had rendered it necessary to bring it to sale. The measure was carried into effect, by his trustees, after his death, which took place in October 1758. The lands were bought by the late Earl of Moray, whose son and representative is the proprietor. It had held of the Dukes of Atholl as part of the Lordship of Balquhidder; which, according to tradition, had anciently belonged to the MacGregors; and, as appears from charters, had, since 1482, been enjoyed by the Morys of Tullibardin, whose representative, Sir William, obtained a charter of it from James III, which James IV confirmed in 92. Sir William's representative, John, 2d Marquis of Atholl, was, on the 30th of June 1703, created Duke of Atholl, and, amongst other titles, Viscount of Balquhidder. The Lordship of Balquhidder was lately purchased, from the present Duke, by Sir John MacGregor Murray Baronet of Lanrick and Balquhidder, eldest nephew and male heir of Robert MacGregor Murray of Glencairnaig, and son of Evan MacGregor Murray formerly mentioned. Glencairnaig had been thrice married; 1st to Miss Campbell of Roro, mother of the late Mrs Graham of Duchray; 2dly to Robina-Jacobina, daughter of Major Cameron, son of the celebrated Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel. He had several children by her, all of whom died young, except a son, John, who, having too much exposed his person at the siege of Lewisburgh, was killed by a cannon-ball. Glencairnaig's 3d wife was Mary-Ann Drummond, sole heiress of Hawthornden, who brought him no children. She was afterwards married to Bishop Abernethy, who took her surname. That a person who had borne so distinguished a part in the campaigns of 1745-6, should have been passed in total silence by their professed historian, amid so much detail in many departments, seems not a little extraordinary; and it

may further surprise the reader to be told, that Mr Home well knew Glencairnaig's military history, but suppressed it. Robert MacGregor Murray of Glencairnaig united courage, honour, and humanity. He had, before the battle of Culloden, had a message from the Duke of Cumberland, that, if he, and his followers, laid down their arms, and returned quietly home, their surname should be restored, and they receive the countenance and support of Government; or, if they joined His Royal Highness, their commanders should have the same rank, and their promotion be his peculiar care. Glencairnaig, having held a council, replied, that "he and his clan thought themselves obliged by the honour His Royal Highness had done them, but that, having embarked in this affair, they could not desert it whatever they might suffer should it misgive; that, on the one hand, though His Highness might love the treason, he must needs hate the traitors, and, on the other, they would justly incur the odium of their party; that, therefore, they chose rather to risk their lives and fortunes, and die with the character of honest men, than live in infamy, and hand down disgrace to their posterity." Of Glencairnaig's humanity the writer possesses proofs in well authenticated copies of three letters, to John Campbell Deputy Chamberlain of Argyle, expressive of gratitude for Mr Murray's exertions in favour of officers and privates of the Argyle militia made prisoners, and imploring that humanity for him, now a prisoner, which he, in better circumstances, had shewn to others. Mr Campbell of Ballechoyle, Mr Dougald Campbell brother of Inveraw, and Mr Campbell of Carsaig, are the writers. Ballechoyle thus writes, " You know I had the misfortune amongst others of the Argyleshire Levies, to be taken prisoner at Rennoch by the Rebels, and was carried to Inverness, where I and the oyr officers were most inhumanly treated, and confined in a mere Dungeon. There we lay for some days, neglected, without either subsistence, or money to procure it, as, when

we were apprehended, all our money was taken from us. In this miserable condition, the first, I may say the only, person who commiserated our circumstances was Robert Murray of Glencairnag. He liberally supplied not only us the officers, but our common men, with money, and laboured all in his power to remove, and at length prevailed to get us removed, from the Dungeon where we lay, to an easier prison, where he frequently visited us, and continued to supply us. I understand he has now surrendered himself to General Campbell. I could not allow myself to dispense with informing you of the good natured behaviour of the man, and assuring you, that, but for his good offices, I really believe some of our private men, and even of us officers, must have starved, which was very near being the case when he first noticed us. If he should now stand in need of any money, gratitude obliges me to desire you to supply him, which I will repay you." Mr Dougald Campbell, after making the same statement of facts, not omitting the kindness to the privates, says, " Now, that I understand he" (Glencairnag) " has surrendered himself to General Campbell, I could not forbear doing the man the justice to mention this to you, earnestly entreating you'll acquaint the General of it. I think this is the least I can do in return for his good offices to the other officers and myself; and I herewith send you to be given him the money I had from him myself." Carsaig had not received money, but begs the Chamberlain " to return to Robert Murray of Glencairnag his grateful acknowledgements for the kind offices he had received. These are fine traits, and moral lessons; such as, one would think, would have given additional value to Mr Home's History.

## CHARACTER OF PRINCE CHARLES.

NOTE GG, p. 553. Mr David Hume, in the letter above quoted (pp. 542, 543), attempts to cast a cloud over the splendor

of the Prince's character, by saying that Lord Marescall had a bad opinion of him, and that he himself was confirmed in that nobleman's impression by a conversation with the celebrated Helvetius. The controversy, interesting from the subject, derives an accession of interest from the personages engaged. "That gentleman," said Mr Hume, "told me that he had no acquaintance with the Pretender; but, some time after that Prince was chased out of France, 'a letter,' said he, 'was brought me from him, in which he told me, that the necessity of his affairs obliged him to be at Paris, and, as he knew me by character to be a man of the greatest probity and honour in France, he would trust himself to me if I would conceal and protect him. I own,' added Helvetius to me, 'although I knew the danger to be greater of harbouring him at Paris than at London, and although I thought the family of Hanover, not only the lawful sovereigns of England, but the only lawful sovereigns of Europe, as having the full and free consent of the people; yet was I such a dupe to his flattery, that I invited him to my house, concealed him there near two years, met with his partizans upon Pont Neuf, and found, at last, that I had incurred all this danger and trouble for—*the most unworthy of all mortals*;—in so much, that I have been assured, when he went down to Nantz, to embark in his expedition to Scotland, he took fright, and refused to go on board; and his attendants, thinking the matter gone too far, and that they would be affronted for his cowardice, carried him in the night-time into the ship, *pies et mains liés*.' I asked him if he meant literally. 'Yes,' said he, 'literally. They tied him, and carried him by main force.' What think you now," says Mr Hume to Sir John Pringle; "of this hero and conqueror? This unaccountable mixture of temerity and timidity in the same character is not a little singular."—As this great historian generally favours the House of Stuart, he must be regarded as communicating, upon so grave a subject, even

in a familiar epistle, the genuine impressions of his mind; and, in relation to Mr Hume's metaphysics, it may be said, that this mixture of scepticism and credulity in the same person is not a little unaccountable. The Prince's alledged cowardice (which alone Helvetius brings in proof of his general unworthiness, and which, indeed, especially in a prince and soldier, affords a presumption of depravity in other respects) is rendered highly improbable by his general conduct. Soon after the publication of Mr Hume's letter, the following strictures, under the fictitious name of "Acasto," came out in a London Newspaper, addressed to the Printer. The account given by this writer, anonymous though he be, is more likely than Helvetius's. "The publishing of Mr Hume's letter," says Acasto, "at this time" (a few months after the Prince's death, on the 31st of January 1788, nearly 14 years after the date of the letter) "is considered an indecent attempt not only to disturb the ashes of the dead, but throw dust in the eyes of the living, already too much blinded. That the Prince was under some obligations to Helvetius is admitted. When under his roof, he happened to receive a remittance, which his sordid landlord no sooner saw, than he made a dead set at the whole of it, stating the great and eminent services he had rendered him. The Prince, however, pocketing the money, retired to his chamber, but not without overhearing some indecent expressions muttered as he went out, touching meanness, dishonesty, ingratitude, and so forth. In the morning, notwithstanding what had occurred over night, the Prince gave this son of avidity one hundred Louisdors; observing that it was almost unnecessary to tell him, that money had been long a stranger to his purse; that himself, and the major part of his suite, were in want of many necessaries, so that he could not, without the greatest difficulty, spare him any money then; but, should his affairs take a favourable turn, all his friends might rely upon their being most generously remu-

nerated for their kindness to him. This was the real cause of his host's animosity. As to the Prince's tardiness in embarking, it has no plausibility in it; unless the following circumstance could furnish some cynic with the materials of fabrication. When about to go on board the ship that wafted him to Scotland, he was unexpectedly presented by a private hand with one thousand guineas. This event caused a delay of about twenty minutes, after the signal gun had been fired. It was requisite that the receiver of so handsome a present should shew some marks of civility to the giver; not to mention the time necessary to get at the strong box, and lodge the money."—Mr John Home, in 1802, the date of his "History of the Rebellion in 1745," says of Charles, when entering Holyroodhouse, that, in the opinion of some, he looked like a gentleman and a man of fashion, but not like a hero or a conqueror. Hence," says he, "they formed their conclusions, that the enterprize was above the pitch of his mind, and that his heart was not great enough for the sphere in which he moved." Some might thus judge from conceived appearances. Others, however, judged differently. See John Daniel's opinion, p. 548. According to Mr Home's History, such as judged favourably, formed the justest estimate. Witness the interview with Charles, Boisdale and Kinloch Moidart's brother; and Charles's landing on the main-land of Scotland with only 8 men on whose services he could depend. pp. 39, 40. An affecting scene almost instantly follows with Lochiel. "As there was not," says Mr Home, the "least prospect of success, Lochiel advised His Royal Highness to return to France, and to reserve himself and his faithful friends for a more favourable opportunity. Charles refused to follow his advice, affirming" (amongst other things) "that he only wished the highlanders to begin the war. Lochiel still resisted, entreating Charles to be more temperate and

consent to remain concealed where he was, till he and his other friends should meet, and concert what was best to be done. Charles, whose mind was wound up to the utmost pitch of impatience, paid no regard to this proposal, but answered, that he was determined to put all to the hazard. In a few days (said he), with the few I have, I will erect the royal standard, and proclaim to the people of Britain, that Charles Stuart is come over to claim the crown of his ancestors, to win it, or to perish in the attempt: Lochiel, who, my father has often told me, was our warmest friend, may stay at home, and learn from the newspapers the fate of his prince. No, said Lochiel, I'll share the fate of my prince, and so shall every man, over whom nature or fortune hath given me any power." pp. 43, 44. Before the battle of Preston, Charles, according to the same historian, "declared that he would lead on the highlanders himself, and charge at their head. The chiefs exclaimed they were ruined and undone; for, if any accident befel him, a defeat or a victory was the same to them; that, if he persisted in his resolution, they would go home, and make the best terms they could for themselves. This remonstrance had the desired effect; and Charles did not persist." pp. 108, 109. The different accounts of the retreat from Derby referred to by Mr Home, agree, as he remarks, in this, that "Charles was extremely averse, and so much offended that he behaved for some time as if he no longer thought himself commander of the army. In the march forward he had always been the first up in the morning, had the men in motion before break of day, and usually marched on foot with them. It was different in the retreat; he made them wait for him." p. 147. Need we anticipate those proofs of heroism which occur in the subsequent part of his history, when his patience and fortitude underwent the furnace? It may perhaps be said that he had committed himself, and acted from necessity; but had not originally evinced a vi-

gorous mind. That Charles, however, had shewn his contempt of danger at an early stage, and before "his courage was screwed to the sticking place," appears from a letter of the Duke of Berwick to His Grace of Fitz-James, when he was only turned of 14. "Greta, 7th August, 1734. N. S. The siege of Greta is now over, blessed be God, and, though a very short one, I suffered more while it lasted than in any siege I have been heretofore present at. You may easily imagine the uneasiness I talk of is my anxiety and concern for the person of Charles Prince of Wales. The King his father had sent him hither, under my care, to witness the siege, and laid his commands on me, not only to direct him, but even to shew him everything meriting his attention. And I must confess that he made me pass some as uneasy moments as ever I met with from the crossest accidents of my by-past life. Just on his arrival, I conducted him to the trenches, where he shewed not the least surprize at the enemy's fire, even when the balls were hissing about his ears. I was relieved the following day from the trenches; and, as the house I lodged in was very much exposed, the enemy discharged at once five pieces of cannon against it, which made me move my quarters. The Prince, arriving a moment after, would at any rate go into the house, though I did all that I could to dissuade him from it, by representing the danger he was exposing himself to. Yet he staid in it a considerable time with an undisturbed countenance, though the walls had been pierced through with the cannon-shot. The Prince's manner and conversation are really bewitching. ....The King of Naples is much taken with his polite behaviour; and there is not the least necessity of suggesting to him what is proper for him either to say or do. (Signed) Berwick."

ROBERT ROY MACGREGOR.

NOTE H H, p. 598. Robert MacGregor, having, from the redness of his hair and complexion, the descriptive name of

"*Roy*," was, by a daughter of Campbell of Glenlyon, the younger son of Lieutenant Colonel Donald MacGregor in His Majesty's service; between whom, "for himself, and for all those descended of his family commonly called Clan Duill Chere," on the one part, and John Buchanan of Arnsprior "for himself, and all those descended of his family of Mochaster," on the other, a contract of friendship, founded partly on relationship, as the contract bears, took place at Buchanan and Glengyle, on the 23d and 24th of May 1693, and is recorded. *Clan Duill Chere* is "Clan, or Family, of Dougal of the Mouse-coloured Hair," a branch of the MacGregors. Mr Pennant's remark regarding the general redness of their hair is unworthy of the natural historian. Of their "mischievous dispositions," and their having committed "a horrible massacre," it is impossible for any person acquainted with facts not to smile at the worthy tourist's ignorance and credulity.—Colonel MacGregor's 2d son, Robert, assumed the surname of his noble friend and patron, John 2d Duke of Argyle, and military commander on the side of Government in 1715; who, also, from his golden locks, and sanguine complexion, was celtically denominated "*Roy*." Robert Roy's picture, executed by no contemptible artist, and representing him with the blue bonnet, is in possession of the Argyle family; and had a narrow escape from the fire which, in May 1802, consumed Rosneth castle, where, as the writer had personally witnessed, the painting had occupied a conspicuous situation in the principal dining-room. Robert Roy MacGregor is styled "Robert Campbell of Inversnait, and one of the Curators of James Graham of Glengyle," his fraternal nephew (whose real name was Gregor MacGregor, with the descriptive addition of *Ghlax-Dhu*, from a black mole on one of his knees), in a marriage contract of the said James Graham and "Mrs Mary Hamilton, lawful daughter of James Hamilton of Bardowie, with consent of her father," dated at Buchanan and Bardowie, the 28th and 29th days of November 1703.

Craigrostan, which is generally said to have been Robert Roy's property, belonged, in great part at least, and not long before his day, to the lineal ancestor of John MacGregor Esqr of Aucharn, who now lives on the main-land side of the Sound of Mull, at the old castle of Artornish, a principal scene of a well known poem by our living northern minstrel, and anciently occupied by MacDonald Lord of the Isles, who here received foreign ambassadors. Mr MacGregor of Craigrostan had become surety for money borrowed by a friend, and was reduced to sell his estate, which was purchased by the lender, the Marquis of Montrose. Craigrostan's representative uses the name of Gregorson, an English form of MacGregor. Robert Campbell of Inversnait, had, with one MacDonald, borrowed, in 1708, a sum, of His Grace the Duke of Montrose, for buying cattle. Campbell's partner fled with the money; and Inversnait, with all pertinents, was adjudicated for payment. It does not, in any way whatever, appear, that the charge of harshness attaches to the then illustrious representative of the noble family of Montrose; but his chamberlain, Graham of Killearn, over-zealous in his master's service, had recourse to a mode of expulsion inconsistent with the rights of humanity, by insulting Mrs Campbell in her husband's absence. *Lictoribus verenda detexit; ferro dein candente pubem ambussit.* The date of the outrage is not known. It was, probably, in 1808, or the year after. The fort of Inversnait, intended to check Rob Roy's incursions, was built in 1713, after repeated interruptions from him. A bag-piper at Arrochar, of the name of MacGregor, plays an admired pibroch, called "Rob Roy's Lament," and, according to tradition, composed by the heroine of the tragedy above related. The husband, being, on his return, informed of what had taken place in his absence, withdrew from a scene which he could no longer bear, and vowed vengeance. He seized part of His Grace's rents, as the only

way in which, as he argued, he could regain any part of those of his own estate. On the unmanly insulter of his wife he took a personal satisfaction which marks the mildness of his character. Killearn was collecting rents at Chapellaroch, a place in Stirlingshire; when Robert, arriving with an armed force, demanded his *tythe*. The chamberlain attempted to conceal the money by throwing it upon a loft above the room he sat in. Robert, however, insisted on having what he considered his share; and on the pleasure, besides, of Mr Graham's company to the highlands. Carrying him to Loch Kettern, he confined him three days on a desert island near Glengyle.—The averment of the Statist of Kippen, that “old Rob Roy” was “a robber by profession,” is not supported by the instance brought forward, that, in 1691, he had headed “the *herriship* of Kippen;” which amounts to nothing more than a military diversion by the *laird* of Inversnait, in favour of his legitimate Sovereign.—He had, it would appear, though we have seen no voucher to that effect, been, subsequently to his expulsion from his lands, a contractor for aiding the police of the country, and in the habit of receiving what, in allusion to earlier times, when contracts for this purpose had not received the countenance of law, was called “*black-mail*.” He asserted, as we have been informed by a gentleman who had good access to know the truth, an alledged claim on this score somewhat differently from his accustomed urbanity. The present Mr Stirling of Garden's paternal grandfather, had, with his lady, gone, about 1710, on a visit, from Garden Castle; which stood on an eminence forming an island in what was once a lake, but now is a fertile meadow. On their return, they found the fortalice occupied by a party under Robert Roy MacGregor, and the draw-bridge up. Robert, appearing at a window, thus accosted the outed

owner; " You have hitherto withheld the reward of protection, Garden, but must render it now." Garden firmly refused, stating reasons more satisfactory to himself than to the other party; when the latter, bringing a child from the nursery, held it out at the window. The father, partly by the entreaties of the mother, was induced to comply.—We may mention two anecdotes connected with what has been said of his personal prowess. He had been over night in an alehouse at Arnprior, in Perthshire, in company with Cunningham of Boquhan. They had quarrelled; and the latter, having no sword, sent home for one, which, however, his family, suspecting a foolish broil, did not forward. He and Robert had remained till break of day; when Boquhan, spying a rapier in a corner, insisted on fighting. Robert engaged; but instantly dropped his blade's point, and yielded to one who, he found, was too expert a swordsman.—He is said to have been worsted, when very old, by Stewart of Appin, between the church and manse of Balquhidder. The duel took place about the rising of the sun, when the rays shone in Robert's face, and his antagonist enjoyed the advantage of having his back to them. Robert's eye-sight had, not improbably, been decayed.—Another anecdote told of him reminds us of the death-bed scene of the poetic *Rhoderick Dhu*. Robert was bedfast, when he was told that a person, with whom, in the days of his strength, he had had a quarrel, wished to see him. " Bring me," said Robert, " my clothes and sword. It shall never be said that an enemy saw me on a sick-bed." In this guise did the landlord receive his guest. When the latter had departed, " it is now," said the exhausted veteran, " all over with me;" and desired to be put to bed, and to hear, from his piper, one of his favourite airs.

At length, no more his clay-cold ear  
The spirit-stirring note could hear!

Robert Roy MacGregor departed this mortal life, in the

braes of Balquhidder. He is interred in the church yard of the parish, a few paces due east of the church. His grave is marked by a blue slaty stone, rudely sculptured, with a sword in p<sup>u</sup>le, and without inscription. He left four sons; Coll, the eldest, of a high character for every manly virtue; James, called *Mor* or " Large," who assumed the name of Drummond, and fought bravely as a captain of the MacGregor regiment at Preston; Ronald; and lastly Robert, vulgarly, amongst lowlanders, called "*Ray*," though of a black complexion, but, by highlanders, *Rob Og*, i. e. "Junior," as distinguished from his father. Robert MacGregor Junior, had, about 1752, married Jean Kay, a rich widow, of eccentric and inconsistent character, in the Stirlingshire part of the parish of Kippen. He was accused of having carried her off by force; and, after various occurrences, which seemed to render the charge doubtful, was executed, ostensibly on that score, about a year after.

#### FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

2d NOTE HH, p. 611. The great canal, though artificial, may be considered as a river of great importance. The idea of forming such a communication between the Clyde and the Forth appears to have been entertained in Charles II's reign, though not acted on. It was revived in 1723; when a survey was made, under the auspices of government, by the well known author of the "Itinerarium Septentrionale," who seems to have filled the double capacity of Civil Engineer and Military Antiquary. It went no farther now, however, than surveying and reporting. What his report, as Engineer, was, is not known to us. In 1761, the late Lord Napier, at his private expence, employed Mr Robert MacKell to survey a-new and estimate. Beauties of Scotland, III, 480. MacKell's report was favourable; and, being laid before the Board of Trustees for the encouragement of Fisheries and Manufactures in Scotland, led them to employ the late celebrated Smeaton, to make another survey and to estimate for a canal

5 feet deep. His estimate amounted to L.80,000. The Glasgow merchants declared for a canal 4 feet deep, the estimate for which, L.80,000, they subscribed in two days. The Scottish nobility and gentry, differing from both classes of the patrons of the canal, obtained an act of Parliament for one 7 feet deep; the estimate of which was L.150,000. The subscribers were incorporated under the name of "the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation," their joint stock to consist of 1,500 shares of L.100, with liberty to borrow L.50,000; the holders of 5 shares to vote, by themselves or proxies, and be eligible as managers. The workmen began on the 10th of July 1768; and, on the anniversary 1775, had completed it to Stocking-field, within 4 miles of Glasgow. In 1777, a side branch was finished to Hamilton-Hill, where a basin was formed. By adding, afterwards, to the banks, the canal was, in effect, deepened to 8 feet. At first, shares sold at 50 per cent discount. The canal remained in a languishing state till 1784; when, from the rents of the forfeited estates, government, to finish the work, granted L.50,000, reserving a power of drawing proportional dividends with the proprietors, and allowing them, on the other hand, to add their arrears of interest to their principal sums. In July 1786, the committee of management renewed their operations; and, on the 28th of July 1790, the navigation was opened from sea to sea, with the ceremony (performed by the chairman of the committee, accompanied by the Magistrates of Glasgow, assisted by the Engineer, Mr Robert Whitworth, and witnessed by a vast concourse of people from all quarters) of pouring into the Clyde a hogshead of the Forth. Eight acres were now purchased nearer Glasgow than Hamilton-Hill is, and a larger basin formed, called Port Dundas. A junction, for the supply of water, was hence effected with the Monkland canal, which belongs to another company, and extends 12 miles eastward, into the Monkland parishes. The great canal is

35 miles long. The side cut to Glasgow is 2 milcs and 3 quarters. On the eastern end, declining to the Forth, there are 20 locks; on the western 19. The saving of the 20th lock results from the depth of the Clyde compared to that of the Grange burn. The greatest altitude of the canal is 156 feet, the medium breadth at surface 56, at bottom 27, the depth of the whole 8. Each lock contains a rise of 8. Vessels of 19 feet beam, 68 keel, and drawing 8 water, can navigate. It is crossed by 33 draw-bridges, passes over 10 considerable aqueduct bridges, besides above 30 smaller tunnels. The greatest aqueduct is at Kelvin, very magnificent, begun June 1787, and finished April 1791. The height is 83 feet, it crosses a valley above 400 feet wide, consists of four grand arches, cost L.8,500, and is one of the greatest works of the kind. The canal has 6 reservoirs, covering above 400 acres, and holding above 12,000 lock-fulls of water, which, if need be, can be doubled. The greater part of the revenue arises from grain and timber, the latter of which comes from the Baltic. In 1810, the dues brought L.40,000. Report by Dr Graham, 1812, p. 332. In 1798, they had brought only 12,000. Ibid. The company is prosperous. It has a council in London, and a committee at Glasgow, elected annually at a general meeting, in London, in March. The affairs were at first under the direction of two general meetings, one at London and another at Edinburgh meeting quarterly, and the London electing the committee of management. This plan, being found inconvenient, was, by Parliament, changed in 1787. See *Beauties of Scotland*, III, 480—488, where an excellent account is given of this great public work; so great a contrast, in point of utility, to another work which ran almost along the same ground in ancient times, the wall of Antonine.

## IRON FOUNDRY ON THE CARRON.

NOTE II, p. 81 and 614. Dr John Roebuck, having visited many places in Scotland, to ascertain the practicability of an iron foundry, fixed, at length, upon the spot now applied to this purpose on the northern bank of the Carron. The date of the establishment is 1760. The Carron company is chartered. It has an original capital of L.50,000 Sterling, divided into 600 shares, which sell at an advance of 30 per cent. The company divides upon the purchase-sum above 7 per cent yearly, paid half-yearly. There is, also, an accumulating undivided capital of landed, mineral, and heritable property, with a stock of materials and implements for carrying on a foundry said to be, all in all, the greatest in the world. As a manufactory of pig-iron, however, it is far surpassed by several in Britain; and buys a great deal from the others. As the Carron suddenly swells and subsides, a large reservoir was formed. This, however, was found insufficient; and recourse was had to a steam-engine for throwing the water back into the reservoir, after it had passed the wheels, which it does above 36 feet, at the rate of 40 tons per minute. An additional power was needed; and a steam-engine, by Watt and Bolton, has been erected, for blowing three furnaces. There are 5 blast furnaces, producing nearly 200 tons of iron weekly. Of air furnaces and cupolas there are 20 capable of melting double the quantity for foundry purposes. Mortars, cannon, and *carronades* (the last being short guns moved in grooves, without much recoil and deriving their names from the foundry) are cast solid in a perpendicular attitude, and bored. They are proved by water sent into the chamber by a compressing machine; a method more esteemed than the old powder-proof. Upwards of 2,000 people are employed. This was nearly the number when Mr Nimmo wrote, in 1777. 1st Edition, p. 462. Coal is obtained, on rail-ways, from two large coaleries adjoining; and the con-

sumpt is 200 tons per day. The iron is got from the west by the great canal, and from the coast of Fife. A little Cumberland ore is used; and Fife supplies the requisite limestone. The work makes its fire-bricks with clay obtained from one of its coaleries. It employs from 15 to 20 vessels to London, Liverpool &c. They are mostly the company's property. There is easy access to both seas; and, by a private canal from within the buildings, their goods are carried, in small craft, to the Carron-wharf on the great canal.

#### BLACK MAIL.

NOTE KK, p. 624: "This parish (Killearn) and neighbourhood," says the Reverend David Ure, "were for a long time, unhappily exposed to the plundering inroads of large companies of migratory freebooters, who for safety lurked in the borders of the Highlands. These depredators made frequent incursions into the parishes of Buchanan, Balfrone, Killearn, Dumbarton, Kilpatricks &c, and carried off all the cattle they could find. This infamous practice was continued so late as the year 1743, and perhaps later. Long before that, however, some gentlemen near the borders of the Highlands, undertook, for certain sums of money, to protect the property of their neighbours, and to make a full recompence for what was stolen from them. The money paid for this protection was called *Black Mail*, and was paid agreeably to a bargain concluded upon by the two contracting parties. One of the original contracts remains in the possession of Mr Dunmore of Ballikinrain. As the contract is not only a literary curiosity, but is perhaps the only contract of the kind now existing, and as it exhibits a true picture of the state of the country so late as the year 1741, and likewise leads us to form an idea of the happy situation which has since taken place, the subjoined copy of it *verbatim* will not, it is presumed, be un-

acceptable to the public, especially as the report of the Black Mail is so generally, yet so imperfectly known.

*Copy of a Contract for keeping a Watch on the Borders of the Highlands, anno 1741.*

It is contracted, agreed, and finally ended betwixt the parties underwritten, to witt; James and John Graham elder and younger of Glengyle, on the one part, and the gentlemen, heritors, and tenants, within the shires of Perth, Stirling, and Dumbarton, who are hereto subscribing, on the other part, in manner following: Whereas, of late years, several persons within the bounds aforesaid have been very great sufferers through stealing of their cattle, horses, and sheep; for preventing whereof the saids James and John Grahams, with and under the conditions, provisions, and for the causes after specified, hereby bind and oblige them, conjunctly and severally, their heirs, executors, and successors, that the said James Grahame shall keep the lands subscribed for, and annexed to the respective subscriptions, skaithless of any loss, to be sustained by the heritors, tenants, or inhabitants thereof, through the stealing and away taking of their cattle, horses, or sheep, and that for the space of seven years complete, from and after the term of Whitsunday next to come; and for that effect, either to return the cattle so stolen from time to time, or otherwise, within 6 moneths after the theft committed, to make payment to the persons from whom they were stolen, of their true value, to be ascertained by the oaths of the owners, before any Judge-ordinary; providing always, that intimation be made to the said James Graham, at his house in Corcileit, or where he shall happen to reside for the time, of the number and marks of the cattle, sheep, or horse stolen, and that within 48 hours from the time that the proprietors thereof shall be able to prove by hable witnesses, or their own or their herds oaths, that the cattle amissing were seen upon their usual

pasture within the space of 48 hours previous to the intimation, as said is; and declaring, that it shall be sufficient if the heritors or tenants, be-south or be-east the town of Drymen, make intimation in writing at the house of Archibald Strang, merchant in Drymen, of their losses in the before mentioned, to a person to be appointed by the said James Graham of Glengyle to attend theire for that purpose, and in his absence to the said Archibald. And further, it is specially condescended to and agreed upon, that the said James Grahame shall not be bound for restitution in cases of small pickereys; declaring, that an horse or black cattle stolen within or without doors, or any number of sheep above six, shall be constructed to be theft, and not pickerey. And with regard to horses and cattle stolen within the bounds aforesaid, and carried to the south, the said James Grahame obliges him, that he shall be as serviceable to the gentlemen subscribers in that case as he possibly can; and if he cannot recover them, he submits himself to the discretion of the heritors on whose ground the theft was committed, whether he shall be liable for their value or not.

And it is hereby expressly provided and declared by both parties, That in case of war within the country, that this present contract shall henceforth cease and become void; for which causes, and on the other part, the heritors and tenants hereto subscribing, with and under the provisions and declarations above and underwritten, bind and oblige them, their heirs, executors, and successors, to make payment to the said James Graham of Glengyle, or to any person he shall appoint to receive the same, of the sum of L.4 yearly during the space foresaid, for ilk hundred pound of ye valued rent of the lands annexed to their respective subscriptions, and that at two terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martinmass, by equal portions, beginning the first term's payment thereof at the said term of Whitsunday next, for the half year immediately following, and

so furth, to continue at the said terms during the continuance of these presents: providing always, like as is hereby specially provided and declared, that it shall be leisome and lawful for both parties to quitt and give up this present contract at the end of every year as they think fitt, intimation being always made on the part of the said James Grahame at the respective kirk-doors, within the bounds aforesaid, on a Sabbath day, immediately after the forenoon's sermon, a month before expiration of the year; and on the part of the heritors and other subscribers, by a letter to the said James Grahame from them, and another from him, acknowledging the receipt thereof, or the attestation of two witnesses, that the letter was left at his house, or was delyvered to him two moneths before expyring of the year; it being always understood, that any subscriber may quitt and give up the contract for his own part, whether the rest concur or not at the end of each year, as said is. And both parties bind and oblige them and their foresaids to perform the premisses *hinc inde* to others under the penalty of L.20 Sterling, to be paid by the party failzier to the party observer, or willing to observe their part thereof, attour performance. And moreover for the said James Grahame's farther encouragement, and for the better restraining the evil practices above-mentioned, the subscribers hereby declare, that it is their intention that all such thieves and pickers as shall be apprehended by the said James Grahame of Glengyle, or occasionally by any other person within the bounds aforesaid, against whom there is sufficient proof, shall be prosecute according to law, and brought to justice. And for greater security, both the saids parties consent to the registration hereof in the books of Council and Session, or others competent, that letters of horning on six dayes, and other executorialis needful, may pass hereon as effeirs. And to that effect they constitute  
their procurators, &c. In witness whereof, both the saids par-

ties have subscribed these presents, consisting of this and the preceding sheet, written on stamped paper, by Andrew Dick, chyrurgeon in Drymen, at Balglas, the tuentyeth day of Aprile Im vije and fourty-one years, by Robert Bontein of Mildovan, before William MacLea his servant, and Mr William Johnston schoolmaster at Balglas, the said Robert Bontein having filled up his first date, and witnesses names and designations. At Ballikinrain the tuintie-first day of foresaid moneth and year, by James Napier of Ballikinrain, before Alexander Yuill his servant, and Gibert Couan, tenant in Ballikinrain, the said James Napier having filled up this second date, witnesses names and designations. Att Boquhan the tuenty-second day of Aprile, moneth foresaid, and year, by Hugh Buchanan of Balquhan, before these witnesses, John Paterson and Robert Duncan, both tenants yr. Att Glins, the twenty-seventh day of moneth and year foresaid, before these witnesses, Walter Monteath of Keyp, and John Buchanan younger of Glins. Att Easter Glins, the twenty-seventh day of moneth and year foresaid, before these witnesses, Walter Monteath of Keyp, and Thomas Wright younger of Easter Glins, subscribet be Alexander Wright of Peusid. Att Arnmere, the first day of Mey seventin hundred and fortie-one years, befor thees witnes, Arsbelt Leckie of Arnmere, and Walter Monteath younger of Keyp, Walter Monteath, att above place, day, date, year, and witnesses, by James Key portioner of Edenbelly, month, date, place, and year aforesaid, before these witnesses, Walter Monteath therein, and Walter Monteith younger of Keyp, and by Robert Galbraith at Fintrie, fourth May, before Robert Farrie of Balgrochan, and James Ure, tenant in Hilltowne of Balgair.

Will Johnston Witness.      Robert Bontein of Mildovan,  
William MacLea Witness. for my lands of Balglas in the pa-  
Gilbert Cowan Witness.      roch of Killern, being Three hun-

- Alexander Yuill Witness.** dred and fifty pound of valuation;
- John Paterson Witness.** and lands of Provanstoun, in the
- Robert Duncan Witness.** paroch of Balfron, Ninety-seven
- Walter Monteath Witness.** pound seven shilling valuation.
- John Buchanan Witness.** James Napier of Ballikinrain,
- Thomas Wright Witness.** for my lands in the paroch of Kil-
- Archibald Leckie Witness.** lern, being two hundred and six-
- Walter Monteath Witness.** tie pound of valuation. And for
- Alexander Wright Witness.** my Lord Napier's lands in said
- Archibald Leckie Witness.** paroch, being three hundred and
- Walter Monteath Witness.** twentie-eight pound of valuation.
- Walter Monteath Witness.** And for Culcreuch's lands in the
- Robert Farrie Witness.** paroch of Fintrie, being seven
- James Ure Witness.** hundred and twentie-seven pound
- John Buchanan Witness.** of valuation. And for said Cul-
- James MacGrime Witness.** creuch's lands in the paroch of
- Balfrone, being one hundred and
- ten pound valuation.
- Hu. Buchanan of Balquhan, for  
my lands of Boughan and Brun-  
shogle, in the paroch of Killearn,  
being one hundred and seventy-  
three pound of valuation.
- Moses Buchanan of Glins, Two  
hunder sextie-two pund valuation.
- John Wright of Ester Glins,  
Sixtie-six pound val.
- Alexander Wright of Puside,  
One hundred and foure pound  
and six shiling and eghtpenny  
Scot valuation.
- Walter Monteath of Kyp, Three  
hundred pounds valuation.
- James Key, portioner of En-

bliey, for sextiey-six pond Scots valuation.

Robert Galbraith, portioner of Edinbely, for thritie-three pound Scots valuation.

Alexander Buchanan of Cremanan, for my land of Cremanan, in the paroch of Balfron, and being Two hundred and sixty-eight pound of valuation.

And the saids James and John Grahames have subascribed these presents at Buchanan, the eleventh of June Iaj vij and fourty-one years, before David Græme of Orchill, and John Smith writer in Buchanan: Declareing, that notwithstanding of the date of the saids James and Joha Grahame's subsciptions, yet it shall be understood, that the obligations on both partys by this contract shall and do commence from Whitsunday Iaj vij and fourty-one, in regard it was agreed betwixt the partys, that the saids obligations should commence at that term. The date, witnesses names and designations, with this declaration, being wrote by the said John Smith, and declar-ed to be part of this contract.

Da Græme, witness.

Ja. Grahame.

John Smith, witness.

John Graham.

It would appear, from the following letter, that this contract was not disadvantageous to Mr Grahame:

Sir,

*Balikinrain, May 25. 1748.*

Notwithstanding of the contract entered into betwixt sev-ral gentlemen of the shires of Stirling and Dumbarton, you, and I, anent keeping of a watch, whereby you was to pay yearly four *per cent.* of valuation; yet I now agree with you for three *per cent.* for the lands you have contracted for; and

that for the first term of Whitsunday, and in time comeing during the standing of the contract. And I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

JA. GRAHAME.

Leaving the reader to make what reflections on this curious contract he pleases, I shall only observe, that Mr Graham, in this affair, is to be considered as a more successful keeper of the peace, defender of justice, and guaranteeing power, than most who have assumed these characters; for by his activity and vigilance, in a few years, justice, honesty and peace were, in this part of the country, established on a firm and lasting foundation, and continue to operate without the aid of contracts, watches, or guarantees. Statistical Account, pp. 424—129.

#### PARISHES OF STIRLINGSHIRE.

*Note.* L.L, p. 625. We submit the following table; and, in commenting upon it, will take the liberty of introducing some notices, however miscellaneous, which had formerly escaped us. The derivations from the Gaelic are stated as conjectures only. They may, by exciting discussion, lead to something better. The writer, though not a Celtic scholar, has enjoyed some advantages connected with the local etymologies of Stirlingshire.

#### I. PRESBYTERY OF STIRLING WITHIN THE COUNTY.

| <i>Parishes</i>             | <i>Provincial Synods</i> | <i>Commissariots</i> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Stirling.....            | Perth and Stirling.....  | Stirling             |
| 2. St Ninian's.....         | Perth and Stirling.....  | Stirling             |
| 3. Gargunnock.....          | Perth and Stirling.....  | Stirling             |
| 4. Larbert and Dunipace.... | Perth and Stirling.....  | Stirling             |
| 5. Alva.....                | Perth and Stirling.....  | Stirling             |
| 6. Airth.....               | Perth and Stirling.....  | Stirling             |

7. Bothkennar.....Perth and Stirling.....Stirling  
 8. Denny.....Perth and Stirling.....Stirling

**II. PRESBYTERY OF DUNBLANE IN STIRLINGSHIRE.**

9. Kippen.....Perth and Stirling.....Dunblane  
 10. Lecropt.....Perth and Stirling.....Dunblane  
 11. Logie.....Perth and Stirling.....Dunblane

**III. PRESBYTERY OF DUNBARTON IN STIRLINGSHIRE.**

12. Baldernock.....Glasgow and Ayr.....Glasgow  
 13. Balfour.....Glasgow and Ayr.....Glasgow  
 14. Buchanan.....Glasgow and Ayr.....Glasgow  
 15. Drymen.....Glasgow and Ayr.....Glasgow  
 16. Fintry.....Glasgow and Ayr.....Glasgow  
 17. Killearn.....Glasgow and Ayr.....Glasgow  
 18. Strathblane.....Glasgow and Ayr.....Glasgow  
 19. East Kilpatrick.....Glasgow and Ayr.....Glasgow

**IV. PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW IN STIRLINGSHIRE.**

20. Campsay.....Glasgow and Ayr.....Glasgow  
 21. Kilsyth.....Glasgow and Ayr.....Glasgow

**V. PRESBYTERY OF DUNBARTON IN STIRLINGSHIRE.**

22. Falkirk.....Lothian and Tweedale....Stirling  
 23. Mooravonside.....Lothian and Tweedale.....Stirling  
 24. Polmont.....Lothian and Tweedale....Stirling  
 25. Slamannan.....Lothian and Tweedale.....Stirling

The parishes of Cumbernauld and Carpentullock (corrupted into Kirkintulloch), otherwise called East and West Lenzie, and now attached to Dunbartonshire, had belonged to Stirlingshire, till the Earl of Wigton, whose property they were, having become heritable sheriff of Dunbartonshire, procured their annexation to that county. The dioceses to which

the 25 parishes in the table had respectively belonged may be seen in page 121. The commissariots, it will be perceived, bear a relation respectively to the old arrangement. They are, indeed, the remains of the Bishop's courts. Commissaries have a power in civil matters to any extent, if both the parties join issue. If, however, the party complained of do not compear, their power is limited to L40 Scots, or L3 6s 8d Sterling. To those of the parishes of Stirlingshire which belong to the commissariot of Stirling, we may add, as being similarly attached, Dollar, in the presbytery of Stirling, and county of Clackmannan; Muckart, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and county of Perth; Saline, Torryburn, and Carnock, in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and county of Fife. The Commissaries of Stirling and Dunblane exercise a cumulative jurisdiction in the barony of Kambuskinel. See p. 373. Baldernock, Kilsyth, and Campsay, are, properly speaking, in the commissariot of Hamilton and Campsie, the seat of justice being Glasgow. These parishes were once in the commissariot of Stirling; and, as appears from the record, the Commissary of Stirling, in Cromwell's time, gave decrees against persons residing in these parishes to the extent of several thousand pounds Sterling. Communication of James Wright Esqr Commissary of Stirling. When the disjunction of Baldernock, Kilsyth, and Campsay, from the commissariot of Stirling, took place, is not known. Bishop Keith classes as parsonages " Slamannan Moor, Killearn, Monysbrock, Inchcalzeoch, Bothernock, and Camsay." History of the Church of Scotland. Drymen seems to have been a parsonage, though omitted by the Bishop as such. Maurice parson of Drymen witnessed a charter 1238, by Maldwin 3d Earl of Levenax, to Arthur Galbraith of Auchenloich and Cartenbenach, with power to seize and condemn malefactors, who are all to be hanged on the Earl's gallows. Auchmar's Essay, Glasgow 1723, 4to, p. 32. There is a remarkable coincidence here

with a charter by Donald 6th Earl, more than a century after, to Maurice of Buchanan, a notice of which was published in Robertson's Index 1798. See pp. 396, 397 of this volume. Sir Robert Lang parson of Inchcalzeoch witnessed a charter already mentioned, pp. 27, 273.

I. PRESBYTERY OF STIRLING.—It was established in 1581; when, for establishing presbyteries (which the printed abridgement of Calderwood's manuscript calls "this order of elderships," and into which laymen were not introduced till 58 years after) in Stirling and Linlithgow, the General Assembly appointed "Mr Robert Mongomerie, John Duncansone, and the Bishop of Dunblane." Calderwood, 101. The Presbytery of Stirling, this year, received from the Assembly a commission to try the Bishop of Dunblane (who had been employed to give the Presbytery existence) and the Bishop of the Isles, "called Bishops because of their title to the benefice or bishoprick, not by reason of any episcopal authority." Ibid. 133, 134.—1. *Parish of Stirling.* In the chapter-house of Westminster, a list is preserved of such of the Scottish records as Edward I had appropriated. One is "Diversi Rotuli et Parti de antiquis redditibus Strivelini et diversarum firmarum;" another is "Carta M. Abel de Hospitio habendo (keeping a tavern) in Strivelin, et obligatio ejusdem;" a third, "Carta de Nundinis (Fairs) de Strivelin." Robertson's Index. Among the "Actes maid be King James the Sext, 24th October 1581, not imprented," there is one "of the fair of Striveling." Glendook. There was a charter by Robert I to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth of the patronage of the Church of Kilmaronock. Robertson's Index. David II granted a charter to "John Burgh Maisser, passagium babellæ aquæ de Forth juxta Strivelin." Robert Erskine gave, under this reign, the church of Kinnoul to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. Ro-

bertson's Index. It has been asserted, pp. 287, 288, that the command of Stirling castle continued in the family of Erskine, from 1360 till 1715. We have remarked, p. 618, that it had done so with some interruptions. It may now be noticed that Robert II gave a charter of it to his son Robert Earl of Fyfe and Monteith, with the emoluments it had formerly brought. Robertson's Index. The latter individual when Duke of Albany and Regent, endowed a chaplain for St Michael's chapel in the castle. Ibid. He incidentally demonstrated his thirst of popularity, by confirming a charter by William de Keth Marischall of Scotland and Margaret Frazer (who seems to have been the heir female of the Frazers of Touch, and to have asserted her claim to the sheriffship of Stirling in the face of the royal grant to the Erskines), to John Earl of Buchan &c and last of all to Robert de Keth son of the said William, and heirs male of his body, the lands of Tulchfrazer and Drippis in Stirlingshire, with the office of sheriff of that shire; dated Aberdene, 2d May 1407. From another charter, it appears, that, for Tulchfrazer, the Earl of Buchan resigned Tullicultrie in Clackmannanshire. Index. This Regent gave a charter "to Malcolm Fleming of Biggar of the annual of the Kirk of Stirling pertaining to the Abbey of Holyrood, waird Stirling." Index. The rents of the lordship of Stirling were obtained by the Marr family in 1584. In an act of Parliament "anent money and victual assigned to the keeping of the castles of Edinburgh, Dunbertane, Striviling, and Blackness, our Sovereign Lord, with advice &c has statute and ordained to the castle of Striviling, the few-mailles of Lordschippe of Stirlingshire, Menteith, Brechin, and Nevar." Skene. The charter mentioned p. 285, was granted by Queen Mary. Being lately inquired after, it was produced by the proprietor. In 1621, Duncan Paterson for Sterline was chosen a Lord of Articles; and Adam Bellenden Bishop of Dunblane, also, was then chosen,

Calderwood, 775. In 1707, Colonel John Erskine of Carnock, as parliamentary commissioner for Stirling, voted in favour of the Union. He was a younger son of David 2d Lord Cardross, by Mary, daughter of Sir George Bruce of Carnock. He was Lieut. Governor of Stirling castle, of which his near relative, the Earl of Marr, was chief Governor. The Colonel planted those venerable trees which now embellish the south-east environs of the King's Park. An act of Parliament was passed in 1707 "for cleansing the passages through the Mary Wynd, in the borough of Stirling, by taking down the forestairs and outshots." Q. A. parl. I. sess. 4. cap. 12. Some nuisances of this sort in other parts of the borough, and in the suburbs, demand a similar interposition of the legislature. We had omitted to notice Patrick Symson Minister of Stirling, and colleague here of the celebrated Henry Guthrie, afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld. Both were Authors, the latter of *Memoirs of the Scottish Affairs* from 1627, till the death of Charles I 1649, the former of a folio work of which the following is the title of one of the editions, "Historie of the Church since the dayes of our Saviour Jesus Christ untill this present age (about 1600) divided into foure Books, Emperors, Bishops, Popes, &c. Heretics, Councils, By Mr Patrick Symson Minister Striving, 3d edition, London, Dawson, 1694." The parish of Stirling was anciently in the diocese of St Andrew's. It was afterwards disjoined, along with the arch-deanry of Lothian, when this slice of the diocese was erected into the diocese of Edinburgh by Charles I in 1633. The Minister of the highest charge in Stirling was then made a Prebend in the cathedral church of St Giles.—The entry-money for opening shop in the borough of Stirling is L.60 Str. Candidates must shew that they possess L.200 Str. of clear stock. Strangers are allowed to open shop for L.3 Str. annually. This privilege commenced, at a lower rate, about 1791. The entry to the

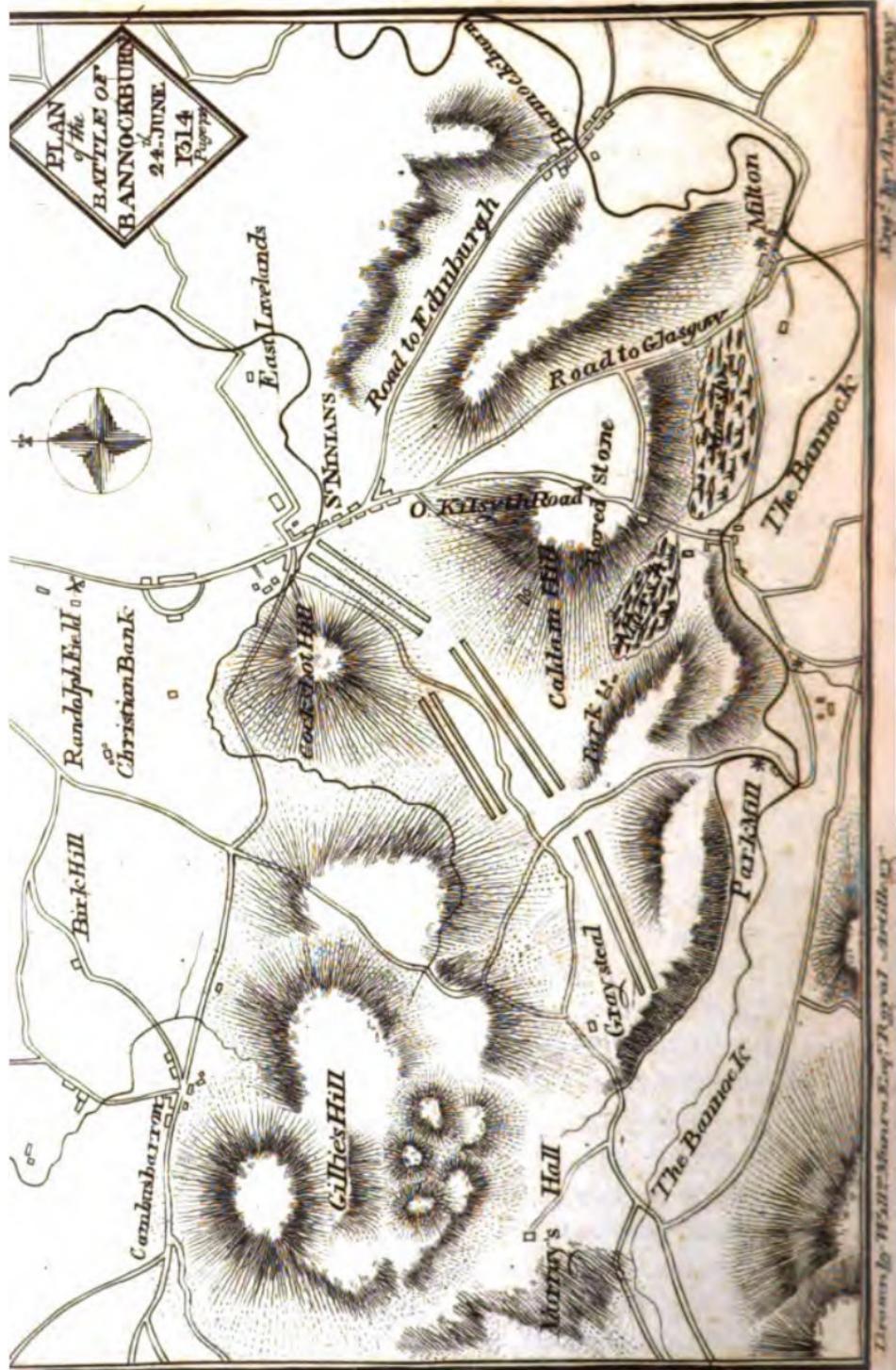
gildry was then only L.50.—Gowling Hill seems *Gualann*, Gaelic for “shoulder.” A hill of this name occurs in the parish of Drymen.—The walks which had been made around the rock of the ancient Snawdun, have, recently, been much improved at the expence of the borough, and under the superintendence of a travelled gentleman, and a native of the place, Ebenezer Brown Esqr Inspector of Army Hospitals, and lately acting as such in Sicily.—The population in 1811 was, males 2625, females 3271, total 5896.—2. St Ninian's parish was anciently Eccles; the Gaelic name of which the Latin derivative is *ecclesia*, and the English translation “church.” Thus the ancient name of Falkirk was Eglisbreach, “spotted church.” St Ninian's has a detachment considerably distant from the main body, in the point of land containing Shiphaugh and Queenshaugh. At the northern extremity of Queenshaugh a curious relic was, about 1790, dragged out of the river. It was a brass collar with this inscription, “Alexander Steuart found guilty of death for theft at Perth, 5 December 1701, and gifted by the Justiciars, as a perpetual servant to Sir John Aresken of Alva.” It is in the possession of the Antiquary Society of Scotland. Statistical Account, VIII, pp. 599 and 600 compared. St Ninian's parish contained a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, as appears from a retour, “*Maii* 16. 1627, *Joannes Drummond de Carnock in ædificiis &c in crofta cum lie Cuthil, ad sacellum seu capellaneam Beatae Mariae Virginis de Skeocke.*” It is about a mile down the stream, from the village of Bannockburn. *Sgoachag* is the fruit of the hawthorn, and seems to have an affinity to the name of the chapel. Robert III gave a charter “to Ronald Dalmahoy of the sergeant land of Skeok.” David II had given a charter to Henry Urrie of the sorfaultrie of Osbert within the county of Stirling, with the sergeandrie of the said shire. Robertson's Index. Robert Bruce gave a charter to William Predergaist, of Slannan, and the half of

Leviland in the county of Stirling “whilk Gilbert de Malherbe forisfecit.” Of the Kirk of Moor, now pulled down but once standing above 3 miles south-west of the modern clerical outpost of Buckieburn, a rivulet near the “Hill of Deer” *Dundaff*, the family of Montrose had the patronage, as appears from a retour, “Mar. 28. 1627. *Jacobus Comes de Montrois, Dominus Grahame et Mugdok, hæres Joannis Comitis de Montrois patris, in terris et baronia de Mugdok, cum tarra et fortalicio de Mugdok, lacubus et piscariis, et advocatione de Killerne et Dundafmure, et capellaniæ altaris Sanctæ crucis infra ecclesiam de Dumbartane &c.* “Kirkamuir” is stated apart from St Ninian’s in the Commissary’s list of parishes. Woodend, in St Ninian’s parish, was, a few years since, changed to Gartur, from the old family estate of the Grahams of Gartur in Perthshire. Gartur is properly *Caer-Tor*, signifying “Hill Fort.” The house of old Gartur, an appanage of the Monteith estate, stands upon a commanding eminence. The modern house of Sauchie “Place of Willows,” is nearly a mile north by west of the ancient, which was the residence of the Shaws of Sauchie, and of which some ruins, close to a rivulet, are still visible. Auchenbowie is “yellow field.” Craigmad is “rock of the wolf.” Plean seems *flann*, “blood,” an appropriate name. Cragness is “rocky point.” Craigforth, anciently Craigorthe, p. 27. Kaims is *Cambus*, “crook,” viz. of the river. Kildean, p. 172. A charter by David II to Andrew Erskine of the lands of Raplache near Strivelyn, was given at the castle of Leven a. r. 25. Robertson’s Index. *Rapal-lagh* “bustle of the archery,” as *Strigh-lagh*, the old name of Stirling, is “strife of the archery.” Torbrex is “spotted eminence.” Polmaise is “pool of beauty,” if not of Saxon derivation, “Pool of rotting,” from the dead bodies putrified here after the battle of Bannockburn. Cringate seems *crean-cath*, “smart battle.” Craigengelt, “rock of terror.” Carbtoon is perhaps “spot-

ted castle."—Having inspected the ground, with an intelligent military Engineer, the writer is convinced, that the Scottish army, at the commencement of the action of Bannockburn, was drawn up,—neither from west to east, as asserted by Buchanan, nor "in the line of the present road from Stirling to Kileyth," as conjectured by Messrs Ker and Scott (meaning what is now, from a recent change, called the old road),—but with the right flank upon the Bannock, near the modern farm house of Graysteal, where the bank has a steep southern declivity of many feet,—the centre strongly posted on the slope of Gilly's-Hill,—and left flank extending along the south-east brow of Cockshot-Hill, and resting in St Ninian's village. That an advanced post might have been stationed on Caldam-Hill, is not impossible. The eminence was defended on the right by the celebrated morass; and the standard, as in other instances, might have been moveable on a machine. But that the centre of the main body had been posted here, is incredible. There is not space for drawing up the number generally allowed to have composed it; and, had it been smaller and posted here, it would have been cut off from the rest of the army by the upper extremity of the marsh, bending in rear towards the north, and next by the valley which separates Caldam-Hill from both Gilly's-Hill and Cockshot-Hill. Such an arrangement is inconsistent with Bruce's known policy of condensing his comparatively small force so as to render it the more impenetrable to the immense masses of Edward's army. The honey-comb pits were, as asserted by Barbour (X. 387, 388), made at either wing, and, consequently, at the right wing, must have been in the nearly level ridge between the head of the morass and the steep and rugged bank of the Bannock in front of the farm of Graysteal. The reason for making them was the levelness of the ground. To us it appears that the English van, deceived by the inviting appearance of the ground, had pressed along the ridge, and, attacking the right wing, passed to

the central grand division by the west end of the morass, and that the rest of the army made the best of their way by the other end of the morass, or through the more practicable parts, to attack the left wing. "The Scots army," says Mr Kerr, "appears to have been drawn up obliquely to the position of the English, or rather to the ground by which they could attain to the Scots line; so that the right wing of the Scots was offered to the attack of the enemy, while the centre was withdrawn at a still greater distance, and placed more obliquely. While the right wing under Edward Bruce was completely engaged with the van, and manfully notwithstanding their utmost efforts, Randolph advanced boldly with his centre division to meet the main body of the English. The left wing now advanced to take their share in the combat" &c. I, 472. See accompanying map of the battle, drawn by a military gentleman.—Population in 1811, males 3812, females 3935, total 7747.—3. *Parish of Gargunnock.* For etymology see p. 634. Glentamic, "glen of the small bushy hills." Fleuchams, *fleuch* "wet;" Leckie "flat." Boquhan, *Mo-cuan* "plain of the sea." Culmor, Culbeg, "great and little backs," i. e. remote lands. Ballochleum, "Hollow of the Leap, or Precipice." We may notice what we had missed in speaking of Boquhan (though it be not clear whether a place of this name in the parish of Killearn be not meant), "Carta," by David II, "Joanni Yle, et Margaret de Vaus sponse ejus, terre de Buchane, in vic. de Strivelyne, apud Perth 15 Martii, a. r. 89." The grant of Buchanan, by David II, to Gilbert Carrick, mentioned p. 396, relates perhaps to Boquhan in the parish of Gargunnock; for Robertson's Index contains a notice of a charter by this monarch to Murthac son of Malcolm of the half lands of Leckie lyand near Buchanan vic. de Stirling. Sir Robert Douglas quotes a similar expression in speaking of the exchange of the other half of these lands by which David's father had obtained, from Malcolm 5th Earl of Levenax, the lands of Cardross in Dunbartonshire. Peer-





age, 401.—Population in 1811, males 401, females 504, total 908.—3. *Larbert and Dunipace*. For etymologies see pp. 19, 71. They were anciently chapels dependent on the church of St Ninian's, pp. 195, 196; and, more recently, separate parishes. The time of their union is unknown to the writer. Several forts, probably British, are in these parishes, one at Larbert, another at Braes, in Dunipace, and a third at Upper Torwood. Near Torwood, Donald Cargill excommunicated Charles II. For etymology, see pp. 93, 109. Statistical Account, III, 335, 336. Larbert gave birth to the great Abyssinian traveller. Herbertshire, in the parish of Dunipace, and standing beautifully on the north bank of the Carron near Denny, is said to have been anciently the name of a parish. See pp. 274, 275. This elegant place was, not many years ago, in the possession of the Stirlings, cadets of the Stirlings of Auchyle in Perthshire, who were descended of the Stirlings of Cader in Lanarkshire. An heiress of this surname, lady of Lord Alva, Senator of the College of Justice, sold it to the first of the Muirheads of Herbertshire. Dunovan is *Dun-Abhainn*, 'Hill of the River.' *Bh* is pronounced like *v*. Skaithmoor, *Sgath* 'fear, shadow.' Population in 1811, males 2405, females 2604, total 5009.—5. *Alva*, anciently Alueth, probably another form of *Aluin* 'beautiful,' was '*mensal*' of Dunkeld (*de mensa Episcopi*, part of the funds for the Bishop's support); and the duties of it were performed by the monks of Kambuskinel, who obtained, as a compensation, the whole of the benefice, in 1290. Chartulary of Cambuskenneth. Alexander *Dominus de Stirling Miles* granted one acre of land to God, the Virgin Mary, St Servanus, and church of St Servanus de Alueth, describing it as lying '*inter ipsam fontem*' (St Serf's well) '*et ecclesiam*, 1296.' The well is in the Minister's glebe. *Ibid.* From 1581, the year when the Presbytery of Stirling was erected, till 1692, Alva was united to Tillicoultry. Statistical

Account, XVIII, 138. Population in 1811, males 441, females 480, total 921.—6. *Airth*, i. e. ‘high.’ Dunmore is ‘great rising ground,’ i. e. the largest near Kersie, p. 579. Letham *leth-amh*, literally ‘half-ocean,’ i. e. the division of what is subject to be overflowed by the sea. The church-yard is enclosed on the west by Airth castle; which, some centuries ago, was the acquisition, by marriage, of a younger branch of the Bruces of Clackmannan. An inscription in marble in the church confounds Robert Bruce the competitor of John Baliol with the grandson and successful claimant of the Scottish crown, by calling the former ‘King of Scotland,’ which he was neither *de facto* nor *de jure*. Robert Duke of Albany gave a charter of Airth in the county of Stirling to John Lindsay of Byres. Robertson’s Index. The present proprietor, Thomas Graham Stirling Esqr of Airth and Strowan, has greatly improved the castle. Population in 1811, males 831, females 896, total 1727.—7. *Bothkennar*. “Most of the Celtic names of places,” says an intelligent Celtic correspondent, “beginning in *Bo*, seem to have been corrupted from *Mo* or *Maogh*, ‘a plain.’ Thus Bothkennar or Mo-kennar will signify ‘plain of the western head-land.’ It is remarkable that Timothy Pont spells it “*Both-Kettard*.” William Couper, Bishop of Galloway, had, in 1587, been ordained Minister of Bothkennar, and remained in this capacity till 95. He is the Author of Sermons and some Theological Tracts. William Nimmo, Author of the 1st Edition of the History of Stirlingshire was Minister of Bothkennar, and had been Assistant to the Reverend Mr Gibson Minister of St Ninian’s. He died about 1780. Population in 1811, males 426, females 407, total 833.—8. The church of *Denny* was anciently dependent on that of Falkirk. Communication of the Reverend Dr Wilson of Falkirk. The name seems a corruption of the Gaelic *Dun*, pronounced *Doon*, and signifying “Hill.” Darrach Hill, a principal feature of this parish, is “Hill of Oaks.”

Garveit, on the north-east, is *Garbh-allt*, 'rough rivulet,' i. e. place on. Myot-hill seems to be *maoth* 'soft or smooth.' Castle Rankin is "Castle of the head-land point." Drumbowie is 'yellow rising ground.' Garth is 'corn.' Bankeir 'fair fort.' Catscleugh is Scoto-Saxon, denoting 'precipice of cats.' In digging at Woodgate, on the Carron, for the foundation of the newly built house there, a rude stone coffin, made of flags, about two thirds of the ordinary length, placed nearly perpendicular, and containing the bones of an adult person, was found. It is dated, as we have learned, 1301. Population in 1811, males 1296, females 1395, total 2691.

II. PRESBYTERY OF DUNBLANE.—"St Johnstone" and Dunblane were two presbyteries in Perthshire in 1593. Printed Abridgement of Calderwood's MS, 286. The presbytery of Dunblane continued under Bishops till the Revolution, when it was joined to Stirling. It was disjoined in 1698. The following is the first minute of the presbytery of Dunblane after its revival. "At Dunblane 26 Apryle 1698 According to ane Act of the provincial Synod of Perth and Stirling mett at Stirling the 12th and 13th dayes of this instant disjoining the presbytery at Dunblane from Stirling and appointing them to meet here this day &c.....Mr Michael Potter (Minister of Dunblane) had sermon on Isaiaj: 30 v. 20 And though the Lord give you the bread of adversity and the waters of affliction, yet shall not thy teachers etc." "My Lord Aberuchel" (Sir Colin Campbell and a Senator of the College of the Justice) is mentioned as forming one of the *sederunt*.—9. *Kippen*, perhaps from *Ceap-beinn*, "foot of mountain," is partly in Perthshire. See p. 576. It was anciently a canonry in the church of Dunblane (p. 136) though, according to another account, belonging to Kambuskinel. A retour of David 2d Lord Cardross, 17th March 1637, speaks of Kippen as "of old belonging to Cambuskenneth." See

Roxburgh. The patronage was anciently exercised by the Earl's of Menteith. See p. 136. Whether Kippen was a rectory we cannot affirm, but Bishop Keith takes notice of ' Robert Colquhoun, a son of the family of Luss, as Rector of Luss and Kippen, in 1473, and Bishop of Argyle in 1473 and 1495.' Catalogue, 171. This parish has been celebrated for its attachment to "the solemn league and covenant." In 1675, "the sacrament of the supper," says Wodrow, "being much thirsted for by many, last year and this, who could not receive it with the incumbents, and had not an opportunity to join with the indulged, several ministers resolved to celebrate it. Accordingly, in the parish of Kippen, in the shire of Stirling, the supper of the Lord was dispensed in the night time to a very numerous meeting." I. 416. Arnbeg is mentioned as the spot. Statistical Account. In the battle of Bothwell, 22d June, 1679, "a guard of two or three hundred countrymen," says Wodrow, "were set to keep the bridge, consisting of Kippen and Galloway men," who, he adds, "defended the bridge with a great deal of gallantry," II. 66. On the 26th, a royal proclamation denounced as rebels and traitors "John Balfour of Kinloch, Hackstoun of Rathillet, Ure of Shargartoun, Blair of Finnick," and others. II. App. xxx. In November 1681, the Privy Council had received a list of Heritors in Stirlingshire who had been at Bothwell. Here we find 'David Forrest of Kilmore, in Kippen parish' (Culmore is in Gargunnock) 'Alexander Buchanan Friar of Buchlivie, Donald Connel Portioner of Buchlivie, Ure of Shargartoun, Walter Leckie of May, (Mye is in the parish of Drymen) Thomas Miller there, John Key in Glennis, Thomas Ure there, James Galbraith there, Arthur Dougald in Arnac-muel' (a place a short way east of Arnprior in Perthshire, which, in Bleau's Atlas, is, by Timothy Pont, called Armanuel), John Dougald his son, John Mackenzie there. II. 260. On the 9th of January 1682, a sentence of forfeiture

was pronounced by the Court of Justiciary, against ‘James Ure of Shargartoun, and Donald Connel Portioner in Buchliche.’ ‘Mr Ure had left hearing the episcopal ministers,’ as Wodrow expresses it, ‘and joined himself to the persecuted presbyterian ministers in Stirlingshire and Monteith, and heard them, and had his children baptized with them; upon this he had his house frequently spoiled by parties of soldiers before (the battle of) Bothwel. In this case, for his own safety, he joined the people in arms at Bothwel. Such as came from Kippen, Gargunnock, and that country, joined themselves to him as their captain, and he and they were placed at the bridge to defend it, which they did with a great deal of bravery, till his ammunition failed, and the army fled, and several of his men were killed, and he got off himself with great hazard.’ Mr Ure and family underwent great hardships till the Revolution. His mother, above seventy, for hearing sermon at ‘the Gribloch,’ was carried thence to the jail of Glasgow, and, living in a crowd of prisoners, died, after a few days, in this indelicate situation. A hundred pounds Sterling were offered for Mr Ure alive or dead; and he fled to Ireland. Venturing back at the end of six months, he concealed himself in the fields; and, in winter 1684, lay several weeks in the wood of Boquhan, where his clothes were often frozen to the ground. During day, he retired to Duncan Chrystal’s barn at ‘the Muirend,’ and lay behind the corn. His lady, for conversing with her husband, was some time in prison. After the Revolution, Mr Ure served as Captain-Lieutenant on the side of Government, and outlived the commotions of 1715. II, 260, 261. ‘William Young Cordiner in Gargunnock, Andrew Miller Smith there, and James Macarcher there,’ are named in the list, handed to the Privy Council, of those of the Heritors of Stirlingshire who were at Bothwel. p. 260. Dasher (a name occurring in different parishes) is ‘sunny.’ Broich is

"acclivity," or, in the Scottish dialect, "brae." Curoch, "steep." Arngomery, *comhair*, "portion opposite." Falkland, *faughland?* i. e. "ploughed." Gribloch, corrupted perhaps from *garbh-blath* 'rough and warm,' or 'lying to the sun,' the character of this resort of the devout in the conventing times. Garden, *Cardun*, 'Castle-Hill.' Blargort, 'field of corn,' or it may denote 'of sour land.' Croitilvain, 'beautiful croft.' Buchlyvie, *Ball-cladh-bheth*, 'field of the burying ground.' Ballemenoch, 'middle field.' Culbowie, 'yellow back.' Population in 1811, males 641, females 707, total 1348.—10. *Lecropt*, or Lecroch. See p. 136. *Let-croch*, "Half of the Hill." It is asserted, erroneously, in the Statistical Account, that it was attached to Dunkeld. See Bishop Keith's Table, p. 211. This parish seems to have been, by the Statist, mistaken for Alva. Population in 1811, males 140, females 143, total 283—11. The Clackmannshire part of *Logie*, perhaps *Lag* "Hollow" includes the sites of the ancient chapels and hermitages of Lupno, north-west of Menstrie, on the western bank of the stream which flows into the Devon. They are mentioned in a retour, "Maii 1. 1694. *Jacobus Stirling de Keir, in terris et baronia de Keir comprehendente terras de Kippendavie, terras de Lupno...advocationem capelliarum et hermitagii de Lupno unitas in baroniam de Keir,*" &c. Aithrey or Airthrey seems a corruption of *Ard-rathad*, pronounced *rat*, i. e. "high or ascending road." An old, and very steep road leads through it to Sheriffmoor. Population in 1811, males 319, females 362, total 681.

III. PRESBYTERY OF DUNBARTON.—It was in the original 'plat,' as it is called, of the system of ecclesiastical government begun in 1581, and confirmed, by act of Parliament, in 1592.—12. *Baldernock*, anciently Cartonbenack, a parsonage. *Baldruinich* is considered as the Gaelic name, denoting, according to former statements, 'Druid's Town.' See p. 632.

About a mile and a half west of the bridge of Torrans, Stirlingshire and Lanarkshire seem mutually to exchange a few acres across the Kelvin. See Mr Grassum's Map. Temple points to the Knights Templars as having had property there. Balmore is 'large town.' It must be ancient. Craigmaddie is 'Rock of the Wolf.' Blarskaith alludes to a field of battle. Blochairn *bhochd-aran*, 'milk and bread.' It is very near the druidical monument. See p. 633. In 1630, the patronage of Baldernock belonged to Stirling of Keir, who was superior of Bardowie or Kardowie, in this parish. Retour of this date. An old tower was the residence of Galbraith of Bathernock. Statistical Account. Balgair, in the parish of Fintry, is now the property of the chief person of this name; and Culcreugh belonged anciently to the Galbraiths. Population in 1811, males 416, females 402, total 818.—13. *Balfron*. See p. 409. *Bal-fuar-avon* 'cold town of the river.' Anciently patronized by the Drummonds, one of whom gave the patronage to the Abbey of Inchaffray, before 1305. Balgair 'cheerful town.' Glins 'Hollows.' Straquhar 'corner of valley.' Ballochearn 'hollow of alders.' Brochmore 'great acclivity.' Holme, Scoto-Saxon for 'low level land.' Edinbelly 'hollow of ivy.' Dalfod 'field of the pool.' Kilfasset, if not a corruption of Kinfasset 'wild point,' indicates an old church, or burying ground, and may be 'of the wilderness.' Bishop Keith mentions no saint whose name has an affinity to Fasset. Dumbreck 'spotted hill.' Shian *sian*, 'stormy.' Ballindalloch 'grove of the field.' Comoquhil 'crook of young wood.' Ibert 'Ibairt' is 'sacrifice.' A place of the name occurs in the neighbouring parish of Drymen. By the polite attention of Mr William Galbraith younger of Blackhouse Writer in Stirling, we are enabled to insert, from the autograph, a copy of a receipt granted to his paternal great-grandfather, by Mr Graham of Glengyle, for the payment of 'watch-money.' Mr Graham, indeed, was doing the same lawful and bene-

ficial service to the public, which now falls to the share of the Captain of Police, and for which the latter receives, from the County, a yearly salary of above £.100 Sterling. Mr Robert Galbreath had been one of the contractors regarding the payment of watch-money to Mr Graham and son in 1741. p. 728.

' Hill 12th Decer, 1744.

' Then Received by me James Grahame of Glengile from Robert Galbreath portioner of Enbelly fourtie shillings Scots money in full payt of all bygone watch money due to me out of his portion of Enbelly preceeding martimas last as witness my hand place and date above-written

Ja. Grahame.

(Marked on the back in the same hand)

' Recet Glengil to Galbreath.'

Glengyle's receipt is, probably, the last of the kind that ever was granted. In the beginning of the following year, the train of the rebellion was laying; in July, Prince Charles had actually embarked for Scotland; and, by Martinmas, Glengyle's hands were filled with more important concerns. Population, males 951, females 1062, total 2013.—14. Buchanan, anciently Inchcalzeoch, a parsonage. See pp. 400, 401. 'Sir Robert Lang parson of Inchcalzeoch' in 1421, appears as witness to a grant 6 July 1444, under the addition of 'Rector of Ynchcallzach.' Lennox Case, 14. We had omitted, in speaking, p. 592, of the 'fish without fin' in Loch-Lomond, to notice what is said of it in Bleau's Atlas, 1653, by Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, or his coadjutor David Buchanan, 'Les poissons qu'ils disent n'avoir pas de nageoires, -qu' ils appellent vulgairement Paones, sont un espece d'anguilles, c'est pourquoy it ne faut pas s'en estonner.' VI, 96. Of Inchfad it is said, 'elle est abondante en fruits, asses remplis de bois, d'une situation basse, mais belles.' 91. It may be interesting to specify those of the islands of Loch-Lomond which are in

Stirlingshire. They are Inchcailleach 'Old woman or Coward's Isle,' Clarinch or 'Flat Island,' Tor Inch or 'Hill Island,' Ellandarroch or 'Island of Oaks,' Inchfad or 'Long Island,' Inchcruin or 'Round Island,' Buckinch or 'Goat Island,' Ardach or 'High Island,' Ellanhaona (there are here, nearly contiguous, two small islands, emblematical of *aonachd* 'union'), and Ellanan-dorrachan 'the small rugged island.' These are all in the parish of Buchanan, which is the only one of the county skirting the lake. Under water at the north end of Clarinch are the ruins of a castle. The lake must have greatly increased its dimensions. Another proof occurs, on the other side, at Camustraddan, the seat of Robert Colquhoun Esqr. The subaqueous foundation of the former mansion is seen at a distance from the shore. For other particulars of Loch-Lomond see pp. 591—595. Buchanan, p. 395, 396. This etymology issued from the pen, probably, of David Buchanan, who is known to have been a coadjutor of Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch in his contribution to Bleau's Atlas. Gartlich 'field of the flat stone.' Coldrach 'troublesome back,' perhaps from its being difficult of cultivation. Stuckintaggart 'priest's field,' the portion probably of the chaplain during the residence of the Buchanans. Garban 'rough hill,' Creithall 'croft of offspring,' an appanage, perhaps, of the Buchanan estate, as Achmar, 'great field,' was. Cnapach 'hilly,' Cuir 'round hollow,' Gartincaber 'field of deer.' Culleden 'back of the little half.' Gartsairn, either 'field' or 'castle of vexation.' Dunge 'fortification?' Banunich 'hill of the flock or herd.' Ballochmabaw 'pass of, or near to, the sheet of water.' Conick hill 'hill of peat.' Arrachimor 'large high field,' Arrachibeg 'small high field.' Legganure 'high round hollow.' Gartlan 'sour stagnation.' Creitereoch 'rough croft.' Cashel 'castle,' alluding to the Giant's castle on a point of land here, p. 593—595. Strathcahel 'road to the castle.' Arduil 'height whence you have a panoramic prospect.' Sallachy

'place of willows,' same with Sauchie. Blairvuckie 'field on the hip,' viz. of the hill. Dulochan 'black small lake.' Rowarchus 'high sharp point' viz. of land. Lurg, *Larach*? 'foundation of a house.' Callimore 'large wood.' Rowardinnan 'high small point.' Ardoss 'high above,' viz. the lake of Lomond. Rouskenach 'field of the headland point.' Rowcreeshee 'clay point of the spirit or fairy.' Knockeild 'hill of the rivulet.' Rob Roy's prison is a little north of it. Rowchoish 'point which forms the foot, or extreme point of the base, of Ben-Lomond.' Culness 'back of the waterfall.' Stuckinrory 'Rory or Roderick's hill.' Claiklane 'stone of the sword.' Craigston 'rock of the promontory forming the hip of Ben-Lomond.' Polchro 'place of the sheepfold.' Auldrow 'rivulet of the point.' Auldrosten 'rivulet of the back promontory.' Letter-Roy 'half land of the red-haired man.' Innes 'confluence.' Coirartclat, or Correilet, p. 723, 'round hollow of the high half.' Corrieachan 'round hollow of the little horse.' Stronaclacher 'nose of the high stone.' Stuck-avoich 'pointed hill of the virgin.' Comer 'place opposite?' Bracheurn 'portion on the acclivity.' Corrigrenan 'round 'sunny hollow.' A cascade in Buchanan, though omitted in its place, is worthy of notice. From that abruptness of ground at the influx of the stream from Loch-Ardclet 'Lake of difficult pass,' into Loch-Lomond, which causes a fall of water about 90 feet, *Inversnaidhe* derives its name, signifying 'abrupt influx.' The cascade appears to advantage from Loch-Lomond; and, being close to it, can hardly be seen anywhere else. The fort of Inversnait is about half a mile inland. Population in 1811, males 325, females 311, total 636.—15. *Drymen*, anciently *Drumod*, Gaelic for 'Ridge,' viz. of a range of mountain. *Gulan* 'Shoulder,' forms a higher feature of the range. It seems to have been a parsonage. Maurice Parson of Drymen witnesses a charter of Maldwin 3d Earl of Levenax, 1298. From it the ancient and noble family

of Drummond derives its name; and here the Chiefs had resided two centuries and a half before the time of David II, near the end of whose reign the then Chief adjourned to his lady's residence of Stobhall in Strathmore. Finnich 'belonging to giants.' Carnock burn 'rivulet of heaps of stones,' Cameron *cam-sron* 'crooked promontory,' the character of the hill. Conachra seems a corruption of *cam-na-craobh* 'creek of trees,' in a winding part of the burn of. Catter 'eminence of the battle.' Lurgie *larach?* 'site of a house.' Gartaharran 'field of the winding streamlet.' Dalnair 'field of the eminence.' Drumquhastle 'ridge of the castle.' There are the ruins of an old castle here. Drumbeg 'little ridge.' Drumakill 'ridge of the church.' There is a tradition that the great Napier of Merchiston removed the church of Drymen to its present site. The former is not known, but was perhaps at Drumakill. Knockinreoch, 'rough hill.' Spittal, a possession of the Templars. Blairnavaid, 'field of the court.' Clagans, 'houses.' Letnabraw 'half or lot of the bold.' Blairour, 'field of the golden colour.' Blairfad, 'long field.' Balfunning, *Bal-fean-abhuinn*, 'field of the giant's stream.' Bollat, *Mo-let*, 'half of the flat.' Badmuck, 'thicket of the boar.' Garrauld, 'rough rivulet.' Kepculloch, 'turfy promontory.' Duchladge, 'black burying ground.' Balaird, 'high town.' Balwill, 'field of wide prospect.' Gartinstarry, 'field of the narrow pass.' Cashlie, 'steep' is the meaning of the first syllable. This name occurs in the parish of Kippen, on the edge of a steep bank. Ballochneck, 'Nick, or Nicol's hollow.' Gar-chill, *Caer-choill*, 'fort of the wood.' Kipdowrie, 'promontory connected with the eminence.' Mye 'good,' i. e. fertile. Knockinshannock 'beautiful rising ground.' Offerance, i. e. 'off-far,' viz. from the lands connected with it. Polybaglet 'half of the little pow, or pool,' viz. of Deepston. Tomglas 'grey hill.' Auchentroig 'field of the dwarf.' Gartcorachan 'little steep field.' Faliscour 'place marked with a figure'

like a ring,' believed to be a fairy circle. Creikilvain 'beautiful croft.' Laroch 'foundation.' Gartclach 'field of the stone.' Colegart 'back of field.' Dullat 'black half.' Badiow 'wood of cold.' Bohellachin 'plain of wooded promontory.' Turner *tor-na-ard* 'hill of height.' Skiock 'thorn.' Carfarran 'fort of annoyance,' where the Romans had a small post, which is still entire. p. 264. Loir 'beauty.' Chapel-laroch 'foundation of chapel.' Laroch, though Gaelic, is used on the borders of the highlands, as if Saxon. Dalmary 'Mary i. e. Virgin's field,' near the chapel, probably her's, dependent on Inchmahome. Ballenluig 'sloven's field.' Brudachmore 'great acclivity.' Tuair *Tor* 'hill.' Lead, *Ler*, haif. Kindram 'head of the ridge.' Achalty 'field of the brook.' Gartnabrodnaig 'field of the little active man,' Drumlaghart 'ridge of the high hollow.' Corie 'round hollow.' Keltie 'brook of the house,' viz. the chapel on its bank. Kipnoch, 'promontory of the hill.' Tombane, 'white hill.' Blarnabord 'field of the bard.' Clashmore, 'large stone,' Boninty 'plain of the house,' Gartnaul 'field of the wood,' Stronachon 'ridge of the dog, i. e. wild dog or wolf,' Duchray 'field fit for a king,' allusive to its romantic situation, Blairvaich 'field of the den,' Benreck 'spotted hill,' Guillan 'shoulder,' applied also to the north-east shoulder of the rock of Stirling. Population in 1811, males 832, females 820, total 1652.—16. The church of *Fintry* was given to the college of Dunbarton by Isabella Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, in 1450, the 26th year of her widowhood. Dougles's Peerage, with authorities, 398. Culcreuch, 'back' or rather end 'of the rock,' now the property of Peter Spiers Esqr., was, anciently, as appears from writs, in the possession of the Gaibraiths. It was latterly held by the Napiers. Kilewnan would seem to point to a religious house, or place of sepulture, on the south bank of the Enric. Gonachan 'charming spot on the river.' Balhennan 'place on the river,' viz. Enric. Gart Carron on the Enric seems a corruption of *Carfar-*

ron, fort of annoyance.' There might have been a military post here in old times. The hill south-west seems a convenient and commanding station. Lag 'hollow,' Lurg *Larich* 'foundation,' Finnick haugh, first word *Feannich* 'belonging to Giants, or the Fingalians.' Population in 1811, males 470, females 546, total 1016.—17. *Killearn*, 'Cell of Arns or Alders,' was, by John Cameron, Bishop of Glasgow, with consent of the patron, erected, in 1429, into a prebend in the cathedral church. Keith's Catalogue of Bishops, 147. Chartulary of Glasgow. Luss, in Dunbartonshire, and four parishes in other counties, were, with consent of the respective patrons, erected at the same time. Ibid. Killearn was a parsonage. Keith's Table. Moss, the birth-place of the great Buchanan, is part of Ledlewan, 'Half or division in good condition,' i. e. cultivated. Quintloich, *Cean-loch*, 'headland of the lake,' seems to indicate an ancient inundation of the plain traversed by the Blane. Caldenbog, 'bog of the wooded hill,' a mixed etymology. Auchincedin, 'field of the hill.' Wangy, or Wanzic, seems a Scoto-Saxon word, signifying 'slice.' See p. 607. Croy 'sheep-fold.' Gartness 'point of corn-land,' the residence of the great Napier of Merchiston. Drumquharn 'hill of alders.' Irumtean 'streight field.' Ballochruin 'hidden hollow.' Carbeth 'castle of birches.' Boquhan seems, from its natural aspect, a corruption, not impossibly, of *Bal-cean*, i. e. 'field of the promontory.' It differs in this respect from the place of the name in the parish of Gargunnock. Calvachan, 'wood of the little green field.' Tamhullie 'rising ground of the wood.' Ballikinrain, 'field of the headland forming a point.' Garchew, *gart-cul* 'field of the back, viz. of the hill, Balglas 'grey field.' Corrie, *coire* 'round hollow, cauldron.' Knockanshoe 'near the hill.' Cost, *cos* 'crevice or foot,' viz. of the hill. Population in 1811, males 505, females 507, total 1012.—18. *Strathblane* 'valley of the stream issuing from the ravine?' See p. 582. The church was given, along with

that of Fintry and Bonhill, to the collegiate church of Dunbarton, by the Duchess of Albany, in 1450. Douglas's Peerage, 298. The first syllable of Mugdock seems to refer to its frowning or formidable aspect. Craigallian 'beautiful rock.' Carbeth 'castle of birches.' Auchingillan 'little field of the servant.' Cuilt 'corner.' Dunbroch 'brow of the hill.' Leddegreen 'sunny half.' Dunglas 'grey rock.' Bal-laggan 'Field in the hollow.' Dungoyach; *Dun-gogaideachd* 'hill resembling a coquette.' The hill is remarkably sprightly and beautiful. Duntreath 'hill of the Chief.' Ballewan *Bal-loin* 'field of good condition.' Spittal, was an Hospital here of old. Blarquhosh, *Blarcos* 'field of the crevice.' Dunphin 'hill of Giants' forms a remarkable cone at the western extremity of the Lennox hills, and is seen from far in many directions. Blargar 'rough field.'—A log of wood a foot and half square, which had for many years been applied to various uses both within and without doors, was about to be burned in 1792, and, for this purpose, was split, by a washerwoman, with a hatchet; when a variety of coins, most of them silver, and some gold, crowns half crowns and shillings of Queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, issued forth, in value about L.40 Sterling. The log had been excavated through a small triangular opening in one of the sides. Population in 1811, males 414, females 393, total 807.—19. *East Kilpatrick*, sometimes called *New Kilpatrick*, partly in Dunbartonshire. It was disjoined from Old, or West, Kilpatrick, about 1649. Agricultural Report of Dunbartonshire, by the Reverend Andrew White and Reverend Duncan MacFarlan D.D. Kilpatrick is so named from the tutelary saint of Ireland, born, according to general tradition, in Dunbartonshire, and to Hardinge, in Dunbarton castle. p. 666. The half of the lands of Kilmordony, (*Cella Matris Hominis?*) were, in 1441, conveyed to Donald de Levenax Ballyncorrauch 'laff-wel sone' of 'Donald 8th Earl of Levenax, ancestors of the

Lennoxes of Woodhead, by Ewyn MacEsak, under *wadset* (pledge), and, in 1445, by resignation of the right of reversion in security. Lennox Case, 15. Donald's grandson John III of Ballcorrach granted, in 1488, a charter of the half of Killmordony to John Porterfield of that Ilk and spouse, who granted letters of reversion. Ibid. Temple indicates the property of the Templars, Beauclair, *Mo-chleir* 'Flat land of the clergyman,' or *Moclar* 'Plain resembling a table.' Population in 1811, males 475, females 503, total 978.

**IV. PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.**—20. *Campsie*, a parsonage. Keith's Table. Aluin 2d Earl of Levenax gave the church to Walter Bishop of Glasgow, and successors, '*ad ordinum pro animabus regis David, et Comitis Henrici, et regis Malcolmii, et pro salute Domini Willielmi Regis, Dominæ Emergardæ Reginæ, &c.*' Douglas's Peerage, 399. Walter, Chaplain to William the Lion, was consecrated to the See of Glasgow in 1208. Keith's Catalogue, 141. The Lion lived till 1214. The grant, then, must have been betwixt 1208 and 1214. It was confirmed by Aluin's son, Maldwin 3d Earl. Douglas's Peerage, 400. The Statist of Campsie says that the church was given by Earl Donald in 1720; but does not mention where he had procured his information. There was only one Earl Donald, the 6th, who succeeded the 5th in 1333, when the latter fell at Halidon. Lennox Case, 2, 3. David II gave a charter of Glorat in the Earldom of Lennox and county of Stirling, to Walter Cissori. Robertson's Index. *Gloir-ait* is 'pleasant place.' Murdoch Leckie received from Robert III two fourths of Bathewnu and Altremony 'Moor of the Altar' (Antermony?) blench in the Lennox. On the 22d of July 1421, Duncan 8th Earl of Levenax granted to his 'weil belufit sone laffwell Donald of ye Levenax All and Singlar my landis of Ballyncorrauch wt ye pertinas, all ye landis of Ballyncloich and Thomboy wt ysar pertinas Lysad

wtin ye parisching of Camsy,' &c. pp. 272, 273. Balcrochan is 'sloping town.' Torrans alludes to an old hill fort. Finglen burn to the alledged ancient resort of Giants. Temple indicates, what indeed the retours say was the case, the former property of the Templars. Population in 1811, males 1794, females 1876, total 3670.—21. *Kilsyth, Kil-abhuinn-sith*, 'church of the river of peace,' anciently Monysbrock ' Moorish acclivity, was founded before 1217. See p. 387. It was a parsonage. Keith's Table. It seems probable that the brook of Sith was considered as haunted by the *Daoine Sith*, or Scottish fairies, called 'men of peace' for fear of their malign influence. Tomfin 'giant's hill.' The 2d lady of the last Viscount Kilsyth, Miss MacDougal of Mackerston, and child, were found embalmed in the mausoleum of Kilsyth. See p. 391. Colzium, or Columbee, in this parish, may perhaps be *Col-umha* ' Back of the Copper'. Ironstone abounds here; but, in an age when mineralogy was in its infancy, nicety of terms was not practised. Population in 1811, males 1532, females 1718, total 3250.

V. PRESBYTERY OF LINLITHGOW.—From the inscription on an old seal, found some years ago, SIGILLUM PRESBYTERII LINLITHCU 1583, it has been concluded that this is the epoch of its foundation. If it be, the commissioners had taken two years to execute that resolution of the Assembly 1581, for Linlithgow which they had executed within the year for Stirling. See account of the foundation of the Presbytery of Stirling.—22. Of *Falkirk* a fantastical etymology is given in Bleau's Atlas. 'Falkirk prend son nom de sa situation ealeve, car Fal ou Fil signifie un lieu eminent du mot Grec *phalos* temple et Kerk ou Kirk qui veut dire un circle, de Grek *Kerkos* car ces anciens temples de Dieux estoient rond.' VI, 97. On a marble found in the old church in 1812, an inscription indicates that the *edifice* (not a round one) was founded

by Malcolm Canmor in 1057. For this, and another, inscription, see p. 641. See Scots Magazine for April 1814, where there is some curious information regarding the Arabic numerals. This anonymous paper would have done credit to the proper signature of the author. Falkirk is called Eiglesbrec, and *Varia Capella*, in a charter by Richard Bishop of St Andrew's, 1166, when he grants it, and all contiguous land belonging to him, to the church of Holyrood and the Canons serving God there, for a stone of wax (*unam petram ceræ*) yearly from the said lands. Dipplomatum Veterum Collectio, I, 261. See p. 54 of History. We had omitted mentioning, p. 158, what we have since learned, that those lands in this parish which David I and Malcolm IV &c. had granted to the Abbey of Newbottle were, by agreement of the parties, transferred to that of Holyrood in 1237. Said Collection, 25 and 259. A large tract of land was, by one of the royal Alexanders, given to Holyroodhouse, and confirmed by Robert Bruce. I, 159. The lands of Holyroodhouse, with a small exception, comprehend the whole of what, since 1724, has been called the parish of Polmont, and a considerable part of that of Falkirk as it now stands. They were given, amid the commotions of the Reformation, to Sir John Bellenden of Auchnoul, Lord Justice Clerk (father of Bishop Bellenden of Dunblane and Aberdeen), in *feu-farm*; and afterwards conveyed, by a crown charter, to his son Sir Lewis, on whose death they went to his son Sir James Bellenden of Broughton, and, along with the lands of Broughton, and regality of Canon-gate, were designed the barony of Broughton. About 1606, the lands in the parish of Falkirk were conveyed by Sir James to his kinsman Alexander 7th Lord Livingston and 1st Earl of Linlithgow. Originally they had been the barony of Kerse of Kalyntir; and, from being afterwards part of the

scattered barony of Broughton, they came to be called the barony of Falkirk. Falkirk and Stirling were, by royal charter, 1633, made prebends of the cathedral church of St Giles in the now erected diocese of Edinburgh: Keith's Catalogue, 31. See p. 121 of History. Certain portions of the parish of Falkirk were, at the disjunction of Polmont, in 1724, attached *quoad sacra* to Slamannan and Cumbernauld. This notice, and those of this article which are evinced by the Collection of Charters in Advocate's Library, have been politely communicated by the Reverend Dr Wilson Minister of Falkirk. Regarding another writ in the same collection, 'a grant by Nicolaus de Foulis the King's Cupbearer to the Abbey of Newbottle of a salt work in the Kerse of Kalyntir &c. secundum recognitionem factam per Johannem vicecomitem de Strath, 1323,' we may ask, if there be not a coincidence here with what was stated, pp. 393, 394, of the peerage enjoyed by Stirling of Carse? The south aisle of the old church of Falkirk was a chapel of St John, belonging to the Knights Templars. Some of the feus in the town of Falkirk paid annually a small sum to the Hospital of Torpichen belonging to that order; and there were considerable lands in the immediate vicinity, by the annual returns of which the chaplain was supported. The Earls of Linlithgow were the patrons. Lord Dundas has lately built an elegant mausoleum, attached to the south-east corner of the new church. Several full-size full-relievo figures, male and female, in grit stone, lie here. They probably represent members of the Livingston family. Grangemouth has, as we have recently learned, been practising the bonding system of commerce, imports from America, and has lately enlarged her wharfs and warehouses. The neighbouring county has, for 80 years, enjoyed the benefit of the bank of Falkirk; which has done, and does, business on a wide scale and liberal plan. About a mile east of Falkirk, stands Callendar House, the princely seat of William Forbes Esqr of Callendar. It enjoys a sheltered situation in a park contain-

ing 400 Scottish acres, of which 200 are covered with a coppice wood, mostly oak, singularly luxuriant and beautiful. See p. 387—389, and 546, 547. The writs of the Earls of Linlithgow and Callendar were, as we have been informed, lost about 1715, when the last Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar lost his titles and estate by attainder. The park has been recently embellished by the taste of Mrs Forbes, lady of the late owner, and mother of the present. She has erected a splendid mausoleum in memory of her departed lord. It is circular, 45 feet high, with a rustic cell 19 feet in height and 36 in diameter, on which stand 12 fluted Doric columns, which, with the capital, are 19½ feet high. Over a Doric entablature, rises what within is a dome, and without is covered with a stone tiling and rib-mouldings. Over the door, in the north side of the cell, is a Greek inscription.

ΘΝΗΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΘΝΗΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΙΑΝΤΑ ΠΑΡΕΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΗΜΑΣ  
HN ΔΕ ΜΗ ΆΛΛΑ ΗΜΕΙΣ ΑΤΤΑ ΠΑΡΕΡΧΟΜΕΘΑ

The following are two translations, by different gentlemen.

- ‘ All things we mortals call our own  
Are mortal too, and quickly flown;  
But, could they all for ever stay,  
We soon from them must pass away.’
- ‘ All objects linked with mortal man decay,  
And earthly scenes, like visions, fleet away.  
On things so frail how vain to fix the heart,  
Since we from them, or they from us, must part!’

In reference to a foot note p. 551, we may now mention, what we have lately learned from an authentic source, and only at second hand, that, from the testimony of a person who was a domestic in the house of Callendar on the 17th of January 1746, it appears, that the Earl, as well as the Countess, of Kilmarnock, had entertained General Hawley at dinner that

day; and that the Earl, slipping out of the dining-room, putting on his military dress, and mounting his horse, had left his Countess to do the honours of the table, and joined the insurgent army. This account, we confess, appears the most probable of any we have heard. The person, a female, who told the story, described the panic which seized her, when she saw the Earl, at such a time, and in such circumstances, put on his waistcoat of bull's hyde, and grasp his sword.—A room is shewn here, in which Queen Mary, having come to be present at a baptism in the family of Linlithgow, passed a night; and another that had afforded repose to Prince Charles Edward Stewart on the night of the 15th of September 1745. A stone, containing two half-relief figures which have lost the heads, but are evidently Roman, lies in a private corner of the lawn in front of the house. There is no legend.—Callendar may be a corruption of *choille-tor*, ‘wood-hill.’ Callender in Monteith is, by Highlanders, called *Callasraid*, i. e. ‘harbour of the street.’ Gartcows seems a corruption of Gartcul, ‘back-field.’ Bantaskine, p. 9. Castle-cary, p. 5. Tipet craig, Tappit? Roughcastle, p. 10. Camelon, p. 13. Caermuires, p. 197. Mongal, p. 196. Gardrum ‘fort-hill.’ Ellrig-moss, *aile-riagh* ‘vapoury moss.’ Kerse, p. 579. The Union Canal crosses the middle of the field of battle on the 17th of January 1746. The parish of Falkirk stretches from Beancross to Castlecary, and includes these, and the intermediate, Roman forts, with the Roman station or city of Camelon. Falkirk had a public library about 15 years before the introduction of this useful institution in the county town in 1805. Its population in 1811 was, males 4,677, females 5,388, total 10,065.—23. Moranside, or Mooravonside, situate in a moorish district on the Avon. Robert II gave a charter to William de Somervill ‘medietatis baroniae de Manuel, in vic. de Strive-lyne.’ Robertson’s Index. Candie, in this parish, seems a corruption of *Cean-Dhu*, ‘black head,’ marking the heathy state in which this hill anciently was. Population in 1811,

males 632, females 716, total 1348.—24. *Polmont*, ‘Pool of the Moor.’ This now highly improved, and beautiful, region, seems to have been anciently in a very different state, and to have had its valley overflowed. The parish was formed from Falkirk in 1724. See Falkirk. *Claret*, a place in the lower part, seems the Celtic *Claraidh* ‘Partition;’ and marks the division of land, in this fertile quarter, even in Celtic times. ‘*Wallace’s Stone*’ is in this parish, about 2 miles above the public road to Edinburgh, and one south of the line of the projected Union Canal. See pp. 197, 198. Population in 1811, males 892, females 961, total 1853.—25. *Slammannan*, ‘Slender River,’ i. e. place on slender part of river.’ Robert I gave Siamannane to William Predergaist. Robertson’s Index. David II gave a charter to Isabel Countess of Fyfe, of Airth and Slomanno in Striveling and Richetdraw. Ibid. He confirmed a grant by Thomas Bisset Miles, *Ysabelle de Fyf Domine ejusdem ‘ante matrimonium inter me et ipsam in facie ecclesiae celebratum, partis terrae de Erth et Slamanane, in vic. de Strivelyne.’* Ibid. Robert II gave a charter to James de Sandilands of Slomannane more in Stirlingshire, to be holden by the said James and Joanna the King’s daughter his spouse and their heirs. Ibid. Lord Livingston obtained a charter of Slamunnan, from James II, it is said, in 1470. His successors feued part at least of it to different persons. The family retained the superiority till 1715; when they were forfeited, with the patronage of the church. The Lords Torphichens also feued their part similarly. Their properties were blended; but that of each was attached, by what, in Scotland, is called ‘*thirlage*,’ to its respective mill. Stat. Account, XIV, 78, 79.

We may now formally add an etymology of Stirling, at which we have (p. 736) incidentally hinted; whilst we repeat, that the etymologies of Stirlingshire are submitted as conject-

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tures only. Stirling, anciently Strila, seems to be derived from *Strigh* ‘strife,’ and *lagh* ‘bending the bow.’ It could not be *law* the Scoto-Saxon for ‘hill’ without violating one of the few canons of etymology. See p. 266. That Polmaise cannot, as stated p. 736, be ‘pool of rotting,’ is obvious from its appearing under this name in the foundation charter of Kambuskinel, 1147.

THE END.

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*John Fraser, Printer,  
Stirling.*

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## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

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- 29, l. 25, for *Pleas* read *Glenfuir*.  
 42, l. 27, for *Nianus* read *Nenous*.  
 45, l. 19, for *two* read *2½*.  
 45, penult l. for *herefore* read *heretofore*.  
 64, l. 25, for *Buchanano* read *Buchanan*.  
 108, l. 14, for *Alanes* read *Alaneus*.  
 108, l. 26, for *Lesenax* read *Fife*.  
 149, l. 9, erase *wae*.  
 157, l. 19, insert *in* before *the*.  
 194, l. 24, for *off* read *through*.  
 206, penult, at end add *a*.  
 221, l. 6, *left*, it is conjectured, ought  
to be *right*. It is a quotation.  
 222, l. 5, for *other* read *various*.  
 225, l. 28, for *Chartrease* read *Chartreuse*.  
 270, l. 19, for *three* read *2½*.  
 270, l. 20, for *David* read *Alexander*.  
 289, l. 22, for *up* read *upon*.  
 300, l. 20, for *regno* read *regnum*.  
 332, l. 8, for *would* read *could*.  
 337, l. 19, for *this* read *that*.  
 340, l. 4, for *V* read *IV*.  
 345, l. 18, for 1779 read 1799.  
 349, l. 7, erase *that*.  
 350, l. 18, add *CRUX FASCIA*.  
 362, l. 5, for *Master* read *Lord*.  
 372, l. 5, for *it* read *the parish*.  
 396, l. 24, for *corundem quadradi* read  
*corundem quadrati*.  
 404, l. 24, for *corme* read *corma*.  
 460, l. 24, erase *sentence*, and add there  
are the remains of three bars.  
 416, l. 2, for *mark* read *marks*.  
 419, l. 22, for 1038, read 1308.  
 428, l. 24, for before his trial read *af-*  
*ter his trial, escape, and apprehen-*  
*sion*.  
 471, l. 18, for *father* read *grandfather*.  
 544, l. 27, for *Patuoll* read *Patouille*.  
 545, l. 9, for 40 read 41.

### Page

- 560, l. 21, erase *a*.  
 552, l. 6, for *Harley* read *Howard*.  
 552, l. 7, for *the* read *been*.  
 553, l. 5, after *task* insert *his station*.  
 566, l. 22, for *on* read *o'er*.  
 581, l. 13, for *men* read *new*.  
 584, l. 12, for *alteration* read *alter-*  
*nation*.  
 590, penult, for *streams* read *curves*.  
 593, l. 32, for *Dellius* read *Dolus*.  
 596, l. 15, erase *Snowdon*.  
 622, l. 17, for *person* read *person*.  
 625, l. 11, for 1748 read 1738.  
 632, l. 16, After *See p. add 594*.  
 639, l. 11, for *HADRIANO* read  
*HADRIANO*.  
 641, l. 28, transpose *g* to after *Saxa*.  
 649, l. 6, read *assured* *James V.*  
 653, Inchaffray, for 1120 read 1200.  
 656, l. 22, insert *A monogram of*  
*MICHAEL* beautifully sculptured  
underneath one of the folding seats;  
put it beyond all doubt.  
 657, l. 7, for *Stk* read *5th*.  
 657, l. 22, add *St. Nicolas*.  
 658, l. 12, read *repaired externally*.  
 669, l. 13, read *Inchmakhine*.  
 686, l. 4, for *East Lothian* read *Ber-*  
*wickshire*. *Tredrown* in *East Lothian*  
was called *Elphinstone* till near 1650.  
*Nisbet's Heraldry*, I, 47.  
 696, l. 15, erase *his* *Admonition* direct  
to the tree *Lordie*, and, in l. 15, for  
the read *a* and for *Compositions*  
*Composition*.  
 730, l. 19, for *DUNBARTON* read  
*LINLITHGOW*.  
 745, l. 7, for *blisshd*, read *blisched*.  
 745, l. 23, for *Lobert* read *Iburt*.  
 In the account of *Robert Roy Mac-*  
*Gregor*, instead of the *Stirlingshire*  
part of the parish of *Kippen*, read  
*Edinburgh* in the parish of *Balfron*.











